"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, increasingly cloudy tomorrow, with probably snow or rain by night; fresh westerly winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,153. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

REPORT FORD IS COMING HOME

Christiania Newspapers Say He Went Secretly to Bergen Yesterday to Take Passage.

FIRST SEES HIS PARTY LEAVE

And It Is Said That Only Trusted Associates Knew of His Defection from Peace Mission.

HE IS ILL AND DOWNCAST

Another Report Asserts He Will Go to a Sanitarium and Rejoin His Party Later.

CHRISTIANIA, Friday, Dec. 24, (via London.)—The local newspapers report that Henry Ford is on his way back to America.

They state that he was at the railroad station with the members of his mission, but was secretly boarding a train for Bergen to take the Steamer Bergensfjord, leaving Thursday night for New York.

Most of the other members of the expedition, entirely ignorant of the fact of their leader having left them, will arrive in Stockholm Friday morning.

Three members of the expedition, who remained here to select the Norwegian members, would neither confirm nor deny that Mr. Ford was going back to the United States. They said that the expedition had the full and enthusiastic co-operation of Mr. Ford.

The newspapers add that Mr. Ford was sick and quite downcast, and that he left Christiania on his physician's advice.

Contradictory Stories Reach London.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 24.—A report that Henry Ford left Christiania secretly yesterday for Bergen with a view to taking last night the Norwegian-American steamer Bergen here and returning to the United States has reached Copenhagen in a dispatch to the National Tidende from the Norwegian port.

The dispatch adds that the reason for Mr. Ford's sudden departure was said to be that his doctor had ordered him to rest his tired and overworked nerves.

The remainder of the peace party, ignorant of Mr. Ford's departure, left for Stockholm yesterday, the dispatch says.

A Reuter dispatch from Christiania says:

"It is now reported that a physician advised Henry Ford to stay in a sanitarium. Hence it is probable that he has not gone to Bergen to sail for the United States, but to Gjelo or Finse, intending to rejoin the peace mission when his health is restored."

In contradiction of the report of the defection of the sponsor of the peace mission, another dispatch from Christiania says:

"Henry Ford, who has been ill during his stay here and unable to attend the meetings of the peace mission, left this morning on the regular train for Stockholm. The other members of the party left later on a special train, with the exception of Governor L. B. Hanna of North Dakota, who proceeded to Copenhagen.

"The invitation to Norwegian friends of peace to join the party has met with no response. The Christiania papers express doubt about any representative Norwegian accepting the invitation.

"The press and public are unanimous in giving praise to Mr. Ford for his good will and high idealism. The newspapers call him 'a most congenial gentleman,' but regret that he has not consulted experts on international law.

"The general opinion here is that the mission will do little toward promoting peace negotiations."

Christiania dispatches appear in several morning papers here. The Daily Mail's correspondent says:

"Premier Knudsen received a small deputation of Americans informally, to whom he said that the time was not ripe for neutral nations to suggest a peace conference, but that perhaps at some future time Norway might be interested in the American move to get the belligerents to discuss peace. In any case, however, such a step must be suggested by the United States, not by private citizens."

Mission Hurt by Ford's Illness.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 22, midnight.—The Ford party will leave here for Stockholm tomorrow. Mr. Ford with one attendant will probably remain at the Grand Hotel, Christiania, and may not rejoin the rest of the mission 'till Copenhagen is reached. He had a doctor today for the first time in his life, Frimann Koren, head of the Red Cross hospital. He was pronounced organically sound but run down in health.

Mr. Ford's failure to show himself to the people here has hurt the chances of his mission very much, although the pro-English sentiment in Norway made any success difficult. There are hopes for better things in Sweden, which is strongly Germanophile.

The expenses of the delegation in Christiania have been $30,000, including Mr. Ford's gift to the students.

Louis Locsner, Mr. Ford's secretary, says that the names of the delegates to the conference will not be announced until all have been chosen from neutral European countries. Then they will be announced simultaneously. Nevertheless it is known here that Wilhelm Keilhau, President of the Students' Society, and six other students refused appointments as Norwegian delegates.

The funeral services for Lloyd Bingham were held tonight at the Grand Hotel with John D. Barry in charge.

A mass meeting of the Labor Party

Continued on Page 2.

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT.
Est. 24th St. "The Dollar Dinner."—Also a la Carte —Advt.

BRITISH GUARD EGYPT WITH 300,000 TROOPS

But Are Worried Over Rising of Arab Tribes, According to a German Correspondent.

BERLIN, Dec. 23, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Great Britain has 300,000 troops in Egypt, 200,000 of whom are in positions guarding the Suez Canal, according to the writer of a letter printed by the Kölnischer Volkszeitung sent from Egypt on Dec. 12.

According to the correspondent the British are greatly concerned over a rising of Arab tribes toward the west, and he declares that the authorities are planning compulsory recruiting of native Egyptians to oppose the insurgents. He adds that of the troops protecting the Suez Canal 70,000 arrived last week, the contingent comprising British, native Indian, and Australian forces.

The letter says that the canal will soon be closed to navigation because of military reasons.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Geneva dispatches speak convincingly of German preparations for an attack on the Suez Canal, which is now timed for the end of January, but the British press continues to declare that the defensive preparations would make any attack on that territory folly.

HEAR OF WIDE REVOLT IN ARMY OF INDIA

Germans Told by Turks Whole Battalions Are Deserting to Join the Insurgents.

BERLIN, Dec. 23, (via Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Hamburger Fremdenblatt today prints a Constantinople dispatch which says:

"The revolutionary movement in India lately has assumed large dimensions. The British authorities have been unable to suppress it, despite most energetic measures.

"Great bitterness prevails among the native troops, battalion after battalion deserting and joining the insurgents. Native troops which were ordered to attack the insurgents mutinied and attacked the British."

BRITAIN NOW BARS HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

Issuance of Permits for Shipment to All Enemy Countries Is Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23. — Great Britain has suspended the issuance of permits for shipment of hospital supplies of any description from the United States to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey. This because known tonight, and at the same time it was learned that the State Department, at the instance of the American Red Cross, had made representations to the London Foreign Office seeking withdrawal or modification of the new order.

Until recently the British Government and its allies exempted from the blockade orders in council practically all hospital supplies except rubber goods, such as gloves worn by surgeons and nurses, blankets, tubing, &c.

Efforts to procure admission of the rubber articles were unsuccessful, the British authorities explaining that to permit them to go into enemy territory would release a corresponding amount of rubber for the manufacture of automobile tires and other military necessities.

Now the prohibition has been extended to all supplies, and large consignments collected at New York by the Red Cross for shipment to the central powers are being held in storage. This situation will be considered at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross in New York tomorrow, as the entire program of the society for relief work in Europe will be affected if Great Britain refuses to change her attitude.

The United States has called the attention of the Foreign Office to an agreement between the belligerents soon after the beginning of the war upon a comprehensive list of medical stores which were to be allowed to pass freely into all countries. Officials here think permission for the movement of articles named on this list, at least, will be obtained.

SACRED COLLEGE GREETS THE POPE

Christmas Spoiled by Man's Weakness, Which Started the War, He Tells Cardinals.

ROME, Dec. 23.—Pope Benedict today received the Sacred College, headed by Cardinal Vannutelli, which visited the Pontiff for the purpose of extending Christmas greetings.

The Pope returned the greetings warmly and expressed regret that "man's weakness, which had caused the European conflagration, would prevent the traditional rejoicing this season." He hoped that peace would reign again before next Christmas.

VACATION IN GERMANY FOR ARSENAL WORKERS

Too Busy Last Christmas Making Munitions—American Gifts to War Orphans.

BERLIN, Dec. 23, (via Sayville, L. I.) —The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following item for publication:

"The people working in the German State Arsenals manufacturing arms, cannon and ammunition will have a vacation during the Christmas and New Year's holidays. Last year they were kept busy without interruption. The newspapers, in commenting on this fact, point out that it shows the progress made since last year.

"Christmas gifts were presented today to 200 children of dead German soldiers. The presentation took place in the American Church in Motzstrasse, Berlin, under the direction of the Ladies' Union. The gifts were made by American women. Mrs. James W. Gerard, wife of the American Ambassador, and Mrs. Jacques Mayer, wife of an American resident in Berlin, subscribed liberally for the occasion."

BOSCA RED—Sparkling-Ruby in color. A very favorite wine during meals.—Advt.

TAKE $621,289,772 BACK IN 6 MONTHS

Full Year's Repurchases of Our Securities from Europe $1,500,000,000.

BASED ON LOREE REPORT

Foreign Investors Still Held $2,223,510,229 of Railway Issues July 31.

PRICES UP, DESPITE SELLING

Our Indebtedness for Borrowed Capital Much Less Than Was Estimated at Outbreak of War.

L. F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Company, issued yesterday his second compilation of American railroad securities which are held abroad. His investigation accounted for the six months between Jan. 31 and July 31, and shows that railway securities with a par value of $2,223,510,229 and with a market value of $1,751,437,912 were held in foreign countries on July 31. A compilation of the total foreign holdings of American securities based on the Loree report shows the amount to have been much under the estimates current at the outbreak of the war. Then it was supposed our indebtedness to Europe in the shape of borrowed capital was upward of $6,000,000,000.

Comparing the second report with the first compilation made by Mr. Loree, it appears that foreign-held railroad securities to the amount of $480,892,135, par value, were turned back on the American market and absorbed here since the first compilation was made. The first report was for the six months between Sept. 30, 1914, and March 31, 1915, and the second report includes the last two months of the first report. This overlapping was due to the fact that the American railways made their reports for different periods, and a duplication could not be avoided. Nominally, therefore, the $480,892,135 of securities represents the amount of railroad securities returned to this country in six months. Actually, however, the American market had to absorb these securities in a shorter period, possibly five months.

In the same five months that the American market absorbed the $480,892,135 of railroad securities it also absorbed securities of industrial companies and miscellaneous securities. According to the best available estimates, made by New York bankers in close touch with the foreign situation, the industrials and other securities resold here in the five months, plus sales of securities held in America for foreign account, amounted to $140,000,000, making a total for five months of approximately $621,289,772. This is at the rate of $124,000,000 a month, and indicates that our market, in a full year, received and absorbed foreign-held securities to the amount of $1,500,000,000.

This estimate for the year corresponds very closely to the estimate printed by THE NEW YORK TIMES last Thursday on the basis of information received from banking sources. The amount then estimated to have been sold by Europe was $1,550,000,000, of which $650,000,000 was estimated to have come from England, $300,000,000 from Germany, $150,000,000 from France, $100,000,000 from Holland, and $50,000,000 from Switzerland and other countries.

The estimated average market price for all of the railroad stocks listed in Mr. Loree's full reports was 50 on March 31. It was 68 on Aug. 2, for which day the market quotations were used in the calculations of market values of the securities sent here. This is a difference of 18 points. That is, the market continued to rise while the liquidation of the vast amount of securities was in progress.

It must be considered, moreover, that the market in railway stocks and bonds also withstood the additional liquidation in the industrial issues. That the market values should have risen so much under the influence of all of these forces, bankers remarked, was phenomenal.

How Securities Were Divided.

Mr. Loree's reports account for the following railroad securities: First preferred stock, second preferred stock, common stock, notes, debenture bonds, collateral trust bonds, mortgage bonds, equipment trust bonds, car trusts, and receivers' certificates. The following tables show how the total securities were divided, as on July 31. They also give the average prices of the securities and the par and market values. Here are the tables, as drafted from the Loree report:

	Par Value.	Av'ge. Price.	Market Value.
Preferred ...	$236,151,600	83	$196,092,423
Second pref'd.	5,608,850	37	2,115,414
Common	438,415,606	60	263,996,028
Total stock.	$680,176,056	68	$462,204,765
Notes	24,632,291	91	22,574,283
Receiv'r's ctfs	2,201,000	100	2,201,000
Tot. notes,&c	$26,835,291	92	$24,775,283
Equip. bonds.	25,253,201	96	24,480,410
Car trusts....	29,000	100	29,000
Total eq'p'ts	$25,282,201	97	$24,509,470
Col. tr bonds.	180,590,850	75	136,422,185
Debentures ..	160,288,700	88	141,444,592
Mort'ge bonds	1,150,339,130	83	962,081 613
Total bonds.	$1,491,218,680	83	$1,239,948,390
Grand total.	2,223,510,228	78	1,751,437,908

The following table gives the amounts of each class of securities held abroad on July 31, and the changes appearing in each class, as compared with the earlier report:

	Amount on July 31, '15.	Dec. from Jan. 31, '15.
Preferred	$236,151,600	*$74,870,700
Second preferred...	5,608,850	*5,508,950
Common	438,415,606	195,386,556
Total	$680,176,056	$115,006,906
Notes	$24,632,291	$36,743,349
Receiver's certif's.	2,201,000	*1,203,000
Total notes, &c.	$26,833,291	$35,540,349
Equipment bonds..	$25,253,201	*$7,888,912
Car trusts	29,000	779,000
Total equipments.	$25,282,201	*$7,109,912
Collateral tr. bonds	$180,590,850	$47,019,505
Debentures	160,288,700	43,716,010
Mortgage bonds...	1,150,339,130	118,717,596
Total bonds....	$1,491,218,680	$209,453,771
Grand total....	2,223,510,228	352,891,114
Add understatement of amount as of Jan. 31.....		128,001,021
Total decrease		$480,892,135

*Increase.

The item of $128,001,021, which is referred to in this table as the amount of securities understated in the last report, it is explained in Mr. Loree's statement, is due to corrections in the

Continued on Page 4.

ATLANTA—BIRMINGHAM—NEW ORLEANS
Shortest and quickest route via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Through car service. N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

Report Mrs. del Drago Offers $2,000,000 to Italy from the August Schmid Estate

ROME, Dec. 23.—The Stefani News Agency says that Mrs. Josephine del Drago of New York has offered $2,000,000 to the Queen of Italy for distribution among the families of combatants and that the Queen has accepted the proffer with profound thanks.

The $2,000,000 which Mrs. del Drago is said to have offered to the Queen of Italy is part of a fortune inherited from her first husband, August Schmid, a German brewer, who died in 1889. Mrs. del Drago, who is now about 60 years old, remained after her first husband's death in active management of his property, of which the Lion Brewery is a part, and is said now to have a fortune of $10,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Mrs. Schmid, on May 22, 1909, was married to Don Giovanni del Drago of Rome, who was a few years her junior. The del Drago family traces its line back to 1133, and is collaterally related to royalty, the father of Giovanni del Drago having married a daughter of Quee Maria Christina of Spain, making Don Giovanni the grandson of a Spanish monarch. After the marriage del Drago and his wife went to Europe and lived for some time in Italy.

Mrs. del Drago was at her apartment at the Hotel Gotham last night, but declined to discuss the report.

DANIELS TO GIVE OUT FULL NAVY REPORT

General Board's Demand for a Fleet Equal to England's Soon to be Made Public.

SUPPRESSED SINCE JULY

Document Presented at President's Request, and Secrecy About It Caused Clamor in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department indicated tonight that within a few days he would make public the report of the General Board of the Navy, which recommends a much larger naval building program than that being urged by the Administration. The report calls for the creation of a fleet second to none in the world, within the next ten years. This report has never been made public.

Representative A. P. Gardner and several other members of Congress actively engaged in advocating military preparedness allege that the report was suppressed as was the report of the General Staff of the army which presented the views of army experts regarding the needs of the United States Army, but was finally made public by Secretary Garrison.

The particular report which Secretary Daniels now contemplates making public is regarded in naval circles as the most important scheme of American naval policy yet prepared by the General Board, of which Admiral Dewey is President. This is the report that was made by the board to Secretary Daniels on July 30, 1915, in response to a request submitted on behalf of President Wilson for an expression of opinion by the highest expert body in the navy as to what should be done to make the navy most efficient and most practically serviceable to the nation.

Two subsequent reports have been made by the General Board on naval policy, with particular regard to the enlargement of the fleet, but these were made public by Secretary Daniels early this week. Under date of Oct. 12, 1915, the General Board expressed its views as to how best to spend an average of $500,000,000 annually for five years on fleet increase and naval construction. On Nov. 9, 1915, the General Board submitted a report and memorandum to Secretary Daniels on the needs of the navy, naval policy, and lessons of the war in Europe. Both of these reports were made public on Wednesday morning.

Neither of these recent reports fairly discloses the general opinion of the board as to the program that should be adopted to make the navy strong enough to defend the country against attack and support the foreign policies of the nation. In the report of July 30 the General Board had free scope for the expression of its views. The board was asked for its opinion as to the needs of the fleet and these, as given in the report, call for a much larger expenditure of money on naval increase than that advocated by President Wilson and Secretary Daniels in their projected five-year program. The Wilson-Daniels program contemplates the expenditure of about $502,000,000 on naval increase in the next five years, in sums ranging from $95,372,127 in 1917, to $164,786,750 in 1921.

The suppressed report calls for not fewer than seven dreadnoughts in 1917, an expenditure of close on to $200,000,000 on new construction in the program to be authorized this Winter. President Wilson, Secretary Daniels, and members of the Cabinet rejected the recommendations both as to naval policy and the 1917 building program contained in the report of July 30. Instead of accepting the recommendations the President and Secretary Daniels called on the board to prepare a substitute program.

This request was made in a letter written by Secretary Daniels on Oct. 7. The letter showed that the Administration had arbitrarily fixed upon a probable expenditure of $100,000,000 annually for the increase of the navy to be spread over a period of five years. It asked the General Board to prepare "a building program for the navy that would continue over a period of five years, with an expenditure of about $100,000,000 each year for five years on new construction only." This the General Board did under date of Oct. 12, but in doing so the board was only giving its view as how best to spend $500,000,000 in a five-year period, and was careful to indicate its conviction that special consideration should be given to its recommendations for new construction during the first year of the projected program, that is, to the naval program to be considered by Congress this Winter.

The demand for the publication of the suppressed report is based on three considerations:

First—The July report states the free and unhampered opinion of the General Board as to what should be done to strengthen the fleet.

Second—It was submitted in response to direct orders from President Wilson for the board's opinion as to what should be done to make the fleet ready.

Third—It marked a departure in the rule of naval policy advocated by the General Board.

This departure in policy was distinct and vitally important. In the past it has been the expressed opinion of the General Board that the United States Navy should be strengthened to the point where it would be second only to the British Navy in sea power. For some years it had been the aim of the General Board, in its recommendations, to obtain a fleet of forty-eight effective first-line battleships by 1919, and to put the American Navy ahead of the German, Japanese, and all other great power navies except that of Great Britain, which had been adhering to the so-called "two-power standard"—of maintaining a navy as big as any other two.

But in the July report the General Board went on record in favor of a navy that would be second to none, not even that of Great Britain.

In its report of Nov. 9 the General Board referred to this recommendation in the July document:

"The navy of the United States should ultimately be equal to the most powerful maintained by any other nation in the world. It should be gradually increased to this point by such a rate of development year by year as may be permitted by the facilities of the country, but the limit above defined should be attained not later than 1925."

CUBA, FLORIDA, SAVANNAH, AUGUSTA
3 All Steel Electric Lighted Trains Daily. Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Office, 1198 B'way. —Advt.

EXPLOSION KILLS ONE IN MUNITIONS PLANT

5,000 Employes of E. W. Bliss Projectile Works Feared Anti-Allies Plot.

GAS WRECKED OVEN ROOM

Automatic Check Valve Failed and Workman with Lighted Paper Lost His Life.

The report of an explosion which sounded throughout the neighborhood started men and women running toward the plant of the E. W. Bliss Company, makers of projectiles, in the Bush Terminal Buildings, at Thirty-ninth Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock last night. As the crowd ran, men shouted to one another:

"They've dynamited the Bliss plant!"

The first comers saw the 5,000 employes of the plant scurrying for the street by stairways, fire escapes, and elevators. They, too, thought some one opposed to the Allies had tried to destroy the plant.

Captain Coghlin of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, Captain Gillen and the reserves of the Fourth Avenue Station, Battalion Chief Langan of the Fire Department, Assistant District Attorney Wilson, and Coroner Wagner hurried to the plant.

The excited employes had been quieted then, and Captain Coghlin, mounting to the fourth floor, where the explosion had occurred, saw the wreck of a small room in which had been an oven for the finishing of shells. On a pile of débris sat John Edlholm, a young workman, whose home is at 389 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn. He was cut and bruised and somewhat dazed and was puffing at a cigarette as he tried to regain his composure.

"Ford's in there," he told the Captain. "The poor chap's dead."

And Coghlin, entering the wreck of the oven room, found Alfred Ford, whose home was at 262 Sixty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, lying dead beneath the ruins of the oven.

Edlholm said he and Ford has been alone in the oven room, which occupied a space about twenty-five feet square in the form of a small room built into the big room, which extended throughout the fourth floor of the building, some 300 feet deep and running from Thirty-ninth to Forty-first Street. The oven had been shut down some time before, said Edlholm, and Ford had started to light it again to raise its temperature to the 300 degrees necessary to finish the shells.

When the oven is shut off the supply of gas is supposed to be checked automatically. Last evening the automatic check failed to work and when Ford thrust a lighted wisp of paper near the door there was an explosion.

The police started an investigation at once to discover whether the check valve had been tampered with, but they do not believe it had. There were not five pounds of explosives in the whole building, for the shells are not loaded there. Last night's explosion was as serious as could have resulted from interference with the check valve. The police do not think any one wishing to cripple the company would seek to cause so small an explosion. The damage was estimated at $5,000.

KILLED IN AUTO COLLISION.

Seven Others Tossed Out Near Bronx Railroad Cut.

An automobile and a motor truck collided early last evening at 167th Street and Park Avenue, the Bronx. The truck was thrown against the fence beside the cut of the New York Central Railroad, smashed and nearly pitched into the cut. The other car was thrown up on the sidewalk where it struck and crushed John Miller, a retired saloon keeper, 73 years old, who lived at 1,133 Teller Avenue.

In the car were Tony Fisher, the owner and driver, of 792 Courtlandt Avenue; John F. Maher of 2,093 Tiebout Avenue, Chief County Detective in the Bronx, who is now on bail under charge of having colonized voters in his home; his sons, Clarence, 13 years old, and Vincent, 9, and Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Noonan of 208 East Forty-fifth Street, and their fourteen-year-old son, John. All were tossed about, but were not hurt.

The men of the party, with Frank Healy of 304 West 147th Street, driver of the truck, raised the car which had stopped with a rear wheel resting on Miller's chest, and got his body out. He had been killed instantly, however.

Healy and Fisher were arrested and locked up in the Morrisania Station without bail to await the inquest. Fisher had been driving his party to Maher's home for dinner, and had been going north in Park Avenue. The truck had come east through 167th Street. Each chauffeur declared he had been unable to see the other, and Healy accused Fisher of having failed to sound his horn.

BOYCOTT AMERICAN FIRM.

Machinery Concern Said to be Under British Ban in Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—An American mining machinery firm which does an extensive business in South Africa has received a letter from its South African manager, saying that the Chamber of Mines at Johannesburg, which controls virtually all the mines in the country, informed him that the British Government has ordered the chamber to do no further business with this company on the ground that it was controlled by Germans.

The London manager of the company has entered a vigorous complaint with the British Government, stating that his company not only is not controlled by Germans, but is actually engaged in making munitions for the Entente Allies. The manager also has forwarded a protest to the State Department at Washington. He says he attributes the presence of his company on the blacklist to the scheming of competitors.

DEWEY'S CHOICE HOLIDAY WINES
grace any meal or festive occasion. 138 Fulton St., N. Y. City. Phone 3061 Cortlandt. —Advt.

FOR LASTING RUIN OF GERMAN TRADE

Britain Plans to Prevent Its Recovery After War, Runciman Tells Commons.

CECIL DEFENDS CABINET

Denies Rumor of Split and of a Pro-German Official at Foreign Office.

NEVER REJECTED GREEK AID

Balfour Discusses Shortage of Tonnage and Advises Building More Merchant Ships.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 24.—The most important speeches at the closing session of the House of Commons, before the House adjourned last night for the Christmas recess, were made by Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, and A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Runciman spoke of the steps the Board of Trade was taking to prepare for commercial conditions after the war, beginning with the declaration: "So far as commerce is concerned, Germany is a beaten nation, and it is for us to see that she does not recover."

Mr. Runciman referred to the indications of a belief on the Continent that Great Britain in looking ahead was inclined to think of the return of her commercial prosperity rather than of "throwing ourselves heart and soul into the attainment of the main object."

Peace Only in Allies' Interests.

"That is entirely untrue," the President said. "I would not like it to be imagined in France, in Russia, and in Italy that in preparing for future contingencies we were contemplating an early peace. There is no peace to which we could be a party if it would in any way conflict with the interests of the Entente Allies.

"But there is scarcely a single department of public life about which we have not been thinking what likely will happen when the war is over and how best to prepare for future contingencies.

"Nothing in commercial life will start off when the war is over in the same condition as when the war began, and in every one relationship with the Central Powers' Zollverein is bound to conflict with our interests," after enumerating the number of subjects which the Board of Trade was specially investigating, among them being the ownership of real property by aliens, Mr. Runciman instanced the danger of such ownership, stating that the key of one coal field in the Midlands owned by Germans and trading under an English title, which now was idle, and that the British were prevented from exploiting the coal field. He added:

"That cannot continue after the war. The board is taking great care to allow no German to stand in its way in England. We are not going to be especially tender to the Germans."

Mr. Runciman referred specially to the German control of oil fields in Europe, remarking that this raw material was of such vital interest to Great Britain that the board was taking special steps to see how much of the German control of this product could be transferred to Great Britain, so that the latter's interest would be safeguarded. Continuing, he said:

"German trade in South America and the East has received a serious blow and it is the duty of the board to see that our businessmen have every advantage."

No Cabinet Dissensions.

Lord Robert Cecil's speech was in the nature of a general defense of the Foreign Office. He denied rumors of dissension in the Cabinet, of dissensions among the Allies, and of pro-German influence in the Foreign Office. He announced that the Foreign Office would shortly issue a white paper stating the principles on which the British blockade of Germany was based.

"Until the resignation of one or more members of the Cabinet," he said, "every one is bound to accept the view that it is united on the main lines of its policy. As to the unity of the Allies, they have carried on the war in a manner which, if one considers history, is a really unexampled performance of unity.

"Suggestions have recently been made in various forms that some one in the Foreign Office is in the pay of Germany, or, at least, is pro-German. This is a grotesque and serious charge. It shows that there are some people who are unable to stand the strain of war and become mere hysterical neurotics. When things aren't going right for the moment, such people think the proper course is to turn on the men who are trying to serve their country and shout 'traitor! traitor!' This is a disgraceful, un-British state of things. It is utterly destructive of the morale of the country, and it is the duty of every patriotic man to stamp on these people.

"I can assure the House that everything that could be legitimately done to prevent goods going into Germany has been done. One of the members of the House of Commons has said that the only way effectively to blockade Germany is to go to war with the neutral countries surrounding Germany. I want to say most frankly that this is not the policy of the Government. The great difficulty in a blockade is to discriminate between goods with an enemy destination and those genuinely for consumption in neutral countries.

"As to our Balkan policy, the aim throughout has been to produce in those unhappy countries unity instead of discord. The suggestion that the Foreign Office rejected an alliance with, or the assistance of, Greece is absolutely without foundation."

Shortage of Merchant Ships.

Mr. Balfour, replying to various speakers who had complained of the shortage of ships for mercantile purposes, said that the whole possibility of carrying on the war rested on the British Navy and its mercantile fleet. He was willing to confess that there had probably been some waste of tonnage, but the first business of the Admiralty was, not to save tonnage, but to win battles.

"We cannot expect to carry on a war with the same economy that we manage the port of Liverpool or Hull," said the First Lord. "The main thing has been to see that every warship was ready to fight wherever required and that every soldier was supplied with all necessary to make him the best fighting unit."

He urged that the wisest remedy for the shortage of tonnage was to go on with the building of merchant ships, which, he thought, should be recognized as war work second only to the manufacture of munitions.

PHYSICIANS OF KAISER DENY HE IS VERY ILL

Forced by Alarmist Rumors in Berlin to Issue a Bulletin on the Subject.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 24.—According to rumors in Berlin Emperor William's illness is very serious, says The Morning Post's Rotterdam correspondent, but these rumors have been officially denied.

"It was only when the rumor insisted that an operation for cancer was necessary in order to save the Emperor's life," the correspondent adds, "that the physicians issued a bulletin, declaring that his illness was due to inflammation of the cellular tissue."

NEW CAMPAIGN NEAR ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT

Important Events Are Likely Soon, Says a Petrograd Military Organ.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—From Russia come reports that the Germans and Russians alike are making energetic preparations for new operations early in the new year.

The Russian military organ, the Russky Invalid, says:

"The Winter campaign on the Russian front will not be confined to a war of position. Important events are likely very soon.

"The Russians and Germans know that the great war will be decided on the Russian front, for no successes elsewhere can have a preponderating effect until a result has been obtained here."

The War Office statement had only this to say today of operations in Russia:

In Galicia, east of Podhaicy, small enemy detachments repeatedly attempted to approach our trenches. Our fire always repulsed them.

RUSSIANS IN BATTLE NEAR PERSIAN CAPITAL

Fighting Is Said to be Rapidly Coming Closer to Teheran.

PETROGRAD, via London, Dec. 23.—Semi-official reports from Teheran state that Russian troops have joined battle twenty-five miles from Teheran at Rabatakerim with forces commanded by Emir Khischimet, supported by gendarmes.

The fighting is rapidly coming nearer the city.

Telegraphic communications have been cut, and no particulars are obtainable.

The War Office report tonight has this to say of the fighting in another district of Persia:

"On Sunday night we dislodged the insurgents from the region of the village of Arbarik, northwest of Hamadan (about 200 miles west by southwest of Teheran.) South of Hamadan we occupied Assabad Pass.

GERMAN MANIFESTO CONDEMNS KAISER

Humanity League Quoted as Demanding His Deposition from "Dishonored Throne."

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 24.—The German Humanity League, says the Exchange Telegraph's correspondent at Rotterdam, has issued a manifesto, containing a violent indictment of "the Prussian conspirators," bitterly attacking the Imperial German Chancellor, accusing Germany of "barbarous cruelties and insatiable lust," and concluding with the demand that Emperor William "be deposed from his dishonored throne."

"Our homes are being desolated," the correspondent reports the manifesto as saying, "in a campaign waged not in lawful defense of German territory, but to satisfy the insatiable savagery and greed of Prussian conspirators. We again appeal to every wage earner not yet stirred to the heart by these awful holocausts, to register a vow no longer to remain silent spectators of the stupendous crimes which have robbed us of our sons and brothers and left upon the truthful pages of history an indelible stain.

"In the Reichstag men who had sworn to defend the rights of the people have joined hands with our oppressors. We have examined through trusted sources the economic condition of every State and Province. From all comes the cry, 'Deliver us from this terrible suffering!'

"In July, 1914, we were honored and respected throughout the world. Today the German name is the scorn of civilization and the German flag a badge of infamy. For our crimes we are loathed by all honest men.

"What are more contemptible than the hollow, lying subterfuges for breaches of diplomatic etiquette and all the canons of civilized communities and of the customs and usages of honorable warfare as published by the Imperial Chancellor?

"Napoleon failed and the Kaiser must fail. There can be no peace until he is deposed from the throne he has fouled and his fellow conspirators meet their fate at the hands of an executioner."

The German Humanity League consists of German Socialists residing outside of Germany.

ZEPPELIN WATCHES AN AMERICAN BARK

Swedes Think It Aims to Capture Bean-Laden Bark, Held at Halmstad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The correspondent of the Social Democraten telegraphs from Halmstad that a Zeppelin was sighted there yesterday, being seen above the entrance to the port.

Its visit is associated with the American steel barque, Andrew Welch, which is still at Halmstad and which the Germans are evidently striving to capture.

The military guard in charge of the vessel has been further strengthened.

The Andrew Welch is an iron bark of 903 gross tons, having been built in 1888 at Glasgow. She is owned by the Matson Navigation Company of San Francisco.

Her consignment of beans was addressed to a non-existent firm, and when permission was asked to go to Malmo it was refused by the Swedish authorities. The Swedish patrol boats were watching the Andrew Welch closely at last reports to prevent her going south, as was thought to be her object.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

NEW ANCONA NOTE PLEASES VIENNA

Official Circles Reported Gratified at "Comparative Moderation" of Its Tone.

AT WORK ON AN ANSWER

This Is Promised Early, but Probably Not Before the First of the Year.

TISZA HAD BEEN ANGRY

Considered First Note a Personal Insult—Hungarian People Grieved by Dispute.

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—The new American note regarding the Ancona has made a good impression here. An early answer may be expected. Work on it has been begun.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—According to the Zurich correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, dispatches from Vienna report that Austrian official circles are gratified at the comparative moderation of the second American note on the Ancona. No reply, it is stated, is likely to be made before the new year. The situation is regarded as less acute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The State Department received today from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna a brief dispatch announcing the receipt there of the Ancona note at 6 P. M. Tuesday.

TISZA AGAINST CONCESSIONS.

Position on First American Note—Hungarians Dread a Break.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Advices from Budapest dated Dec. 15 convey the impression that the Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister, Count Tisza is—or was—likely to overrule Baron Burian, the Foreign Minister, in case the latter should be desirous of meeting the American demands in regard to the Ancona sinking. It is, of course, only the first American note that is referred to in these advices. The Hungarian correspondent writes:

"The American note to Austria-Hungary on the Ancona question is a source of grave anxiety in Hungary, where the people are not at all enthusiastic over the submarine policy of Germany, which later was copied by Austro-Hungarian submarine commanders or their superiors. With regard to the current accounts of the Ancona affair, I only need point out that at the time of the torpedoing of the steamship the Hungarian newspapers had not a word of satisfaction or praise for the dastardly deed. They only registered the facts as they reached them, and published no word of comment.

"It must also be pointed out that at the time of the Lusitania crime committed by the Germans and in the case of which the Hungarian press was allowed more liberty of comment, the papers without exception expressed dissatisfaction. The only defense was attempted by the Pester Lloyd, which developed the German contention of the right of sinking a ship carrying ammunition. Later on the Hungarian press having been jockeyed by a foreign press bureau during the German-American controversy over the Lusitania question, some papers took up the German line, but in the Ancona question this was not the case, and the sinking was considered by public and press as outrageous and criminal.

"Now that the American note has been presented, with its implied threat of severance of diplomatic relations between America and the Dual Monarchy, the prospect is most painful to the people of Hungary, not because there is much sympathy for official America in this country, where official and industrial America is being represented as the provider of munitions for the enemy, but because 2,000,000 Hungarians living in America have established such a close, almost family-like, connection and relation with the United States that a rupture between the two countries would seem like a bad dream to the people here.

"There is hardly any one in Hungarian political and economic circles who does not see the tragic aspect of the situation, for it is considered almost impossible that a friendly explanation or satisfactory solution of the question can be found considering the tone of the note and the obstinacy and stubbornness of Count Tisza. The diplomacy of Austria-Hungary is in the hands of the Prime Minister, who is known to be in a boastful temper just now, and who regards the position of the Dual Monarchy today, in view of its military achievements, as strong enough to permit of taking a high hand in the matter.

"From political followers of the Prime Minister I understand the tone of the note makes it impossible to come to a friendly arrangement with America, for the Prime Minister takes it as a personal insult to himself and looks upon the American note as one dictated by English interests.

to Austria. The Manchester Guardian says:

"This was not the mood of the American dispatches to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania, but there are reasons for the greater severity that is now shown. For Germany, since the sinking of the Lusitania, has promised not to sink passenger steamers without warning and unless they are resisting the right of search. This promise, though made on behalf of Germany, must also be held to bind Austria; the more so as there is some suspicion that the submarine which sank the Ancona may have been German.

"The strongest position of the United States was taken in the first note on the sinking of the Lusitania that submarine war on commerce is necessarily inhumane and in violation of international law. It is a pity the United States ever receded from that position."

The Guardian concludes with the remark that if America carries her present point the protection of neutrals and noncombatants will be greatly strengthened.

CALLS DEMANDS UNJUSTIFIED.

Cleveland German Paper Jibes at President's Pedagogic Training.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 23.—The German-language newspaper Waechter und Anzeiger says editorially:

"The second Ancona note is somewhat more polite in tone, but reiterates the impossible demands of the first one. The trouble is that we have an Administration that confuses world powers with college boys, and the position of the American Government among powers of equal rights with that of the school autocrat toward his pupils. Things being so, one can never tell what the outcome will be.

"May the tone be a little politer or a little coarser, the demands prove that the relative positions are still entirely misunderstood. It remains, therefore, the duty of the organs of public opinion to state again and again that Washington's demands in the Ancona case are unjustified, no matter in what form they are made."

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 23.—Commenting on the second Ancona note to Austria, the German-language newspaper Abendpost says:

"Against all expectations, the note is not couched in unfriendly terms, and it represents no ultimatum, either. There is no doubt left that Washington insists on a prompt fulfillment of all its demands and declines a protracted negotiation. The wording of the note, linked with former exchanges of a similar kind, encourages the view that both parties seem willing to yield.

"Lansing is to be congratulated for omitting the reiteration of 'wanton slaughter' as having been committed by the commander of the Austrian U-boat. This eliminates the charge of murder originally preferred by the United States. We see now a way paved by good will on both sides for a speedy settlement of all questions involved. The sound judgment of Emperor Francis Joseph and his foremost advisers cannot be doubted. The question of indemnity ranks second, and will be adjusted satisfactorily. We don't look for a break of diplomatic relations as either imminent or probable in the near future."

AWAITS COMMANDER'S REPORT

Answer to Lansing's Descartes Protest Delayed by France.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Ambassador Sharp at Paris today notified the State Department that France would not reply to the American note protesting against the removal of Germans and Austrians from American vessels on the high seas by the French cruiser Descartes until the commander of the warship had reported.

The French Government is endeavoring to secure a report from the commander.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.—The Spanish steamer Martin Saenz, from Barcelona, arrived here today and reported that she was held up by the French cruiser Descartes off Porto Rico, but was allowed to proceed after a search which failed to reveal any Germans on board.

GETS LETTER FROM LANSING.

Secretary Reports to President on Pending Ancona Negotiations.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Dec. 23.—President Wilson today received a communication from Secretary Lansing relative to foreign affairs. It is understood that the letter told of recent conversations the Secretary of State has had with Baron Zweidinek, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Austrian Embassy at Washington, regarding the demands of the United States growing out of the sinking of the Ancona. No intimation as to the details of Mr. Lansing's advices could be obtained.

The President spent some time today at work with his stenographer. He read Mr. Lansing's letter and inclosures, and dictated replies to various letters forwarded here from the White House.

There is no present plan to have Colonel E. M. House come here for a conference before leaving for Europe as the special diplomatic representative to discuss important questions with American Ambassadors at the capitals of belligerent powers. The President and Colonel House, however, are in constant communication by letter and telegraph.

WAR WRITER CONVICTED.

Turin Critic Condemned to Prison for Giving Out False News.

Major Carlo Zunini, former military critic of La Stampa of Turin, has been found guilty by the military tribunal of Portogruaro of having given out false news about the war and condemned to confinement for thirty months in a fortress, according to a Rome dispatch printed in Il Giornale Italiano.

BANS MUNITIONS SHOW.

Lloyd George Prohibits Holding of Exhibitions in Britain.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 24.—An addition to the Defense of the Realm act, gazetted today, prohibits the holding, without special permission from the Minister of Munitions, of any exhibition which might affect prejudicially the production of war materials. There is also a general prohibition of the exhibition of war materials.

A British industrial exhibiton, which was to display war materials and the method of their manufacture, was in process of organization for 1916.

FEWER TRAINS IN SCOTLAND.

Passenger Service Heavily Curtailed as Result of War.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—One effect of the war is seen in the announcement of a drastic curtailment of railway passenger service on all Scottish roads, beginning on Jan. 1. The number of trains in daytime will be reduced, and after 9 P. M. passenger traffic will be practically suspended.

The curtailmenot is necessitated by depleted staffs and shortage of engine power.

Denies Explosion Caused Deaths.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam sends the following regarding the powder explosion at Muenster, Westphalia, which, according to some reports yesterday, caused the loss of 300 lives: "The Muensterischen Anzeizer says that a great number of windows were shattered and adjoining buildings slightly damaged by the explosion of the shell depôt, but that there were no fatalities."

SALONIKI ATTACK BY JANUARY 15

Report in Athens That Germany Has So Informed the Hellenic Government.

TO DISGUISE BULGARIANS

Assertion That They Will Wear Teuton Uniforms to Overcome Greek Objections to Them.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 24.—The Greek public's uneasiness over the possibility of an early extension of Germanic operations to Greek territory increases hourly, and the Greek domestic situation is so ruffled that it is stated that Parliament as soon as it meets will declare martial law in order to muzzle the opposition press, which has been mercilessly attacking the Government.

Correspondents of The Times both in Saloniki and in Athens and The Morning Post's Athens correspondent suggest that the Bulgarians will be in the vanguard of the Teutonic advance.

"All pretended German guarantees," says The Morning Post's Athens correspondent, "are mere sedatives, intended to induce Greek public opinion to take the bitter dose as quietly as possible."

The correspondent adds that there is a rumor in circulation that the Germans are preparing to clothe the Bulgarians in German uniforms, so that Greece cannot object to their entry.

The Times' Athens correspondent says:

"During the last few days the Bulgarians have been filling gaps in their ranks and occupying positions all along their front, while all the Bulgarian heavy guns from Varna already have reached this front. Strumitsa, where the Bulgars are assembling all their stores, will be the base for the army to attack the Entente Allies from. Their forces now number 120,000, reinforcements are arriving, and it is stated that the attack will begin when 150,000 men have been concentrated. King Ferdinand and Prince Boris are visiting Monastir."

The Times Saloniki correspondent says:

"So far it seems certain that the Bulgarian Army has not been joined by any Austro-German element. Moreover, considering the heavy losses of the Austro-Germans in Serbia and the further diminution of their strength by the necessity of garrisoning conquered territory and detaching large forces for guarding the line of the Danube, the prediction may be hazarded that with or without Greek consent the army launched against Saloniki will be largely, if not entirely, Bulgarian and with, perhaps, some Turkish auxiliaries.

"The Bulgarians are so elated over their recent triumphs that even Germany may find it impossible to restrain their martial ardor or abate their overconfidence in the practicability of immediately realizing their complete national program, which includes the acquisition of the whole of Southern Macedonia."

According to The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent, General Sarrail, the French Commander in the Balkans, is now of the opinion that the position at Saloniki is more satisfactory than at any time since the Macedonia campaign started. His heavy guns have arrived and been placed in position.

A Reuter dispatch from Athens says that Germany is reported to have informed Greece that she hopes to reach Saloniki by Jan. 15, promising, at the same time, to evacuate Greek territory as soon as the task is finished.

Greek correspondents of the Paris newspapers declare that the Teutonic Allies have decided that Austria shall have the initiative in all the offensive movements in the Balkans, and reports are also published in Paris that the Austrians are actually marching on Saloniki.

The British correspondents at Saloniki scoff at the reports of an early Germanic offensive, however, declaring their conviction that the lull is likely to persist for some time longer.

The Saloniki correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that military men there believe the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians will establish a screen parallel to the Greek border, taking up strong positions in the Macedonian defiles, there to await an offensive movement by the Entente powers.

AIR RAID NEAR SALONIKI.

Austrian Flier Drops Bombs—A Zeppelin Also Sighted.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—An Austrian aeroplane flew yesterday to within a little more than three miles of Saloniki and dropped bombs near a village in the vicinity, according to reports from Saloniki forwarded by the Havas correspondent at Athens, who says:

"It is reported from Saloniki that an Austrian aeroplane was perceived yesterday morning five kilometers from Saloniki. After reconnoitring, the aeroplane dropped five bombs near the village of Apapli without doing any damage. Three French aeroplanes started in pursuit, but the enemy aeroplane flew off in a northerly direction.

"According to another report, as yet unconfirmed, a Zeppelin has been seen flying over Floriva and Demir-Hissar."

General Bonnal, a French expert, examining in the Intransigeant the situation at Saloniki, mentions the German statement that the French and British forces at the Greek port now number 172,000 officers and men, and are increasing, and says:

"The joint army soon will reach 200,000 men. They are occupying a semi-circle around Saloniki, which itself is just beyond range of the heaviest guns, those carying shells eighteen to twenty-two miles.

"Fifteen days of intrenching have now given the defensive works a certain solidity so that 200,00 men, with ample food and munitions supplies and reinforcements available by the open sea routes, should be able to resist an army consisting of two or three times their number."

General Castelnau at Saloniki.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Saloniki says:

"General Edouard de Castelnau, Chief of Staff of the French armies, arrived unannounced in Saloniki and conferred at length today with General Sarrail, the French commander."

HALT MONTENEGRO ADVANCE.

Austrians Now Fortifying Their Positions in the Sanjak.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Austrians apparently have come to a halt in their Montenegrin campaign, according to an official statement of the Montenegrin authorities given out by the Montenegrin Consul here today. The statement says:

The enemy is fortifying himself over the entire front in the Sanjak. He has sent all population and livestock away from the right bank of the River Tara.

The enemy attacked our troops in the neighborhood of Varana, but were repulsed with heavy loss, leaving some prisoners in our hands.

Up to Dec. 21 the positions were unchanged.

BERLIN, Dec. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The following report of the operations on the Montenegrin front, issued by the Austrian War Office, was received here today:

A small Montenegrin detachment hidden in the mountains north of the Tara was made prisoner after a short combat.

GREEKS PROTECTED SERBS

Beat Back Pursuing Bulgar Detachment on the Frontier.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Athens, which was delayed in transmission, gives an official account of the recent fighting between Bulgars and Greeks at Koritza.

"The official account," declares the correspondent, "says that a Bulgar detachment advanced unexpectedly under the pretext of pursuing a small Serbian force. A Greek detachment guarding the frontier interfered, and after an engagement lasting three hours the Bulgars, who had lost heavily, retreated.

"The Greek Government made representations to the Bulgarian and German Governmeits and received assurances that the Bulgar officer responsible for the incident would be punished."

FERDINAND AT MONASTIR.

Bulgar Ruler Pays a Visit to Macedonian Battlefields.

BERLIN, Dec. 23, (via Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Among the items given out today for publication by the Overseas News Agency were the following:

"The Bulgarian King was greeted as a liberator on his trip through the conquered Macedonian districts. He first visited Uskub and then passed on to the captured Anglo-French positions near Veles and Krivolak.

"King Ferdinand was deeply impressed by the scene of the battlefield at Prisrend, where there were hundreds of burned automobiles and millions of cartridges to remind him of the breakdown of the Serbian Army. On one hill was King Peter's broken carriage. At the same place the Serbian crown was found.

"In Monastir the King was greeted with bread and salt. He ordered the officials to hurry the re-establishment of communications in order to provide the population with badly-needed victuals, the Serbians having destroyed all provisions in their flight."

FIRE AT VARNA BATTERIES.

Russian Torpedo Boats Also Sink a Coal-Laden Sailing Ship.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 23.—The Russian General Staff today issued the following bulletin:

In the Black Sea our torpedo boats exchanged shots with the shore batteries of Varna. In the coal region one of our submarines destroyed a sailing vessel loaded with coal.

BERLIN, Dec. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—What is apparently the Bulgarian version of the recent naval encounter off Varna, on the Black Sea coast, which was followed by reports that the Russians were landing troops there, is contained in a Sofia dispatch, given out by the Overseas News Agency, as follows:

Four Russian torpedo boat destroyers approached a Bulgarian torpedo boat and attacked her. The torpedo boat answered the Russian fire and Bulgarian coast batteries also took part in the engagement. The destroyers shortly withdrew. The torpedo boat was not damaged."

STARVING IN MONASTIR.

People Dying Because of Seizure of Relief Stores by Bulgars.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 24.—A dispatch to The London Times from Saloniki, dated Tuesday, says that Dr. and Mrs. Edward Stewart and other members of the American Sanitary Commission are leaving for Sofia in order to seek permission to proceed to Serbia and bring succor to the war-smitten inhabitants. The problem that will confront them on their arrival in Serbia, he says, will be how to find food for serving the people in the country where such exceeding scarcity now prevails.

The same correspondent, telegraphing on Wednesday, says:

"A piteous account of the condition of the poorer inhabitants of Monastir is brought by persons who, evading the vigilance of the Bulgarian frontier guards, succeeded in reaching Greece from that town. Since the Bulgarians stopped the free distribution of flour by the American Red Cross distress has become acute. The dearth that already prevailed has become a hideous famine. Thousands are without bread or the prospect of getting any. The worst sufferers are the Mussulman poor, among whom deaths from starvation occur daily. When my informants left Monastir five days ago triumphal arches were being erected for the reception of King Ferdinand, who was arriving there, with Prince Boris and the Duke of Mecklenburg, is now reported."

MORE AMERICANS AT FRONT.

Thirteen Rhodes Scholars Join French Ambulance Corps.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—One hundred volunteer American ambulance drivers are celebrating Christmas at the front. The Americans have no longer leaves than the French, and no special holiday furloughs have been granted.

Turkey, cranberry sauce, and plum pudding for each of the drivers, provided by James H. Hyde, were sent to the front today in military transports.

Thirteen Rhodes scholars from Oxford University have arrived to replace Americans who are leaving because of the expiration of their terms. The new men are F. S. Bryant of Nevada, C. A. Castle of Kansas, F. H. Gallor of Memphis, Tenn.; J. Liles Glenn of South Carolina, Robert Gooch of Charlottesville, Va.; E. B. Jackson of Colorado, T. P. Lockwood of St. Louis, R. Lytle of Baltimore, Md.; D. T. Nelson of North Dakota, S. H. Paradise of New Haven, Conn.; W. Prickett of Wilmington, Del.; William Sullivan of Providence, R. I., and R. H. Warren of South Dakota.

After a year of ambulance work, J. McConnel of North Carolina and N. C. Baisley of San Antonio, Texas, have joined the Franco-American Aviation Corps. Mr. McConnel has been decorated with the War Cross.

CZAR THANKS FRENCH ARMY.

Acknowledges War Cross Presented to Him Through General Pau.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Emperor Nicholas of Russia has sent the following telegram to President Poincaré of France:

"General Pau handed me, in the name of the French Army, the War Cross instituted for military merit. On this occasion I wish to express my gratitude for the delicate thought, of which I am deeply sensible.

"I beg you to make known to the glorious French Army that I am particularly proud to wear this cross in token of the confraternity of arms which unites my army with that of allied France. NICHOLAS."

President Poincaré sent the following reply:

"I have transmitted the amiable message of your Majesty to the French Army. It will go to the heart of our officers and soldiers and I pray your Majesty to receive the expression of their gratitude."

At the same time President Poincaré forwarded the Czar's telegram to the War Ministry for communication to the army.

SUBMARINES SEIZE SHIPS.

2 Swedish and a Norwegian Vessel Captured, One in Swedish Waters.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 24.—The Stockholm correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company sends the following dispatch relative to the steamship Argo, which was recently captured by the Germans and taken into a German port:

"The Swedish Legation at Berlin reports that the Argo has been released because the capture took place in Swedish territorial waters. The German Admiralty expressed regret for the violation of Swedish territory."

The Stockholm correspondent of The Morning Post reports that two Swedish steamers and one Norwegian steamship have been captured by submarines and taken into a German port. He states that the Hildur, one of the Swedish steamers, was seized off Sandhammaren Lightship within Swedish territorial limits.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 24, (via London.)—The capture of the Swedish steamer Hildur by a German submarine has intensified the resentment over alleged German infringements of Swedish territory and the public are inclined to feel this more bitterley than the British seizure of the parcel post.

BATTLE FIERCELY FOR VOSGES PEAK

Both French and Germans Say They Possess Summit of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

GERMANS TAKE 1,553 MEN

Paris Reports Joffre's Troops Recovering Ground on Northern Slopes and Gaining to the South.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Savage fighting is in progress around Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, in the Vosges Mountains, and apparently the French and Germans have both taken a strong grip on this ridge, with each claiming possession of the summit, which has been the objective of so many attacks in the past year.

The Berlin official report today tells of the recapture of the main peak yesterday by a regiment of the Eighty-second Landwehr Brigade, and the taking of 1,553 prisoners there.

On the other hand, the night report of the French War Office speaks of the Germans violently bombarding "the northern slopes and the summit of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf." It is further stated that French troops have reoccupied ground lost on the northern slopes, and are strengthening their positions to the south and southeast for a distance of a mile and a quarter.

Outside of the Vosges the main activity on the western front is in Flanders, where, according to the Belgian official bulletin, a vigorous bombardment has been in progress along the entire line.

The French bulletin tonight reads:

In Artois our artillery has displayed activity in the region of Givenchy and in the neighborhood of the road to Lille.

On the north bank of the Aisne we effectively bombarded an automobile convoy between Conde and Nanteuil.

In the Woevre, to the southeast of the forest of Apremont, the mine fighting was to our advantage.

In the Vosges, at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, after counterattacks by the enemy, our troops to the left, on the slopes to the north of the summit, returned to the positions which they had previously occupied.

On the centre and on the right, that is to say, on the ridges to the southeast of the summit, and more to the south, as far as in front of Wattwiller, we conserved completely the ground conquered on a front of two kilometers. A snow storm interrupted the operations in the course of the afternoon.

The enemy violently bombarded the northern slopes and the summit of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

The afternoon French bulletin says:

The night was relatively calm over the whole front.

To the south of Arras, in the vicinity of Beaurains, our artillery kept up its destructive fire against the positions of the enemy.

In Champagne there was fighting at close quarters with hand grenades to the east of Navarin farm and in the sector of Hill 193.

In the Vosges, at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, the situation is unchanged on our left, where the counterattacks of the enemy are proceeding. Our right continued to make progress yesterday.

The German Headquarters report says:

During hot fighting yesterday a brave regiment of the Eighty-second Landwehr Brigade recaptured the summit of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. The enemy suffered extraordinarily severe losses and left 23 officers and 1,530 men in our hands. We are now busy clearing some portions of a trench on the northern slope which is still occupied by the French.

The figures given in the French report of last evening regarding the fighting around Hartmanns-Weilerkopf on the 21st inst. are exaggerated by at least one-half. Our total losses, including all the killed, wounded, and missing, so far as at present ascertained, amount to 1,100 men.

This bulletin was issued this evening by the British War Office:

Early this morning the enemy made an unsuccessful bombing attack on our posts near Pleogsteert Wood.

The day has been brighter and the artillery consequently active. The preponderance of activity has been on our side.

The Belgian official communication reads:

The day of Dec. 23 was characterized by a bombardment on both sides, which was particularly violent on the whole front of the Belgian Army, where the enemy indulged in pure waste in the expenditure of considerable munitions. Our artillery successfully and destructively shelled the German trenches on the banks of the Yser.

WAR COSTS ARE PILING UP.

French Senator Shows Lack of Adequate Control Aids Growth.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Emile Almond, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, in describing today the constantly growing war expenditure, said the growth was partly due to causes already known and partly to lack of parliamentary control arising, perhaps inevitably, from the necessity of asking monthly credits in advance of the budget. The result of this, he said, was "to throw the reins on the neck of administrations in all that concerns public expenditure."

In illustrating this growth, Senator Almond stated that while the military expenditure for the last five months of 1914 was 805,000,000 francs, the military expenditure for the first six months of 1915 was 1,100,000,000 francs; for the third three months of 1915 1,300,000,000 francs; for the fourth three months of 1915 1,570,000,000 francs, and for the first three months of 1916 would be 1,750,000,000 francs.

The total expenditure, including military, for the first three months of 1916 would, said Senator Almond, be 2,505,000,000 francs as against 1,665,000,000 francs in the first six months of the present year.

Referring to the proposed income tax, M. Almond said that the members of the Finance Committee were in favor of postponing to Jan. 1, 1917, the coming into effect of the income tax law, voted by Parliament in 1914, which is to become operative Jan. 1, 1916.

All the credits, asked for by the Minister of Finance on the budget account, were granted unanimously.

CALL FRENCH LOAN FAILURE.

German Press Bases Arguments on Quotation from Paris Paper.

BERLIN, Dec. 23, (via London.)—The Berlin newspapers discuss the result of the recent French loan based on a dispatch which says The Petit Parisien of Paris estimates that somewhere about 40 per cent. of the total represents cash subscriptions. On this estimate the German press regards the operation as amounting to a failure.

The Vossische Zeitung, commenting on the loan, says it had expected a minimum of 7,500,000,000 francs in cash subscriptions, whereas the announcement of the French newspaper means hardly about 6,000,000,000. The Vossische Zeitung calls this "a defeat for the victory loan."

The Tageblatt also says: "It looks more like a failure than a success."

A dispatch from Paris on Dec. 21 said that the national defense loan had produced more than 14,000,000,000 francs, according to the reports centralized at the Ministry of Finance, which were not complete. No mention was made of the amount of cash subscriptions.

ATTACKS J. R. RATHOM.

Fatherland Wants Congress to Investigate Providence Journal Editor.

Over the signature of Charles A. Collman, The Fatherland, in its issue dated Dec. 29, contains an article entitled "The Mystery of John Revelstoke Rathom, President Wilson's Confidant," which attacks the editor of The Providence Journal for his anti-German news activities, and concludes with a demand that Congress investigate the relations of Mr. Rathom with the Administration "that have brought humiliation upon the country and degraded the administration of the Department of Justice."

The article begins with the question: "Why does President Wilson countenance the reprehensible acts of John Revelstoke Rathom? How comes it that this man who holds no position of recognized consequence, enjoys the confidence of the Administration and the members of the Cabinet?" It goes on to ask "Who is Rathom?" and answers its own question to the extent of several thousand words, stating first that Mr. Rathom is of British birth. Then in part it says:

"Rathom is the editor of a newspaper in a small New England city, The Providence Journal. But he is rarely in Providence. He makes his headquarters in New York City, at the Hotel Astor and the Hotel Manhattan. And we see this man hiring spies, investigators, secret agents, who dog the diplomatic representatives of countries with whom the United States is at peace, but England is at war. We see him handing out for publication private correspondence admittedly stolen from diplomats. We see him trying to inflame public opinion against the enemies of his native land.

"We see that this man, instead of being publicly rebuked for his impudent propaganda, is received in private audiences by the President of our country, who confers with him, while leading Congressmen are kept waiting in the anteroom. We see this foreigner invited to attend the councils of the heads of the nation; of Secretary Daniels of the Navy; of Lansing, Secretary of State; of the members of the Neutrality Board. We see him consulted by the heads of the Department of Justice.

"We see him spread broadcast lies and libels, slanders, and perversions of the truth; we see this Britisher with impunity flinging mud at American citizens, encouraged and welcomed, nevertheless, with open arms by members of the Washington Administration."

The article asks who has financed the "news beats" of The Providence Journal, who has provided the sums necessary for the conduct of its propaganda, and the author confesses he recently made it "my business to probe into this mystery." He leaves it to his readers, he adds, to judge whether President Wilson has not stultified himself by giving countenance to this propaganda; whether members of the Cabinet have not grossly erred in giving it heed; whether the Department of Justice has not lowered its dignity by gaining its information from such a source.

Then comes a recital of anti-German articles which have appeared in The Providence Journal since last June and the declaration that only Ambassador Spring-Rice could have supplied some of his material to Mr. Rathom. Finally, declaring that the whole situation brings up questions that will not down, Mr. Collman concludes with these words:

"No, this matter will not down. Congress must probe it to its bottom. How is it possible that the President of our country, born of an English mother with English members in his Cabinet is willing to use a foreign tool such as this in the prosecution of diplomatic representatives of countries with whom we are at peace? Mr. Wilson, elected by a minority vote, still represents the people of this country. And the American people refuse to be shamed and humiliated by proceedings such as these."

ZEPPELINS NOT A FAILURE.

T. R. MacMechen Insists That They Are Masters of the Air.

The Zeppelin as an active agent of warfare was defended by T. R. MacMechen, President of the Aeronautical Society, at its meeting last night. He said the impression that the Zeppelin had been a military failure was the result of an attempt to distort the value of the airship. He is building in England a Zeppelin destroyer.

"Aeroplanes fail to stop Zeppelins," he said, "because of their high speed. This makes them worthless at night. The war has already furnished significant indications that the serious offensive action of larger airships will not be confined to the night time as soon as its armament has been improved upon. I mean the launching of aerial torpedoes."

The damage done in England by raiding Zeppelins had been much greater than was generally supposed, Mr. MacMechen said.

"Battleplanes versus Rigid Dirigibles as a Means of Aerial Defense of the United States," was the subject of a paper read by Leon Goldmerstein, a Director of the society. He took a view opposite to that of Mr. MacMechen.

"The development of the aeroplane was a tremendous blow to the German military plans," he said. "But for it the Germans would be masters of the air and have the exclusive advantage of air scouting. The reliance of the United States Navy ought to be in big battle planes."

AMERICAN FLIERS HOME.

Thaw, Cowdin, and Prince Arrive for Brief Stay.

William Thaw, Elliot Cowdin, and Norman Prince, American aviators who had been serving with the French Army, arrived yesterday from Falmouth on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam to spend Christmas with their families. They have eight days' leave of absence which begins with their arrival here, and they will sail for France on Jan. 1 by the French liner Rochambeau.

Mr. Thaw joined the Aviation Corps in March from the Foreign Legion and is now a Lieutenant. Cowdoin and Prince joined in May. All three have been decorated with the Military Cross for bravery in the field

Mr. Thaw said that in spite of reports to the contrary there was not one American flying machine in use along the western front in France or Belgium. He stated that he had not given up his American citizenship, as that was not required by the French Government when a foreigner wished to join the army in time of war. He and his two companions received special passports from the military authorities in Paris, which would be taken up on their return.

Mr. Cowdin said that the worst feature of flying high was the intense cold. "About 12,000 feet is the average altitude," he continued. "The Germans can hit us, no matter how high we go, if they see us in time, and it rarely happens that one of our aviators makes a flight without having his machine hit. There are 1,200 aviators in the French Army and 800 training in reserve. The Aviation Corps, with all its accessories, is as large as the entire army of the United States."

Mr. Cowdin thought that Congress should make a large appropriation immediately to develop the Aviation Corps of the United States Army.

Cassel Gives $125,000 More.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Sir Ernest Cassel has donated another $125,000 to the fund The London Times is raising for the British Red Cross Society. Last week Sir Ernest donated $250,000 to the King Edward Hospital Fund for London.

Why guess? A safe gift—because it enables him to choose for himself—an "Order on Young" for any amount you care to pay—good for Hat, Cane, Gloves or Umbrella.

Young's Hats

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SANK JAPANESE SHIP WITHOUT WARNING

Liner Yasaka Maru Reported to Have Been Victim of Illegal Attack, but No Lives Were Lost.

ONE AMERICAN ON BOARD

London and Tokio Advices Agree on Mediterranean Disaster—$12,500,000 in Gold Lost.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The new Japanese liner Yasaka Maru, which was sunk in the Eastern Mediterranean on Tuesday by a submarine, while the steamer was on her way from London to Japan with 120 passengers and a crew of 160 aboard, was sent to the bottom without warning, according to a report sent from Port Said by the agents of the owners. All of those on board the ship, including W. J. Leigh, an American passenger, were saved.

The nationality of the submarine is not mentioned by the agents, and previous reports referred to the attacking craft as Austrian or German.

A French gunboat picked up the passengers and crew at midnight and landed them at Port Said on Wednesday morning. The company provided hotel accommodations for them and is arranging to forward them to their destinations. On the passenger list were fifty-one men, fifty-four women, and fifteen children, most of whom were British subjects. The agents in their report said further:

"The passengers express great admiration for the skill of the Captain and officers and for the discipline of the crew. Perfect order was maintained during the disembarkation, which was carried out with the greatest promptitude."

W. J. Leigh was born in China but is an American citizen. His father was a Californian. Mr. Leigh has spent most of his life in China, but recently has lived in England. He was returning to China on the Yasaka Maru to take a place with a business house. His family is in London. Mrs. Leigh has received a cable message saying her husband is safe.

The Yasaka Maru is said to have carried 25,000,000 yen ($12,500,000) in Japanese gold. The insurance on the vessel amounts to 5,600,000 yen.

The owners of the Yasaka Maru are discussing the feasibility of abandoning the Suez Canal route for future sailings and using the Cape of Good Hope route.

TOKIO, Dec. 23.—News of the sinking of the Yasaka Maru reached Tokio today and caused excitement. The advices received here say the steamship was sunk by a submarine near Port Said.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has received word that the vessel was torpedoed without warning, and that she sank in forty-nine minutes. This occurred in the afternoon of Tuesday, and it was midnight when the passengers and crew were rescued by the French gunboat.

RUN ASHORE BY U-BOAT.

French Freighter Escapes, but Is Stranded on Spanish Coast.

TORTOSA, Spain, Dec. 22, (via Paris, Dec. 23.)—The small French steamship Loukkous, with a cargo of sugar, ran ashore at the mouth of the Ebro River today while attempting to escape from a submarine. The Captain of the Loukkous said the submarine attempted to torpedo the vessel. On being ordered to stop, the Captain instead of obeying, went ahead at full speed and succeeded in entering the mouth of the Ebro.

According to this account, the submarine fired several shots at the Loukkous, without effect. The commander of the port has sent a rescue party to attempt to save the steamship and her cargo.

PAISH FIGURES WAR WASTE.

Britain's Non-Reproductive Expenditure $2,000,000,000 a Year.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—"The war has involved practically no destruction of accumulated wealth," said Sir George Paish, the British financial authority, today. "Our loss is mainly in the wealth we fail to create. That is to say, speaking broadly, we are making shells, not building houses; building warships, not making railways. Our main loss arises from the failure to make reproductive expenditure, and this loss is about £400,000,000 ($2,000,000,000) per annum.

"It is true that we are selling American securities, but we are buying Russian, French, and Italian bonds, and on the balance there has been little reduction in our investment since the beginning of the war. If each lives economically during the war we may not need to meet our great war expenses by realizing on our capital, although, of course, we shall fail to save during the war the usual £400,000,000 yearly of our income that we use for reproductive purposes—building houses, railways, ships, factories, &c.

"As a whole, the world will not in the period of the war save much, and consequently there will be very little expansion in production. On the other hand, the expansion in population will be much smaller than usual, and the economic pressure that would otherwise come from the check to production will thus be minimized. Temporarily, there will be economic pressure of considerable severity at the end of the war. That pressure will be caused mainly by the readjustment of conditions from war to peace. No doubt the wealth of the country will grow as rapidly after the war as it did before the war."

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TURKS REPORT SUCCESSES.

Say Their Guns Sunk Two British Monitors in the Tigris.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 22, (via London, Dec. 23.)—The official report had this to say of fighting in Mesopotamia:

On the Irak front near Kut-el-Amara our artillery sank two enemy monitors in the Tigris and caused an explosion on board another by a direct hit.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—To a question in regard to the recent Turkish official statement that, after successful fighting, Turkish troops were advancing on Aden, in Southern Arabia, J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, said in the House of Commons today that there had been no material change at Aden for the last two months.

"On Dec. 20 there was a skirmish between our cavalry scouts and an enemy patrol," he continued. "The enemy lost nine killed and one prisoner. Our casualties were one wounded."

ITALIAN ATTACK FAILS.

Austrians Say They Repulsed a Charge on the Podgora.

BERLIN, Dec. 23, (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.,)—The Austro-Hungarian official communication as received here today says:

On the Italian front the general situation is unchanged. In the Giudicaria District there have been heavy artillery duels. An attack by Italian battalions on the Podgora failed.

ROME, via London, Dec. 23.—The following official communication was issued today by the Italian War Office:

There have been artillery duels along the whole front. The enemy's artillery also fired on several groups of houses, causing some damage. Our artillery bombarded the railroad station at Lavito and the military depôts at Tolmino.

FOOD BY FIRST-CLASS MAIL.

First Consignment Sent from Here for Germany Reaches Norway.

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 23, (via London.)—The Norwegian steamer Kristianiafjord, which sailed from New York Dec. 11, has arrived here. The vessel brought 1,200 sacks of Christmas mail.

The use of the first-class mails for the carrying of food shipments to Germany was first undertaken on a large scale with the sailing of the Kristianiafjord from this port on Dec. 11. About 150 packages, each weighing seven pounds, were mailed at an average cost of $3.48. This means of sending food shipments into Germany was resorted to following the order of the United States Government on Nov. 15 notifying Postmasters not to accept parcel post packages for Austria and Germany.

At the New York Post Office when the packages were received it was stated that first-class mail matter was exempt from seizure by the belligerents, and that in accepting the shipments the Government practically insured the delivery of the food. Each package contained condensed milk, rice, and lard.

FORBIDS FANCY BREADS.

Vienna Must Put Up with Ordinary Kind—Regulation of Oils.

VIENNA, Dec. 23, (via London.)—A Ministerial decree has been issued forbidding the baking of rolls, biscuits, and other fancy breads, and permitting only the making of loaves of ordinary bread. The order does not apply to households.

A further order requires persons possessing raw oils, benzol, and tar oil to report the quantity on hand on the first and fifteenth of every month. This order authorizes the expropriation of mineral oils if necessary.

GERMAN GENERAL DIES.

Disease Kills Karl Jung—Kaiser Mourns von Emmich.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 23, (via London.)—The death of General Karl Jung at Thiancourt, France, is announced by the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin. Death was due to apoplexy.

General Jung for a time was Governor of East Flanders. Subsequently he was commander of a brigade of German infantry reserves.

BERLIN, Dec. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Emperor William has sent a telegram of condolence to the widow of General von Emmich, whose death was announced yesterday at Hanover. The Overseas News Agency quotes the Kaiser's message as follows:

"I have lost an officer whom I highly esteem, as a paragon of fidelity and devotion, as a soldier and a man, and when history describes the most glorious achievements of this war—Liége, St. Quentin, Galicia, and Poland—his name will occupy one of the first places."

WAR HURTS LONDON CLUBS.

Many Members Withdraw and Receipts Shrink Heavily.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—War has caused great hardship to all of London's clubs except those connected with the army and navy. Resignations pour into the clubs from members whose incomes have been curtailed, and many who formerly dined at clubs now dine at home by reason of war economy. The no-treat and early closing orders have seriously shortened the bar receipts. Moreover, the cost of food and service is steadily advancing.

One well-known club in Piccadilly dropped its entrance fees this week, so as to get in new members, and another large club will face the end of the year with a decline in its income amounting to several thousand pounds.

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"Turner for Concrete"

Seventy per cent. of the reinforced concrete buildings in the metropolitan district have been erected

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A Sensible Cigarette

MERCIER LAUDS AMERICA.

Calls This Land an Example to His Compatriots.

LONDON, Dec 23.—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, has addressed the following letter to Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Committee for Relief in Belgium:

"I understand you have so kindly addressed anew an appeal to the generosity of your countrymen to provide clothing for our so painfully destitute people. I confess I had much preferred to shake hands with my American brothers in token of thankfulness for what they already have done than that we should again stretch to them the open hand to beg.

"Your country has already done so much for us; it has given us much in food, and, above all, in personal cooperation for our economic rehabilitation. it brings us this help with such a moving and complete spontaneity that we have long desired to convey to your people a full expression of gratitude, untarnished by renewed appeals to their generous impulses. But you yourself, dear friends, invoke us to appease our scruples and therefore I, knowing better than any one the destitution of our Belgian people, should feel myself traitor to my duty as their pastor if, through an exaggerated feeling of national pride, I should refrain from also pleading for those who are suffering.

"Only yesterday tears arose in my eyes when, crossing the street in Malines, I met a party of strong, honest workmen with stooping heads, their eyes fixed on new clogs. These were men habituated to the support of wives and children through their own labor, but had been for fifteen months without work. The last of their savings are exhausted. Their shoes were worn out and the relief committee had distributed among them some clogs, with the injunction to use the leather rags from the worn-out shoes as linings to keep their feet from dampness.

"You Americans, who prize highly the value of labor and so possess the natural impulse of earning comfort and success by your own exertions, will well understand the mental sufferings of noble souls forced to depend on charity. Therefore you also know how to hide your liberalities under anonymous veils and how to distribute them through hands as delicate as they are discreet. Interpreter of the feelings of the Belgian population, thank you for us as much and more for your way of giving than for the gifts themselves.

"May I add that one of the greatest benefits, for which we shall feel eternally indebted to the American people, will be the fixing on America of the admiring attention of the Belgians. The Belgian people have learned to know you well, to look at you in a beautiful light, to feel to some extent what they would gain in following your footsteps.

"When the hour of reconstruction comes we will invoke them to keep their eyes on your great land of fecundating initiatives; your land of ambition for more comfort, not through covetousness of other people's wealth, but through tenacious will to individual endeavor, with a patriotism that ignores civil discord and draws its strength from a collective love for national progress; yes, we will invoke our people to imitate your high virtues and we are confident that our benefactors will find in this spreading of their own moral influence their real reward.

"Please accept, dear friend, the expression of my high esteem and devoted gratitude. CARDINAL MERCIER,

"Archbishop of Malines."

BELGIANS' NEED DIRE.

Exchanges to Take a Hand in Raising Funds for Clothing.

Professor Vernon L. Kellogg of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, California, who arrived from Europe on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam yesterday, whither he went in the interests of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, made the positive statement that not an ounce of the millions of dollars' worth of food supplies sent into Belgium by the commission had been used by the Germans. Professor Kellogg spent seven months in Belgium and brought back with him a pitiful story of the destitution and suffering in Belgium.

"The need for clothes and shoes in Belgium today is greater than ever before," he said. "The long isolation of Belgium has resulted in the using up of the clothing of the people and the stocks in the shops to such an extent that the oncoming Winter finds the population in dire need.

"Americans have very little idea of the existing conditions. The country is industrially paralyzed. For instance, 625,000 workmen have been without labor since the outbreak of the war. They and their families are absolutely dependent on charity. And 1,250,000 people are on the soup and bread lines, 200,000 people in Brussels alone receiving daily bread rations. No new materials have been admitted into the country. In Northern France the women make babies' shirts out of coarse wheat sacks."

For the first time in the history of Stock Exchanges the New York Stock, the Consolidated, and the Cotton Exchange today will distribute among their members a Christmas Dinner Table envelope, appealing for funds. They are co-operating with the Commission for Relief in Belgium to raise money with which to obtain new clothing for more than 3,000,000 destitute in Belgium and Northern France.

ASSAILS NEW BELGIAN TAX.

Disregards von Bissing's Own Order, Havre Dispatch Says.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Havas Agency received the following dispatch today from Havre:

"The levy of 40,000,000 francs monthly upon the Belgian people, which has been imposed by General von Bissing, the German Governor, completely disregards the General's own declaration, which the Belgian Government holds, of Dec. 14, 1914, when he levied 480,000,000 francs on the people of the invaded country—that Germany would not impose other taxes.

"The Belgian Government maintains, moreover, that the new imposition is contrary to Article 49 of the Fourth Hague Treaty, which stipulates that a contribution must be proportioned to the resources of the country taxed and must not be such as to exhaust or ruin the country. It is condemned also by the great German international authority Bluntschli and by the War Manual of the German General Staff."

TO END MORATORIUM.

Belgian Press Approves Proposed Plan of Germans.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 23, (via London.)—A Brussels dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung says that measures are soon to be taken to terminate the moratorium in Belgium, which has existed since the outbreak of the war.

The Belgian press is reported as favoring this action, but as suggesting that payments be made in instalments.

MINISTER WHITLOCK DINED BY LOTOS CLUB

George Ade Tells Story of Diplomat's Early Struggles as a Chicago Reporter.

WAR DISCUSSION AVOIDED

Guest Paints Lincoln as the True Embodiment of American Democracy.

Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, was the principal guest at a dinner given by members of the Lotos Club last night. Among the guests were many authors and newspaper men who were formerly associated with the former Chicago reporter and who paid honor to his achievements. Mr. Whitlock sails on Dec. 28 to again take up his duties. The delicacy of the guest of honor's position was recognized by all the speakers, who referred to the war in no partial terms.

Mr. Whitlock, who was introduced by Chester S. Lord, who presided, made no reference to the political situation here or in Europe. Looking immeasurably fitter physically than when he landed from Belgium a few weeks ago, he confined himself to anecdotes. Toward the close of his speech in talking about American ideals, he said:

"On the arch down at Washington Square there is a sentence of Washington's of which I like to think, 'Let us here erect a standard to which the wise and honest may repair.' It is a standard which to be effective must be erected in the life of each citizen, and no one can erect it there but himself. In no citizen did it ever attain such beautiful and symmetrical proportions as in the life of Lincoln.

Significance of Lincoln Penny.

"Once in a foreign city, by some strange chance, I happened to pick up a penny in the street and it proved to be one of those pennies that bear Lincoln's head. It seemed to me that no more significant medallion could have been made in Lincoln's honor. And looking at it and thinking of its implications, the thought of home and all that it brought up, the thought of all the hands through which it had passed—the hands of workmen, the hands of little children, the hands of beggars even, hard hands and gnarled hands, and honest hands, the hands of mine own people—it seemed to me to have been made precious by the patina of democracy and I thought that nothing could have been more beautiful and significant than that Lincoln's noble head should have been engraved on our smallest coin, a token of our universal daily need in hands that humbly break the bread their toil has earned. The head to me somewhat dimly wore the people's love like purple bays—the love of all those common people whom he so wisely loved and bore in sorrow in his mighty heart.

"In him, as I have tried to say, the American ideal was most perfectly exemplified, and it was exemplified in him because after the illusions of life had gone he retained his ideals and his faith in them. It was thus exemplified in him because, in addition to his wisdom, his patience, his gentleness, his hope, and his faith, he had that other American quality of humor, which saved him in every situation, and by American humor I mean that instinctive sense of human values that enables one to see all things, or most things, in their proper relations, and so becomes an integral part of the American ideal."

Melville E. Stone, after a review of the history of the diplomats of the country, paid an eloquent tribute to the work of the Minister to Belgium.

A newspaper reporter, a lawyer with a small practice, the Mayor of Toledo—this does not measure his equipment. He had mixed with every nation in the melting pot of the United States, and he had that rarest of virtues, common sense. He also had an abiding solicitude for the welfare of his fellow men. We had no particular care for the Belgians. Neither do I suppose Mr. Whitlock had. We neither liked nor disliked them. But in an hour all was changed. And Minister Whitlock, burning with the larger love than love for a nation—love for men, women, and children in distress—took hold.

"He has earned the world's applause. He comes to us loaded with laurels. He carried the Dardanian soil and the Paeonian waters to the stricken people of Brussels for the healing of their misery."

Whitlock's Career as Reporter.

George Ade told of Whitlock, the Chicago cub reporter, and had a lot of fun doing it.

"Let us go away back to 1890," he said. "Also let us go back to Chicago. I hope I am not asking too much. About twenty-five years ago in the Middle West there was a restless movement toward the newspaper offices. Nearly every young man who could no longer board at home decided to enter journalism. Any young man who wishes to be a book agent must have a prospectus; an insurance solicitor must have a set of application blanks; the burglar needs a jimmy. But the journalist requires only a collection of adjectives."

After telling a whole lot about New York celebrities of today who had hard times under Chicago city editors, Mr. Ade got down to the case of Whitlock.

"Of all that untried host standing in line to receive assignments I don't suppose any one man was a harder disappointment to the prophets than Brand Whitlock. When he came up from a fresh-water college in Ohio and quietly attached himself to The Herald staff he attracted attention almost immediately as a humorist. He specialized on josh stuff. He wrote banter, fantastic, mock-serious stories of the kind that were standardized by Mr. Dana's young men. He was a star reporter, pulling down his thirty-five per, but any first-class horoscoper would have allowed that Whitlock was destined to contribute to Puck and Judge and probably attempt the libretto of a comic opera. He legged it on the newspaper for a while and then he deserted, the same as most of the others, and went to Springfield to resume his studies. This was his first erratic move. If he had been a true journalist there wouldn't have been anything more for him to learn.

His Book a Surprise.

"When he published his 'The Thirteenth District' a good many of his old friends bought it, expecting to get something in the order of refined vaudeville, but found, instead, a true and tragic story of cheap ambitions. Well, we watched him as Mayor of Toledo, and we have been telling everybody for the last year and a half that we did assignments together and are members of the same college fraternity and wouldn't be afraid to go right up and speak to him anywhere."

Hewitt H. Howland of Indianapolis said Mr. Whitlock had "a six-cylinder, self-starting sense of duty."

"In the person of Brand Whitlock," he said, "is splendidly typified the American we love. He is the embodiment of the national spirit. In him the average and the exceptional man are blended—and that's what democracy has done for him, and for all men who truly believe and who draw their strength from the breast of liberty.

"Without special training, without known aptitude—proved faithful, of course, in the lesser things—but with no medals for efficiency, he is chosen from among his fellows and sent into a far country to bear the heat and burden of the day. You know something, in spite of the censor, of how he has acquitted himself, but have you paused to think that he has done what he has done because of democracy—not party democracy, but a Walt Whitman democracy; that it is because he never lost his common touch that he can now walk with Kings and keep his head? That's the genius of America, that's the blossoming of equality, that's the very flower of liberty."

Alois Van der Vyvere, Belgian Minister of Finance, thanked the American people for what Brand Whitlock had done for the Belgians.

"This man you call Brand Whitlock has taught us and the whole world what an American may be and is. He is one of whom America may be proud and Belgium grateful. I do honor to one who has stood up as the finest example of true humanity."

Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker and N. C. Wright of the Toledo Blade also spoke.

SEMITIC ISSUE IN GERMANY.

Some Berlin Newspapers Accused of Reviving Anti-Jewish Feeling.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—Anti-Semitism, an issue which has been almost dead since the beginning of the war, has been revived this week by the Tageszeitung and other newspapers. In consequence a controversy which may be described as almost bitter has broken out between papers of the Tageszeitung stamp on the one hand and those like the Tageblatt, which adopt a liberal attitude in regard to the Jewish question, on the other.

The more liberal papers resent intensely every anti-Jewish movement, particularly as it is asserted that German Jews have borne their share of the war's burdens liberally and are doing their utmost for the Fatherland in both a military and an economic sense.

The present revival of the anti-Semitic movement began with a savage attack in the Tageszeitung against Eugen Dietrich of Jena, who had accused "a Berlin morning newspaper"—inferentially, the Tageszeitung—of being anti-Jewish. The Tageszeitung denied it was the newspaper attacked and further roused Jewish feeling by putting the blame on still another Berlin journal.

The Tagesblatt entered the controversy, calling the Tageszeitung utterances "baso defamation of German Jews, many of whom died for the Fatherland after voluntarily joining the army—in which they were notably different from certain anti-Semitic Nationalist typewriter heroes, who have not lived up to the war propaganda they preached for years."

Theodor Wolff of the Tageblatt, who is perhaps the most prominent editor of Germany, declares that notwithstanding the recent revival of anti-Semitism the feeling against Jews in Germany is gradually on the wane, existing nowhere to a great extent except possibly among the minor nobility.

"I am glad to be able to say there is absolutely no anti-Jewish movement in Government circles or in the high nobility," Mr. Wolff said. "The Jew now has equal rights in the army and may become an officer along with a Christian. In virtually all strata the Jew is found intermingled with all others.

"It is only among the minor nobility that the Jew is still unwelcome, on account of the fact that he is able to outstrip his competitors, who are jealous of him. But do not forget there are notable exceptions in this class—fine examples of Germans who are too broad to be anti-Jewish or anti-anything. A few German newspapers which represent this class of the minor nobility, such as the Tageszeitung and the Taegliche Rundschau, are naturally anti-Jewish, but their agitation is becoming less effective each month. I look for eventual liberty for Jews in Germany, such as exists in America today."

WILL WORK WITH TURKS.

German Jews in Conference Vote to Support New Union.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—A conference has just been held in Berlin by prominent Jewish personages from all parts of Germany with the purpose of forming an organization to bring about closer relations between the Jews of Germany and the Turks. The meeting, which was attended by more than three hundred Jews—captains of industry, merchants, university professors, lawyers, and rabbis—voted unanimously to support in every way the newly organized German Israelitic-Osmanic Union.

Through delegates in Berlin and Constantinople the Union will remain constantly in touch with a similar organization in Constantinople. The specific objects are to spread a knowledge of Osmanic kultur among the Jews in Germany, to encourage efforts on the part of the Turks to help Jewish emigrants who want to seek new homes in Turkey, to encourage enterprises contributing to the economic and kultural development of Turkey and to introduce coursen in the Turkish language and other Turkish studies in Germany.

All Jewish religious parties were represented at the meeting and unanimously decided to work together under the banner of the new Union.

GERMANY DENIES SERMONS.

Asserts Preachers Never Advocated Ruthless Killing of Enemies.

BERLIN, Dec. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Continuing its campaign against misrepresentation of Germany abroad, the semi-official Overseas News Agency today issued a statement concerning reports which have gained wide publicity in other countries to the effect that German clergymen have preached sermons advocating the killing off of the nation's enemies and destruction of their property.

The news agency refers to dispatches circulated in France and Great Britain which purported to quote extracts from such sermons. In these dispatches German clergymen were represented as saying that it was Germany's "divine mission to crucify humanity"; that her enemies must "perish by divine command"; that it was a work of love to kill the nation's enemies, invade their countries, and burn their houses.

The news agency asserts these dispatches are pure inventions and that in some cases there are no such individuals as the supposed clergymen named.

POLAND'S PLIGHT WORST.

4,500,000 Refugees Living in Holes and in Trees.

After inspecting all the countries in Europe that have suffered through the war on behalf of the Committee of Mercy, W. H. Hamilton of 10 Wall Street, who returned yesterday on the Rotterdam, said that Poland was in the worst plight by far.

"There is not a building standing intact," he said, "along the Russian lines of retreat. They even tore down the side of the cathedral in Warsaw to get out the bells to make ammunition out of. When I was in Warsaw three weeks ago I saw 1,500 old men, women, and children, standing in a bread line, with the temperature below zero, to get the daily ration of a bowl of carrot soup and a quarter of a pound of bread. Many of them were shoeless and their feet were frozen so that they could barely move on them. The women had torn up their clothing to wrap round the feet of their children.

"The Germans have barely sufficient supplies to feed their army in Poland, and therefore these poor people must starve to death unless America feeds them. There are 175,000 refugees in Warsaw and 4,500,000 altogether in Poland who are living chiefly in holes dug in the ground and in the trees in the forests. If something is not done to aid them at once there will be no need to send provisions to them, because they will be dead."

TELLS CITY'S WATER NEEDS.

Board Asks Permission to Go On with Schoharie Development.

The Board of Water Supply applied yesterday to the Board of Estimate for authorization to continue developing the Schoharie watershed for an additional supply for the city. During the ten years, since the board was organized in 1906 it has been building the Catskill Aqueduct with 500,000,000 gallons daily capacity, and it will be ready to deliver water in 1916. But only the Esopus Creek supply, capable of providing 250,000,000 gallons, has been developed, so that the city has an aqueduct to carry double the available supply.

President Charles Straus of the Water Supply Board, reports that the Schoharie watershed is capable of supplying the 250,000,000 gallons daily, and that no other satisfactory shed has been found, also that the city urgently needs the additional supply.

The estimate of all cost of the project is fixed at $22,175,400. This is $6,500,000 less than the original estimate.

President Straus adds that the board now has a highly developed organization, and that it would take a long time to build up another should the work be halted.

KOENIG INDICTED FOR GERMAN PLOTS

Welland Canal and Spy "Enterprises" Violated American Neutrality, Grand Jury Holds.

TWO ASSOCIATES NAMED

Leyendecker Accused in One Case, Justice in the Other—Charges Against Metzler Withdrawn.

Paul Koenig, the Hamburg-American Line's "special investigator" who, in the opinion of many Federal officials, is one of the main cogs in the German secret service machine in this country, was the principal in two indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday afternoon. One indictment charges the organization of a "military enterprise," the purpose of which was the destruction of the Welland Canal, while the second charges a similar enterprise was organized to obtain military information in Canada for the German Government.

Richard Emil Leyendecker, dealer in curios and antiques, was indicted with Koenig in the Welland Canal case, while Edmund Justice, the Irishman arrested Wednesday, was indicted with him in connection with the enterprise to secure information concerning the organization of military forces in Canada and the transportation of military supplies to England and France.

Both indictments charge violations of Section 13 of the Federal Criminal Code. In the indictment against Koenig and Justice the indictment says the information concerning the Canadian forces was sought "so that the German Government might use said information for military enterprise against the King of Great Britain and Ireland." In the indictment, which charges the organization of a military enterprise to destroy the Welland Canal, the allegations made in the complaint upon which Koenig and Leyendecker were arrested a week ago last night, are repeated, with the added detail that the destruction of the waterway was to be accomplished by the use of dynamite and other explosives, the "explosives to be placed and set in different places to be determined on by said defendants and their agents."

In each indictment Koenig is named as the instigator of the "enterprises." There are five counts in each indictment. The section of the Criminal Code under which the indictments are returned fixes the maximum penalty of three years' imprisonment or a fine of $3,000 for each violation of the statute, which refers to military expeditions and enterprises begun or set on foot in the United States against countries with which the United States is at peace. If found guilty on all counts this would mean in the case of Koenig a possible maximum sentence of thirty years in the penitentiary and in the cases of Leyendecker and Justice fifteen years each. In addition, each may be fined in the discretion of the Judge $3,000 on each count upon which he is convicted.

Koenig, Leyendecker, and Justice were arraigned before Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court at one o'clock yesterday afternoon to plead to the indictments. All entered pleas of not guilty, and all asked that their bail be reduced. Except in the case of Justice, Judge Mayer refused to make the reduction, continuing Koenig's bail at $50,000 and that of Leyendecker at $30,000. In the case of Justice the amount was reduced from $30,000 to $20,000. The National Surety Company furnished bonds for all three men.

Koenig appeared in court with a broad smile, and answered "Not guilty" in a cheery tone to both indictments. His face, however, took on a serious look when Judge Mayer refused to consider the request to reduce his bail. After his release on bail Koenig called Captain Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation in New York, on the telephone. Captain Offley did not say what Koenig had to say to him, but the fact that the indicted man had telephoned started a rumor that he was ready to confess. There was no basis for the report, according to Federal officials.

Frederick Metzler, Koenig's private secretary, who was arrested on Thursday night of last week as a principal in the Welland Canal conspiracy, was not mentioned in the Welland Canal indictment. Assistant District Attorney Roger B. Wood, who drew the indictment, said that Metzler had gone before the Grand Jury voluntarily and answered frankly all questions asked him, and that the Grand Jurors were of the opinion that he had no criminal knowledge of the purposes that Koenig had in mind when he set on foot the two military enterprises against Canada. All charges against Metzler have been withdrawn, and the young man will appear as a Government witness at the trials of Koenig and Leyendecker.

Captain Offley, Chief of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation in New York, had a long conference yesterday with William McCulley, who was taken to Police Headquarters Wednesday night, after his name had been found in Koenig's notebook as having been in the latter's employ. After the conference McCulley was taken back to Headquarters, where it was said that he had been held merely for interrogation as to his relations with Koenig and was in no sense a prisoner.

McCulley, who gave his address as 472 West Twenty-fourth Street, said that he first met Koenig in 1910, when they were both on board the steamship America, he as second mate and Koenig as purser. In 1913, he said, he accepted a position under Koenig as an investigator in the Hamburg-American Line's secret service.

He admitted going abroad, but asserted that it was merely in connection with a scheme for selling horses to the Allies and that, after visiting many countries and finding his mission unsuccessful, he returned to this country this Fall. He said that he had done nothing for Koenig, but denied that any work he had done for the Hamburg-American Line's secret service man was illegal.

After his interview with McCulley Captain Offley said that he had learned nothing of importance in regard to Koenig's work for the German Government in violation of this country's neutrality. McCulley, he declared, would not be called before the Grand Jury.

DAECHE WRIT DISMISSED.

Alleged Bomb Plotter Loses Fight to Elude Federal Jurisdiction.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23.—In an opinion filed here tonight, Judge Thomas G. Haight dismissed the writ of habeas corpus obtained by Paul Daeche, one of the six men indicted in the alleged Fay bomb plot. Daeche attacked the indictment against him, asserting that it was defective in that it failed to charge him with an offense against the United States, and also because it failed to charge him with being concerned in an attack on vessels flying the American flag. The statute under which the indictment was returned, Daeche contended, applied to American vessels.

In an opinion filed in the case Judge Haight declared that, so long as the indictment contained the necessary elements of an offense, it was sufficient, even though a careful examination might show that the statute on which it was based did not completely cover the case. Also, continued Judge Haight, the statute applies to "any vessels belonging to another."

Daeche was remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal.

Daeche had been released on the writ, which was intended to prevent his extradition to the jurisdiction of the Federal authorities. He was released on bail of $25,000. It is expected that his lawyers will continue the fight against his coming under the jurisdiction of the Southern District of New York, on whose warrant he was arrested.

BREITUNG'S PLEA HEARD.

Can Explain Purchase of Explosive Material, Stanchfield Tells Court.

John B. Stanchfield argued a motion before Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday morning for a severance in the trial of Max Breitung, indicted in the Fay bomb case in connection with the alleged attempts to blow up vessels taking supplies to the Allies from this port. Breitung was in court.

Mr. Stanchfield contended that the overt act charged against Breitung was the purchase for Fay of chlorate of potash as an ingredient for an explosive. This purchase, Mr. Stanchfield continued, could be explained in a way that would establish the innocence of his client. The court suggested that affidavits be submitted explaining the purchase, and the case was continued until Jan. 3, when this motion and those for separate trials for Dr. Kienzle and Bronckhorst will be heard.

HELD UP SHIP TWO DAYS.

British Took 39 Sacks of Mail from the Rotterdam.

The Holland-America liner Rotterdam arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, via Falmouth, where the British authorities took off thirty-nine sacks of mail. Captain J. Baron said that his ship was detained for two days at Falmouth. When she arrived there Dec. 14 the military commandant came on board with a Captain and two Lieutenants and informed him that certain mails must go ashore.

Captain Baron instructed his officers to get some of the crew to carry the bags up from the mail room and pass them to the tender which was alongside. The British took eighteen sacks from Constantinople, the Captain said, ten from Sofia, and eleven from Berlin. They appeared to have a list of the bags they required and did not interfere with 250 bags of mail from Cologne and other cities in Germany that were in the room.

Before leaving Falmouth, Captain Baron said, he made a formal protest to the Netherlands Consul at that port and entered it in his official logbook. The officers behaved most courteously, he added, and did not use force of any kind.

The British also took off Lieutenant Arthur Grunhut of the Austrian Army Motor Corps, who had stowed away on board in Rotterdam. He got on the ship with a number of visitors the day before the Rotterdam left and hid himself for forty-eight hours until the liner had left Deal, but forgot that the next call was at Falmouth instead of New York. He discovered this fact when he walked out on the morning of Dec. 14 and gave himself up to the Chief Officer. Grunhut told the officers that his wife and four children were living in Philadelphia and he wanted to get home to spend Christmas with them.

The Rotterdam brought 311 first cabin, 176 second class, and 200 third class passengers, which is the biggest list of the Christmas season, and a very big mail.

STEEL MERGER DELAYED.

Approval of Stockholders Not Yet Obtained, Says J. A. Campbell.

J. A. Campbell, President of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, when interviewed at the Waldorf last night with reference to his plan to launch a $225,000,000 steel merger, declared that the success of the scheme still depended on the consent, not yet obtained, of the majority of stockholders whose interests would be affected. So far as his own company was concerned, Mr. Campbell said, the Directors had already secured an option on the majority of the stock, which would enable them to throw themselves into the merger. But the other companies involved in the project, the Inland Steel of Chicago, the Lackawanna Steel Company, and Cambria Steel, were unable to act until after they have obtained control of options on stock which expired at the first of the year.

"This thing is a long way from being settled," said Mr. Campbell last night. "It is a very difficult matter now with all the companies prospering to get people in a frame of mind where they will put the plants in at a price that will earn dividends under normal conditions, and unless that can be done, neither myself nor the financial interests in back of the project will be interested in the matter."

Mr. Campbell declined at this stage to disclose the interests that are back of the scheme. He acted on their urgency because he thought the merger would be a good thing for all companies concerned. If the merger takes place, he said, there would be no danger of violating the Clayton Anti-Trust law, because the companies involved do not compete excepting in a very small percentage of their products, and, moreover, operate in markets geographically far apart.

In reference to the steps already taken to bring the merger into being, Mr. Campbell said:

"It was thought best to obtain the opinion and approval of stockholders before going forward with the spending of thousands of dollars to get legal advice other than necessary to explain the plan. From the beginning the effort was made to obtain for the merger plants which, by location and in character of product, did not come into close competition and sold products largely in different territories. As worked out, the plants of the Sheet and Tube Company, the Lackawanna, the Inland Steel Company of Chicago, and the Cambria Steel Company appeared to offer the best opportunities and conditions for inclusion in the merger, and details were worked out with these four companies as the nucleus for a new organization.

"It is not the intention to acquire or build a plant on the Atlantic seaboard, as has been suggested, but it is possible that a plant may be acquired or built in the Chicago district, where Inland Steel is located, and that other plants, including a shipbuilding and a carbuilding plant, may be acquired to add to the organization at some future time."

BERNHARDT'S NEW MALADY.

Now Said to be Suffering from a Disease of the Bones.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Sarah Bernhardt, a report of whose illness was denied yesterday, is now said to be afflicted with a malady of the bones, which is perhaps incurable. It does not prevent her giving occasional public recitations while sitting in a chair. These performances are artistic and effective.

Mme. Bernhardt talks of her American tour, and is going ahead with the arrangements. Nevertheless she appears to be doubtful whether she ever will be in sufficient health and strength to undertake the trip. She does not get on very well with an artificial leg. She has received probably every variety of artificial leg, presented by the maker or by friends. She says she intends to try them all and then use the one she likes best. But in reality she does not trust herself to any model. She seems to lack courage for much practice.

A specialist on this subject doubts if she will ever walk easily. She now uses two canes, and is assisted by two persons on entering the theatre. She finds the use of an artificial leg causes her considerable discomfort.

Notwithstanding her present condition, Mme. Bernhardt shows remarkable patience and constant good humor, even gayety. She laughs and jokes, tells amusing stories, and is the wit of any gathering about her. The recent diagnosis, showing that she has a malady of the bones, is expected to give rise to frequent reports that the disease has reached a crisis or that she is dying, but her friends say these rumors should not be accepted.

"The Seven Gifts" Rehearsed.

A dress rehearsal of Stuart Walker's pantomime, "The Seven Gifts," was given yesterday afternoon in the Century Theatre before an audience that included some of the New Theatre founders. The pantomime will be a feature of the Christmas celebration to be held tomorrow night at the Tree of Light in Madison Square, and the members of the audience were invited by the anonymous committee that has charge of the celebration. The pantomime was given in the Portmanteau Theatre, the miniature playhouse invented by Mr. Walker that can be taken apart and set up in a very short time. Yesterday it was erected on the larger stage of the Century. The pantomime proved to be a delightful bit of entertainment done in the manner of Reinhardt.

$35,000 Now in Y. M. H. A. Fund.

The Campaign Committee of the Bronx Young Men's Hebrew Association announced last night that $35,000 had been raised in the effort to get $85,000. It is expected that $15,000 more will be pledged by Monday. One hundred young men have volunteered to shovel snow after the next snowfall and contribute these earnings to the fund.

COL. HARVEY FOUND NATION IN DISFAVOR

Suggests That Wilson Himself Go Abroad and Leave Col. House as Acting President.

CHANGES IN BRITISH CABINET

Heard in Confidence That Many Would Soon Be Made, He Says —England Now Resolute.

Colonel George Harvey returned from Europe yesterday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam looking much better in health than when he left New York eight weeks ago. The policy adopted by America with regard to the war was not looked upon favorably by any of the nations in Europe, he said, and he thought it would be a good idea for President Wilson to instruct our Ambassadors to interview foreign diplomats and get their views on his administration.

When he was informed that the President was sending Colonel E. M. House to Europe as his personal representative to confer with the various United States Ambassadors, Colonel Harvey smiled and suggested jokingly that Colonel House should remain in Washington as Acting President and that Mr. Wilson should go over himself and see what they thought of him there.

"With the exception of the Kaiser," Colonel Harvey continued, "President Wilson, in the opinion of the people of Europe, outside of Germany, is the most unpopular Government head in the world. One of the Manchester newspapers in an editorial article expressed the opinion that in dealing with Wilson it was safer to be inhuman than illegal.

"The people in France and England believe that they are fighting for the United States as well as for their own countries. The officials of the British Government take a different attitude from that of the people. They say to the United States, 'You supply the ammunition and we will do the fighting.'

Many changes soon would be made in the British Cabinet, Colonel Harvey said, but he could not discuss them as he had been told in confidence. Asquith, Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, and other officials of the Government, whom he knew personally, he said, had aged ten years since the war began. General French, he asserted, was glad to be relieved from the command of the army in France, as he was tired out and was an old man.

Colonel Harvey was surprised to learn that Colonel Roosevelt might be a candidate for the Presidency in 1916. The United States, he said, would face a complex political situation at the election, and there was no telling what might happen as a result of the war.

"I mean that party lines may be swept out of existence," Colonel Harvey explained, "and I will not attempt to predict anything pertaining to politics because the war has made everything uncertain. From my observations in England I do not think there will be peace for at least another two years and possibly five. I have been glad to get a true idea of conditions there and I return satisfied that the reports of grave apprehension prevailing there are unfounded.

"I found England at her best—very sober, perfectly calm, and self-possessed, but thoroughly aroused and resolute and surcharged with a confidence that must be reckoned a sense of absolute certainty."

NEW INCOME RULING.

Dividends Must Be Paid On In Year They Are Declared.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Secretary McAdoo today approved a new ruling in regard to taxable incomes as follows:

"Cash dividends or their equivalent paid from the net earnings or the established surplus or undivided profits of corporations, joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, if declared and paid on or after March 1, 1913, constitute taxable income in the hands of shareholders or beneficiaries when received, and should be returned when the total net income of any individual is in excess of $20,000, inclusive of such dividends, and the additional tax should be paid thereon as on income for the year in which such dividends were received, without regard to the period in which the profits or surplus were earned or the period during which the same were carried as surplus or undivided profits in the treasury or on the books of the corporations.

"Stock dividends paid from the net earnings or the established surplus or undivided profits of corporations, joint stock companies or associations, and insurance companies, are held to be the equivalent of cash, and to constitute taxable income under the same conditions as cash dividends."

Tourists for Bermuda.

Among the tourists leaving today on the steamer Evangeline to spend Christmas in Bermuda are:

Charles G. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Askew, Miss Burnett, Miss M. Burnett, Dr. W. Ayvazian, Mrs. R. A. Bradshaw, H. Curtis, L. H. Davidson, Miss Laura Drouin, Douglas Foote, Joseph J. Flower, Miss M. M. Feese, T. C. Goodman, Miss Ethel Goodman, Dr. Allen Howe, F. W. Johnston, Mrs. Johnston, Orrin Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Lucy Kimball, A. S. Lewis, Chester A. Lovering, Mrs. Lovering, Mrs. C. W. Lawrance, Miss M. Lawrance, Fred W. Martin, Miss F. R. Maddox, Miss F. K. Maddox, Daniel Mendoza, E. R. North, C. Tucker, Miss Mary E. Tucker, John R. Tucker, Miss Nellie Wilmot, Miss Jeannette Wilmot, Le Roy Walton, Miss M. E. Winslow, Miss E. A. Winslow, Miss J. E. Wing, and E. C. Whitney.

Last Minute Shoppers!

Give him 100 Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes in an artistic "Opal" Humidor. They're sure to please, $1.25 at your dealers.

"There's something about them you'll like."

Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes

DIVER DIES IN ARMOR; HOIST FAILED TO ACT

Hanson, Working in Wreck, Gave Signal to Pull Him Up, but Chain Caught.

AIR LINE GOT TWISTED

Companions on Lighter Tried to Adjust Machinery, but Victim Was Suffocated.

The crew of a steam lighter, busying themselves about the deck of their vessel as she lay at anchor yesterday off Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, suddenly got a signal from the rope of Harry Hanson, an expert diver, calling for them to haul him to the surface immediately. Hanson had made two trips to the bottom trying to fasten chains about a sunken barge, so that it could be raised, and he had no more than descended on his third trip when his signals were noticed.

Charles T. Everett of Astoria, in charge of the hoisting drum by which the diver in his heavy armor was lowered and raised, called Clarence Edwards, Thomas Drew, and James Seen, the others of the crew, and they ran to the winches. From below the water the signals were coming faster now. Evidently Hanson was in grave trouble, and the men on deck hurried to their work.

They had made only a few turns about the drum when the chain stuck. Apparently Hanson was caught under water or the chain had become entangled in wreckage. They jerked and pulled at it while over the life line came quick, urgent signals. The men on deck could read them and they told that Hanson's air line had twisted and air was not reaching him.

On deck the men worked more desperately, driven on by the signals which never ceased on the life line now. Below water Hanson must have thought his companions had abandoned him, for he pulled on the line constantly. But the men could not have worked harder. Try as they would, however, they could not move the chain though they knew Hanson was suffocating sixty-five feet beneath them.

His signals became weaker and weaker and, just as they got the chain free and started to haul him upward in great jerks, they ceased altogether. On deck the men worked like mad and Hanson was raised as no diver on that job had ever been raised before. As his huge form, encased in leather and lead, was hauled over the side, Everett and the others set to work to tear off his uniform but when they got Hanson's head free they saw he was senseless.

The diver was hurried ashore and Dr. Clark was called from the Norwegian Hospital, but he could only pronounce Hanson dead. He said he had died down there under the water when his signals ceased.

Hanson was 43 years old and lived at 969 Seventieth Street, Brooklyn. He was known as an expert diver and had been employed by the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company and other diving concerns along the East River for more than ten years.

FRIDAY JUNIORS GATHER.

Their Initial Dance at the Plaza Preceded by Many Dinners.

The Friday Juniors, a set of dances for young girls and men not out, had their initial dance for the Winter last night at the Plaza. It was an early dance, beginning soon after 9 and ending about midnight with a supper, and was in the Rose Room.

It was preceded by many dinners. Mrs. George Marshall Allen gave a dinner of thirty covers at the Plaza for Miss Lorraine Swann, Mrs. A. Low entertained for her sister, Miss Mary Stewart Claflin, and other hostesses were Mrs. John McKesson Camp, Mrs. Alfred Macy, and Mrs. Edward F. Darrell, whose dinner was for Miss Dorothy Darrell.

The patronesses who received were Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Robert Appleton, and Mrs. John McKesson Camp. The committee of young men in charge included Lester Armour, Lindel T. Bates, Theodore Babbit, J. F. Beck, Jr., G. P. Brett, Robert Ingersoll Brown, Gould Jennings, J. Benson Rose, and Howland H. Pell, Jr.

"To The Man In A Deuce Of A Hurry!

TODAY, *one* minute counts for *five*. Buy that eleventh-hour gift for yourself or a friend at this Quick Action Shop, where you get the *promptest service* in the

A Gift
for all, join the
Christmas Club
The safe, sure, simple way to have money next Christmas.
No fines—no dues—no red tape.
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Church Literature Press
CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS
Selected Christmas Cards and Calendars; 50 Personal Greeting Cards with envelopes, $1.50; Children's Prayer Rugs, $1.50; Bibles, $1.00 to $65.00; Altar Sets for memorials or gifts to Churches, $5.00 to $40.00; Prayer Books and Hymnals, $2.00 to $10.00 per set; Single Prayer Books, $.75 up.
SUBWAY TO ASTOR PLACE
TWO BIBLE HOUSE—NEW YORK
(Opposite Wanamaker's)

SALE
U. S. ARMY AND NAVY GOODS
Wonderful Xmas presents at AUCTION BARGAIN PRICES. Don't you see the opportunity?
U. S. Navy Sweaters.....$2.00
U. S. Army Sweaters.....$4.00
U. S. Army Shirts.....$2.00
U. S. Army Shoes.....$3.50
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EDISON SHOWS PLANS FOR BIG NAVY PLANT

Explains to Consulting Board His Idea for $1,400,000 Experimental Laboratory.

MEMBERS WILL INDORSE IT

Inventors Inspect New Battleships and Submarines—Offer Suggestions for Submersibles.

Thomas A. Edison, Chairman of the Naval Consulting Board, described at the meeting of the board at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, his plan for a physical laboratory for making naval experiments. It calls for the purchase of 100 acres of land at tide-water, and a plant to cost about $1,400,000.

It was this suggestion by Mr. Edison, as described in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which gave Secretary Daniels the idea of calling together the civilian body of distinguished inventors now composing the Naval Consulting Board. The plan, as worked out in greater detail by Mr. Edison, is strongly approved by D. W. Taylor, Chief Constructor of the Navy Department; Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Rear Admiral R. S. Griffin, Engineer in Chief of the Navy.

It was understood yesterday that the Naval Consulting Board would recommend in a report to the Secretary of the Navy the acquisition of 100 acres on New York tide-water within easy distance of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, so that experiments in naval architecture and machinery could be made on water as well as on land.

Mr. Edison said that he had planned in detail how the laboratory should be constructed and that he would have the blueprints drawn at his own laboratory for submission to the board.

"The physical laboratory for the navy will mean the saving of millions of dollars to the United States as well as an improvement in our warcraft," said an officer at the navy yard yesterday. "At present nearly every ship that is launched is more or less an experiment. With the physical laboratory it will be possible to test a new idea without risking a costly ship in determining whether the idea is practicable or not."

The meeting of the Naval Consulting Board took luncheon yesterday with Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, in command of the navy yard, and afterward visited the recently completed battleship New York, the battleship Arizona, which is still under construction; the oil-burning destroyer Wadsworth, and the submarines E-2 and K-4. The inventors entered both of the submarines and made a careful study of their interiors. The E-2 is equipped with the new Edison batteries, which were made to do away with the danger of chlorine gas poisoning, which has occurred by the action of salt water upon lead in the other types.

The seriousness with which the members of the board have taken up the work was indicated yesterday by the statement that several of them had practically given up all of their outside interests and meant to devote their time exclusively to their naval duties.

Mr. Edison is making a study of the problem of lessening the wear on gun barrels, which limits the life of a big gun to a certain number of shots. Mr. Edison spent a good deal of his time on the battleship New York, looking over the fourteen-inch guns and peering into their muzzles. Another object of special interest to the inventors was the 2,500-horse-power engine which is being built in the Brooklyn Navy Yard to be sent to San Francisco to equip the new collier Maumee. This is the largest Diesel engine in the world. Two of the inventors, after they emerged from the submarines, ventured suggestions for the rearrangement of the interiors with a view to economy in space.

WHY WISE WOOD RESIGNED.

Broke with Wilson After His Manhattan Club Speech.

The resignation of Henry A. Wise Wood, Chairman of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, from the Naval Consulting Board on the ground that he wished to be free to criticise President Wilson's preparedness program, was accepted at the meeting of the board at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. The Secretary was instructed to write a letter to Mr. Wise Wood making no comment beyond expressing regret.

Dispatches from Washington crediting officials of the Navy Department with the statement that Mr. Wise Wood was a close friend of Theodore Roosevelt were corroborated in this city yesterday. It was learned that various activities of Mr. Wise Wood recently had not been calculated to please the Wilson Administration, with which Mr. Wise Wood was until a few months ago very friendly. One thing which Mr. Wise Wood did was to induce Theodore Roosevelt to make public a letter a short time before the anniversary dinner of the Manhattan Club with the hope that Colonel Roosevelt's expressions on the need of preparedness might cause an enlargement of the program which President Wilson was to announce in his speech at that dinner.

Members of the Naval Consulting Board and officers of the navy at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, while regretting the resignation of Mr. Wise Wood, said yesterday that the step he took was uncalled for, because the nonpartisan character of the Naval Consulting Board did not limit the right of a member to criticise the Administration or the Navy Department. It was pointed out that Mr. Wise Wood already had made repeated attacks on the Government's preparedness program, and that no resentment had been expressed at Washington.

Urged Republicans to Unite.

Mr. Wise Wood, who has been a Democrat, made a speech recently before the Union League Club in which he attacked the Administration and urged the Republican Party to unite on a program of national defense.

It was learned yesterday that, partly through the influence of Mr. Wise Wood, the National Security League, the Conference Committee, and other organizations had decided to feature Colonel Roosevelt at the convention on preparedness to be held in Washington on Jan. 19, 20, and 21. Colonel Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to make a speech at this convention.

In inviting Colonel Roosevelt, the National Security League and Conference Committee departed from their previous policy of keeping politics out of their agitation for greater armament. At one of the meetings of the league last Spring, it was suggested that Colonel Roosevelt, Congressman Gardner, and others be invited to speak at a mass meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House. While this was being considered, however, word came that the Wilson Administration was preparing to urge a larger program for national defense and the mass meeting was abandoned.

Members of the Conference Committee and the National Security League gained the belief that Mr. Wise Wood and other representatives of the two organizations had won the Administration over in favor of preparedness, and both organizations adopted a quiescent policy in order to prevent attacks on the Administration while the announcement of the program of defense was being prepared. The only break in this plan occurred when one faction of the National Security League held a preparedness exposition at the Hotel Astor, at which several attacks on the Administration were made and a letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt to Hudson Maxim was read.

Mr. Wise Wood ceased to support the Administration after the speech of President Wilson before the Manhattan Club on Nov. 4. He then charged that the preparedness program of the Administration had been weakened with the object of getting the support of Congressman Kitchin and W. J. Bryan. Mr. Wise Wood has told his friends that at the Manhattan Club dinner Secretary Garrison told him that he wished to see him the following day. Mr. Wise Wood said that he replied:

"Tomorrow I will be at Portland, Me., attacking the insufficiency of the Administration's program of preparedness."

When he arrived at Portland, Mr. Wise Wood found the following telegrams waiting for him:

I join the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in feeling a very great interest in the development of the aeroplane service in this country and in hoping that your citizens will meet with entire success in their interesting undertaking. WOODROW WILSON.

I assure you that I am deeply interested in the development of aeroplane service in this country, and I trust that your citizens will meet with success in their undertaking. L. M. GARRISON.

Experience has proved the great value of aircraft, and every movement looking to the larger utilization meets the cordial sympathy of the Navy Administration. JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

In view of his remark to Mr. Garrison, Mr. Wise Wood professed to be greatly surprised at receiving these telegrams, and said he considered that they were intended to take the edge off his attack on the Administration, which, however, he proceeded to make.

Wood Congratulated.

The following statement was made public yesterday by the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, with the consent of Mr. Wise Wood:

That the determination of Henry A. Wise Wood, Chairman of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness, to attack what he calls the thoroughly inadequate and therefore dangerously weak naval and military policy of the Administration reflects the sentiment of the nation is indicated by the influx of messages to him today from all parts of the country congratulating him on the stand he has taken in resigning from the Naval Consulting Board in order that he may be free to continue his campaign for adequate preparedness. The act of the Administration in suppressing the program of the General Board of the Navy is everywhere being condemned by those who understand Mr. Wood's purpose.

To ascertain whether full protection against invasion was the desire of the public, Mr. Wise Wood has for weeks been conferring with leading men of the country, and he has found them to be unanimous in wanting a navy able to defeat the sea forces of any aggressive nation, before its armies shall be landed on our shores.

The men with whom he held conferences came from all sections, represented many creeds and every political belief, but all had set aside their political affiliations in order to support the principle that we must make ourselves so invulnerable that such devastation as had been seen in Europe shall be made impossible here.

Mr. Wise Wood also made public a letter to Representative Claude Kitchin, denying that he, (Mr. Wise Wood,) had any interest in the manufacture of war materials. This was in reply to a letter from Mr. Kitchin to Henry Woodhouse of the, 20 Club of America, asking if Mr. Wise Wood would receive any personal profit from an enlarged policy of preparedness.

ROOSEVELT'S ARMY CUT.

Increased Coast Artillery but Reduced the Other Arms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—A further statement was issued at the War Department tonight, by direction of Secretary Garrison, in response to inquiries for more detailed figures in explanation of Mr. Garrison's charge that one of Theodore Roosevelt's policies, when President, was to reduce the enlisted strength of the army of the United States.

According to the statement issued tonight, Mr. Roosevelt's Administration increased the Coast Artillery 2,861 men, but the net result is declared to have been that when Mr. Roosevelt assumed the Presidency the total authorized enlisted strength of the army was 82,464 and when he left the Presidency it had been reduced to 77,808. The statement follows:

"On the 31st day of May, 1902, the Secretary of War, Mr. Root, by direction of President Roosevelt, issued an order reducing the authorized enlisted strength of the cavalry from 15,591 to 14,040; of the artillery from 18,862 to 17,742, and of the infantry from 39,386 to 29,880, or a total reduction in the authorized enlisted strength of the line of the army of 11,560.

"On Oct. 25, 1902, the authorized enlisted strength of the cavalry was further reduced from 14,040 to 12,240, and on June 19, 1906, was raised to 12,555, at which figure it stayed until the end of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration. The final result being that he left the cavalry less than he found it by 3,285.

"The Field Artillery, by order of May 31, 1902, was reduced from 7,040 to 3,680. On Feb. 6, 1906, it was raised to 4,012, and on June 12, 1907, it was raised again to 5,245. The result being that President Roosevelt left the Field Artillery with 1,795 men less than he found it.

"On May 25, 1902, the authorized enlisted strength of the infantry was further decreased from 29,880 to 24,480, and on May May 20, 1902, was decreased to 24,168. But it was raised on June 9, 1906, to 25,131, at which point it remained to the end of the Roosevelt Administration. Thus Mr. Roosevelt left the infantry less than he found it by 14,255.

"When Mr. Roosevelt became President the authorized enlisted strength of the mobile army, including cavalry, infantry, and field artillery, was 62,266. When Mr. Roosevelt retired from the Presidency he left the mobile army, including cavalry, infantry, and field artillery, at 42,906.

"During Mr. Roosevelt's Administration the coast artillery was increased by 2,861 men. When Mr. Roosevelt assumed the Presidency the total authorized enlisted strength of the army was 82,464. When Mr. Roosevelt left the Presidency the authorized enlisted strength of the army was 77,808."

CRITICISES THE PRESIDENT.

F. W. Whitridge Not Pleased with America's Course In War.

Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company, has sent the following letter to the American Rights Committee:

Dec. 14, 1915.

L. L. Forman, Esq., Secretary American Rights Committee, 45 Cedar Street, New York City:

My Dear Sir—I inclose my check for $100 for the American Rights Committee.

I have not signed the memorial, as it is apparently drawn for signature by those who have some sympathy with, or approval of, the President's course since the beginning of the great war. I have neither. On the contrary, his course appears to me that of a poltroon.

He told us we had no concern in the war and that neutrality meant, among other things, that Americans, of all people, should remain deaf, blind and dumb to the iniquities of the most wanton and unprovoked war within recorded time. In consequence, our country has been put to shame, and since he has made it clear that he could be trusted to merely write notes, the German Ambassador has behaved only less impudently than Citizen Genet; the German Government has addressed at least one note to the United States which has no parallel since the communications of the Bey of Algiers, which were answered by Decatur's guns, and thousands of American citizens have supposed themselves permitted to be false to their oaths of allegiance and renunciation. It is all pitiable, but it is a satisfaction to remember that in our own time we have had at least two Presidents under whom these things would have been impossible.

F. W. WHITRIDGE.

Bryan Fails Again to Testify.

Yesterday was the day on which William Jennings Bryan was cited to appear in the Supreme Court and show why he should not be punished for contempt for failing to appear and testify before trial in the libel suit of Petros F. Tatanis against the Greek newspaper Atlantis. Mr. Bryan did not appear, and Justice Whitaker advanced the date to Jan. 12,

ROOSEVELT AND WAR DEMOCRATIC BOGEY

People Will Re-elect Wilson If They Want Peace, Senator O'Gorman Says.

FEAR BULL MOOSE FUSION

Ex-President's New Prominence Since Gary Dinner May Accelerate Defense Program.

Local Democrats have been wrought up in the last few days over the injection of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt into the 1916 political kaleidoscope. The prospect of a fusion between the Progressives and the Republicans, as has been indicated since the Gary dinner took place, has made the Democratic leaders feel that it is necessary for them to get extremely busy on a program to head it off. They think of Roosevelt as so much dynamite, to be handled carefully.

United States Senator James A. O'Gorman, who is home for the holidays, yesterday sounded the alarm for the Democrats. When asked to comment on the Gary dinner, he said that, in his opinion, it was not a social affair, and he added:

"If the people want war, they will take Roosevelt. If they want peace, they will send Mr. Wilson back to the White House."

Continuing his discussion of the Gary dinner, Senator O'Gorman said:

"I believe it had a very definite political significance. It shows that there is an element of opposition that will do everything to beat Wilson, even to the point of supporting Roosevelt, the leader of the remnant of the Progressive Party. The nation owes its present condition of peace to the sanity and calm wisdom of President Wilson. If they want war they can have it by taking Roosevelt. If they want peace they will have the good judgment to re-elect President Wilson.

Two Months of Debate.

Senator O'Gorman said that after the committee made its report on preparedness Congress would take at least two months to debate the matter. He said he credited the legislators with too much patriotism to make it a partisan matter, and continued:

"I am convinced that the sentiment of the whole country is for a reasonable, adequate preparedness. There may be a difference of opinion regarding the method of preparation to pay for the necessity, but those difficulties will be settled. It will be only a small matter per capita. The program for making the nation secure is going through. I shall be utterly mistaken in the patriotism with which credit the men who bear the responsibility of making the nation's defenses if it is made a matter of partisanship. The necessity for arranging for our security is one that appeals to the patriotism of the entire country. We have the richest country in the world and heretofore have done less toward protecting American life and treasure than any other country in the world except China. None of the great powers has such a great coast line as ours, exceeding 20,000 miles.

"Notwithstanding the ideals of the past, nor hesitating because our profoundest sentiments are for peace, we have to learn the lessons of new world conditions. When we find a conflagration raging not far from us it behooves us to look to our own security. With four-fifths of the world engaged in a war without parallel, we, as a unit in the family of nations, must take heed to our situation and make ourselves secure against the encroachments of nations whose cupidity might tempt them to violate our national rights.

Sure Defense Plan Will Win.

"Opinions may differ as to the adequacy of the plans proposed, but every thoughtful citizen must be impressed with the need for substantial naval and military enlargement. I am confident that out of the discussion in Congress this Winter will evolve a plan of military defense that will have the united, patriotic support of the American people."

The early activity of the Republicans has stirred the Democrats as seldom before in the first stages of a national campaign. In the next few weeks several important conferences have been arranged by Democratic leaders, both in Washington and New York. The Democrats candidly admit a peril in the situation that suggests an amalgamation of the Republican and Progressive forces. The announcement that Colonel Roosevelt intends to make a trip to the West Indies in the late Spring means in the Democratic mind that the Colonel is preparing for another "return from Elba" trip.

With a united Republican and Progressive Party, Democrats feel that the 1916 issue will be a closely drawn contest between war and peace programs. For this reason local Democrats, headed by Senator O'Gorman, will use their influence in Washington to put through Congress a strong preparedness program. Only by this means, they argue, will the Democratic Party be able to meet the Republican-Progressive issue when it is presented.

SAYS COLONEL WILL QUIT.

Won't Aid Party Tricksters, Senator Lewis Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, in discussing the political situation today and the probable action of the Republican National Convention, said:

"My opinion is that, while Republican bosses think they are playing Roosevelt, Roosevelt is really playing them. The Republican masters are bent on picking another Mark Hanna for 1916. They feel that Colonel Roosevelt can pose before the masses as representing the people, while he can have a private understanding with the masters that he will represent the financial interests. With this understanding they would support Colonel Roosevelt, notwithstanding the past curses heaped upon him.

"My judgment is, that when the time comes for the nomination, Colonel Roosevelt will demand a platform of principles similar to that he ran on as the Progressive candidate in 1912. He will have to do this to maintain his honor and confidence with the people. Then the bosses will desert him. They will find he will not enter into a trade to trick the country. This will be the end of Mr. Roosevelt in the convention."

TAFT OUT OF POLITICS.

Wouldn't Accept Presidential Nomination, He Says Decisively.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Ex-President Taft said positively today that he would not be a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination. Mr. Taft spent three hours here this morning while on his way to make an address in Allentown. In reply to questions he said:

"I am through with politics. I will positively not be a candidate for the Presidency. Even if I am nominated unanimously I will not be a candidate."

When he was asked if Colonel Roosevelt had been indorsed by Republican National Committeemen, Mr. Taft replied:

"How should I know?"

Mr. Taft was asked if he thought Colonel Roosevelt should become the candidate. His only reply was a smile. He then was asked if he thought any one of Pennsylvania's native sons was of Presidential calibre.

"Pennsylvania has many great citizens," he answered, "but I am not picking candidates. I am through with politics."

Mr. Taft said that he regarded Henry Ford as one of his best friends, and had only high praise for him in his efforts to obtain peace. Mr. Taft, beaming jovially in spite of the cold and sore throat which have been with him for some days, then volunteered some sentiments on marriage.

"Ah," he said, "what a fine Christmas gift is a bride. Bachelors who are confirmed in their singleness should change their minds and become sensible. Marriage is sensible. I am sensible on that score. I showed it when I married as a young man. My choice showed I was sensible. I claim to be a practical man. I don't wish to appear conceited, but I proved I was sensible when I married. I'm a practical man on that subject."

Mr. Taft came here from South Bend, Ind., where he spoke on Tuesday. Against the advice of his physician, it was said, he refused to cancel his engagement at Allentown, where he spoke this afternoon at the dedication exercises of the Nurses' College.

INDIANA FOR FAIRBANKS.

Sixty Counties in State Want Him Named for the Presidency.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 23.—Sixty out of the ninety-two counties in Indiana have sent in petitions asking that the name of Charles W. Fairbanks be placed on the ballots for the primary next March for the preferential vote for the Republican nomination for President, according to a statement made today by L. W. Henley, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee.

The petitions, he said, were not sent out from the committee headquarters until last Friday night, and must be filed not later than Jan. 7, 1916. Mr. Henley said he was confident all of the petitions would be returned before the end of this week.

GARY TO VISIT WHITMAN.

Will Be Guest at Executive Mansion During the Holidays.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary of New York will be guests of Governor and Mrs. Whitman at the Executive Mansion during the holidays, probably around New Years, it was stated at the Executive Chamber today.

The Governor said there was no political significance in the contemplated visit.

MRS. WILSON WILL RECEIVE.

First Public Function Will Honor Pan-American Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The announcement was made tonight that the first social function at which Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, the new mistress of the White House, will appear officially will be the reception that President Wilson is to give on the evening of Jan. 7 in honor of the delegates to the second Pan-American Scientific Congress. This congress will open in Washington next Monday for a thirteen day meeting, and will be attended by delegates from the twenty-one American republics.

The President and Mrs. Wilson will not return to Washington from their honeymoon at Hot Springs, Va., until Jan. 3, four days before the date of the reception. Besides being the first of the Winter's social functions the reception will be the first Pan-American function ever held in the White House. In the past the White House Winter program usually began with a New Year's reception to which the general public was invited, this being followed by the Diplomatic Corps reception, the Congressional, army and navy, and diplomatic receptions.

LANSING WANTS MORE ROOM

Urges Congress to Get a New Building for His Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The need of a new building to accommodate the State Department, now mainly housed in the southern wing of the State, War, and Navy Building, is again urged upon Congress in a memorandum submitted by Secretary Lansing.

"The Department," Secretary Lansing says, "has for some years outgrown its present quarters and has had to house, in outlying buildings, several of its most important bureaus, every one of which has been vitally affected by conditions arising from the European war. Their quarters are inadequate and inconvenient. One of these annexes is a private dwelling, overcrowded with clerks, and overloaded with valuable records, subject to total loss in case of fire."

The Secretary also asks for an additional appropriation of $143,680 to care for the increased work of the Department resulting from the European war.

ISSUES GRIP WARNING.

Health Commissioner Sees Danger from Infected Districts Out of Town.

Although there are no present indications of an increase in the number of those suffering from the grip, New York is likely to have more of it, Dr. Haven Emerson, Health Commissioner, said yesterday. There is now a grip epidemic in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, Missouri, and many other States of the Middle West.

"At present our records show no abnormal increase of the grip here," Dr. Emerson said, "and at this time of year there is always the annual recurrence of the disease. The trouble is going to come from the habit of visiting during the Christmas holidays. Thousands of New Yorkers will visit in Pennsylvania and the infected areas of the Middle West and many of these will undoubtedly catch the grip. They will bring it back with them to their homes, and the result is likely to be similar to the epidemic now raging in the West. If it were not for these out-of-town trips, the chances are that New York would not develop an epidemic on its own account."

In Chicago more than 85,000 schoolchildren are said to be ill with grip. In Philadelphia thirty-six deaths from grip and pneumonia were reported yesterday, and it is said that more than 10,000 persons are ill with the disease.

At Princeton, N. J., grip has attacked the students at Princeton University, and many have been unable to leave for their Christmas vacations. The McCosh Infirmary and the Annex are so crowded that it is necessary to place extra beds in the rooms.

A warning against grip was issued yesterday by Dr. Rucker, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States, who said: "We are now in the midst of the grip season, which begins in November, when windows and doors are closed and the furnaces started. There are 12,000 deaths annually in this country from grip." He advised that infected persons be segregated and that all articles used by them be avoided.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The death rate from the epidemic of grip, which is sweeping the States, has been so high that Samuel G. Dixon, State Health Commissioner, issued a statement at Harrisburg tonight calling attention to the seriousness of the situation and cautioned the public that if the disease is to be avoided, "sacrifices must be made."

In this city 650 burial permits were issued during the first three days of this week, the majority of the deaths being due to grip. It is estimated that nearly 15,000 persons in Philadelphia alone are suffering from the disease, which has been particularly fatal to the very old and the very young.

Attendance at all the public schools has been greatly reduced, and in several sections of the State schools and colleges have been forced to close. Factories, department stores, and other business houses have also been affected by the epidemic. Hundreds of firemen and policemen are confined to their homes with the disease, while the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company reports 400 of its employes on the sick list.

CHOATE SEES DANGER TO AMERICA IN WAR

Nobody Knows How Soon We May Be Involved, He Tells Pilgrims.

PRAISE FOR THE CANADIANS

Sir Robert L. Borden Says Relations Between the Dominion and the U. S. Are Firmly Cemented.

Joseph H. Choate, formerly American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's giving warning of war to the United States and urging national preparedness as one means of helping Canada evoked cheers from the Pilgrims who assembled yesterday at luncheon in the ball room of the Ritz-Carlton in honor of Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of the Dominion.

Speaking of the heroic sacrifices which the Canadians had made for England, Mr. Choate said that this country had a right to consider how far it could go.

"What can we do," he asked, "to help our neighbor in this trying hour? One thing we can do and that is to get ready for anything that may happen. Nobody knows how soon we may be involved in war. War came on Belgium like a thief in the night—it came like death—and there are nations which I might mention, but will not, who think we have done quite as much as that with which they charged Belgium with doing. It is well to get ready ourselves and do what we can for our neighbors. For one, and I never speak for anybody else but myself, I do not believe the people of America can sit idly by and see liberty crushed to earth, law and order overthrown, and civilization abolished by not lending a helping hand. The truth is we can't say all we want to say. I would like to say a good deal more."

The Prime Minister, in replying, paid a tribute to Mr. Choate, whom he compared to Sir James Bryce, in that the Viscount was as well known in the United States as was Mr. Choate throughout the British Empire.

Ready to Make Sacrifices.

He reiterated the sentiment of his speeches before the New England Society and the Canadian Club on Wednesday, that Canada was ready to make every sacrifice, and declared that there would be no peace until the issue had been decided. Most of his address was devoted to the benefits of the arbitration treaties which for more than a century had maintained peace between the United States and the Dominion.

"During the last half century or more," said he, "those relations have on the whole been intimate and friendly and during the last twenty-five years they have steadily improved. I believe that they were never more firmly founded on true understanding and on good will than at present. At times situations have arisen which have proved difficult and delicate, if not dangerous. They demanded forbearance, restraint, and the temperate consideration of the other's viewpoint. All honor to the statesmen who so guided the affairs of either country as to prevent the awful calamity of war between two kindred people.

"Consider for a moment the course which has been taken. From 1870 up to the present on how many occasions have differences, important and sometimes acute, been composed by peaceful arbitrament of an international tribunal! In Geneva in 1870, at Halifax in 1877, at Paris in 1883—at Paris in 1899, at London in 1903, and at The Hague in 1910, on each ocasion judgment was given by a great international court to whom each country had submitted for consideration and determination the claims which put forward and the national interests therein involved. In some cases, the decision was in your favor, in other cases it was for us, and in certain instances there was a partial success for each. But on every occasion both country by the example which it gave to the world and by the influence of that example, gained for itself a more conspicuous place in the light of history than if resort were had to the arbitrament of the sword, and signal success had crowned its arms.

War Might Have Been Avoided.

"I beg you to consider what might have been spared to humanity during the last months and in many months yet to come, if such examples had been followed, and I ask what stronger or more earnest effort could Sir Edward Grey have made for that purpose?"

Sir Robert then reviewed the good work of the International Joint Commission. He then took up the present war, and spoke of the courage and self-sacrifice of the people of Canada in behalf of the ideals of the British Empire.

"All war is tragedy," he concluded, "and this war is the greatest tragedy which the world has ever known. We all pray for the day when 'the roaring of war shall cease upon the air,' but it is vain to cry, Peace! Peace! when there is no peace. The ideals involved in this conflict are wholly irreconcilable, and until one of them finally prevails no peace can be enduring. However hard the struggle may be and whatever sacrifices it may entail, the Canadian people will not shrink from the test. They are a peace-loving and not a militarist people, but their conception of the cause for which they are fighting is such as to animate them with the earnest resolve to make it triumphant."

Chauncey M. Depew said that the people of this country always considered that Canada was associated with the States, although not in any sense coveted. The Senator praised the French voyageurs who had done so much to explore and develop Canada.

Among those at the guest table over which, as head of the Pilgrims, Mr. Choate presided, were Clive C. Bayley, the British Consul General; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University; Oscar S. Straus, James M. Beck, Sir Charles P. Davidson, George McAneny, A. Barton Hepburn, Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, William A. Prendergast, Major General Leonard A. Wood, R. A. C. Smith, Arthur Woods, the Police Commissioner, and Robert Adamson, the Fire Commissioner.

In the gallery were Lady Borden, Mrs. George W. Burleigh, Miss Peers Davidson, Miss Elsie Wilson, and other women, who listened with much interest to the speeches.

George T. Wilson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, proposed a toast to Lady Borden which brought the Pilgrims to their feet.

MARSHALL DINES PAGES

But Vice President Is Absent from Annual Feast to Senate Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Vice President Marshall today gave his annual Christmas dinner to the sixteen pages of the Senate. The Vice President was absent, but Colonel Edward Halsey, who is in charge of the pages, represented him at one end of the table in the Senators' private dining restaurant at the Capitol, and Joseph O'Toole, Chief of Pages, at the other. Though the dinner was two days ahead of time, nothing was missing from the elaborate menu.

One of the guests said afterward that there were two particularly good points about the dinner. One was the dinner itself, and the other was the dinner on Christmas Day, with which today's celebration would not interfere.

Seek William Dosher's Relatives.

Chief of Police John Durkin of Akron, Ohio, yesterday asked the local Police Department to assist him in a search for the relatives of William Dosher, who was recently killed in Akron. Chief Durkin believes a sister of Dosher is interested in a Brooklyn bakery, and an uncle operates a brewery or holds a position of trust in a brewery in Brooklyn.

GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
We Offer the Following Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

$2,200 at 5%	on two-story and cellar one-family brick dwelling, value.....	$3,700
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New York Mortgage & Security Company
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TYPHUS LEAPS LINE; LAREDO IS STRICKEN

Three Cases Develop in American Border Town, Despite Strict Quarantine.

MEXICO'S SCOURGE SPREADS

Thirteen Cases Develop in the American and British Colonies in Republic's Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The typhus epidemic in Mexico has advanced toward the American border and vigorous action has been taken by Dr. Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, to prevent its spread in this country. Experts of the service have been sent to the border and will quarantine all suspects coming to this country from Mexico.

Three cases of typhus have developed in the Texas town of Laredo, on the American side of the border, opposite Nuevo Laredo, the main border crossing for travelers going overland from this country to Mexico City, where, according to conservative estimates, there are now 30,000 cases of the disease. Surgeon C. C. Pierce of the Public Health Service, one of the experts recently rewarded by Congress with promotion for his service in Panama, has been sent from San Francisco to Laredo to take charge of the fight against the disease there. Dr. Pierce arrived at Laredo on Sunday and has submitted a preliminary confidential report on the situation.

The Public Health Service is maintaining a strict quarantine against typhus all along the border. Every individual seeking to cross from Mexico into this country is inspected, and every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the scourge in this country. Dr. Pierce found that typhus had spread from the Mexican capital northward. Dr. Blue several weeks ago issued orders governing the inspection of persons crossing the border, and these have been reinforced with special orders governing the situation. The epidemic has now attained such proportions that the most vigorous steps must be taken to combat it, but without authority from the Carranza Government neither the Public Health Service nor any other American agency will be able to aid in the fight.

The plans under which the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation probably will be willing to wage a fight against the disease in Mexico City are to be discussed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross to be held tomorrow morning in New York City. Miss Mabel Boardman, Surgeon Generals Gorgas and Braisted of the United States Army and Navy, and others identified with the work of the Red Cross have left Washington to attend this meeting, which is to be held at the home of Robert W. de Forest.

Dr. Wickliffe Rose, Administrative Secretary of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, which co-operated with the American Red Cross in the successful campaign against typhus in Serbia, conferred yesterday with officials of the State Department and the Red Cross regarding the situation, and it is understood indicated to them that the Rockefeller funds would be available for the fight against the disease in Mexico if the Carranza Government would indorse the campaign.

Neither the Red Cross nor the Rockefeller Foundation will be able to come to a definite decision or understanding until precise information and guarantees are received as to the attitude of the Carranza Government. Through the State Department negotiations have been begun to ascertain whether General Carranza and those associated with his headquarters, will assent to outside aid in the typhus situation.

General Carranza looked with disfavor on the work done by the Red Cross when the food shortage threatened famine in Mexico City early in 1915, and insisted that Mexicans were able to help themselves. At the State Department it was asserted today that no response had been received from General Carranza. It is probable that several days will pass before his attitude will be disclosed.

The present typhus epidemic is the result of revolution and famine in Mexico. The disease is accompanied by high mortality. In Serbia it was the result of severe war conditions. It thrives on hunger, overcrowding, and unsanitary conditions.

Confidential reports to Washington officials are inspiring fear that the epidemic will soon spread through Mexico and be most difficult to handle unless very prompt steps are taken to check and eradicate it. The estimates received here indicate that there are not less than 30,000 cases of the fever in Mexico City. The lowest estimate is 20,000. Some estimates run as high as 40,000 cases, but 30,000 is believed by experts to be a conservative figure.

It was learned tonight that the disease in Mexico City has reached the foreign colonies. Thirteen cases of typhus have been discovered in the American and British colonies in Mexico City, and there are cases in other foreign colonies in the capital.

OUTBREAK IN JUAREZ.

Riot of Villa Soldiers Demanding Pay Soon Quelled.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 23.—All Americans were ordered out of Juarez at 5:30 o'clock this evening, General Pershing at the same time instructed them to remain on the American side after reaching here. Street car traffic was discontinued in Juarez. A mob was reported to have surrounded the Government Financial Agency there demanding money. Later in the evening an official of the Carranza Government telephoned that the situation was under control. He said that there had been trouble with the Villa soldiers over wage payments, but that the matter had been settled satisfactorily.

Mrs. Thomas Edwards, wife of the American Consul at Juarez, was the first American to cross into the United States, following the order, given out at Military

LESLIE WILL VALID; NO STIGMA ON BIRTH

Surrogate Fowler Denounces Allegation of Negro Blood as Unfounded.

SUFFRAGISTS GET MILLION

Other Legacies Total $748,550—Attack on Testament Made by Relative of Publisher.

Surrogate Fowler refused yesterday to set aside the probate of the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie, one-time wife of the publisher, in which she disposed of an estate of $1,748,550, more than $1,000,000 of which goes to the woman suffrage cause. The Surrogate emphatically denounced allegations that Mrs. Leslie's mother was a Louisiana negress slave. The valuation of the estate is exclusive of realty in Saratoga, N. Y., and in this city.

The allegation denounced by the Surrogate had been made in an affidavit by Arthur Leslie of South Orange, N. J., a relative of Mrs. Leslie's husband. He said she was the daughter of Charles Follin of New Orleans and a slave woman. The theory on which young Leslie proceeded was that the testatrix left no heirs at law or next of kin on her mother's side and that, therefore, under the decedent estate law, her estate, which had come to her from her husband, must be distributed among the relatives of her husband.

Other relatives of the husband who had signified their intention of attacking the will were Frank Leslie, South Orange, N. J.; Florence L. Weissbrod of 417 Riverside Drive, and Loretta L. Hollander, residing at the Hotel Warrington, 161 Madison Avenue.

After he had declared that there was no evidence to show that Mrs. Leslie was not a member of a distinguished family of the South, the Surrogate said in part:

"On the merits of the papers presented in this matter it would seem that the origin, life, and memory of the testatrix had been most unjustly attacked."

It appeared, he said, that never in her life had she associated with persons once of servile status; that she, in fact, associated exclusively with persons of more or less eminence in the world of letters or other walks of life, and that she bore no trace whatever of the origin ascribed to her by the heirs at law of her late husband. The Surrogate added:

"The members of the highly respectable Southern family claimed by Mrs. Leslie as her own, and by whom she was claimed, repudiate in substance all such assertions. I must say on the papers submitted to me the contention of Mr. Leslie's heirs at law in respect of Mrs. Leslie's status is entirely disproved."

The Surrogate pointed out that any right the husband's heirs had to proceed under the statute was only a "gift" by the State, and that even if their claims under it were valid, the Surrogates' Court was not the place to enforce the contention.

Referring to the court's action in admitting the will to probate, the Surrogate said:

"The decree now sought to be opened, probating the last will and testament of Mrs. Leslie, was passed in a proceeding where every requirement exacted by the law was complied with; all persons directed by the law of the land to be cited to attend the proceeding were duly cited. The decree itself was in every respect regular."

Of a possible appeal of the case to higher courts, Surrogate Fowler said in part:

"I regret that this is one of the cases where I must resort to arguments and sources of law not dependent on by the counsel in the case, because my conscience imperatively prompts me to find elsewhere than in their briefs and arguments the reasons of my judgment. I say this only in order to relieve counsel from any responsibility in the event that these reasons shall not ultimately commend themselves to the judgment and conscience of those superior to me in authority and in responsibility."

MRS. JOHN ASTOR RETURNS.

Little Boy in Her Care Brings Hint of Ellis Island.

Mrs. John Astor returned yesterday on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam after an absence of two years, spent chiefly in England. She will spend the Winter in New York at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

On the voyage from Falmouth to New York Mrs. Astor had charge of Loel Guinness, 9-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guinness, who live at 8 Washington Square North.

When the Rotterdam was in Quarantine, discharging mails to the Post Office tender, the Immigration Inspector informed Mrs. Astor that the boy could not land in New York unless his parents or legal guardians were at the pier in Hoboken to meet him.

The inspector also said that in the event of a child being detained on the ship or sent to Ellis Island the escort would have to go as well. The United States immigration laws forbid the landing of any child under the age of 16 years unless accompanied by its parents or legal guardian.

Mr. and Mrs Guinness, however, were waiting to greet their son when the Rotterdam was made fast at 1 o'clock, and after the passengers had come ashore the parents went on board to the dining saloon, where Mrs. Astor was waiting for them.

Vincent Astor, with his wife and sister, Alice M. Astor, was at the pier to greet his mother.

TROLLEY CAR ON DOORSTEP.

Passengers Unhurt When It Jumps Track and Rams a House.

A trolley car between Port Richmond, Staten Island, and the suburbs of Butchersville and Graniteville, speeding around a hair-pin curve late yesterday afternoon, gave its passengers thrills when it jumped the curve, dashed across the road, and headed for the home of David H. Armstrong at 822 Richmond Avenue, Graniteville.

Mr. Armstrong was disturbed in the reading of his evening paper by a thud, which came from his porch. Opening his front door, he found the car none the worse for its little jar, and with none of its windows broken or its passengers unduly disturbed, resting easily on his doorstep.

Some of the passengers said afterward they had not noticed that the car had stopped until Mr. Armstrong, who asserted that his house had suffered from the blow to the extent of $300, called their attention to the fact by speaking sternly to the motorman.

WRITES PRAISE OF OSBORNE.

California Man Tells Grand Jurors Warden's System Is the Best.

Calvin Derrick, Superintendent of the Preston School of Industry in California, who was once a Director of the George Junior Republic while Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing was President of that institution and who has been head teacher in Auburn prison, sent a letter yesterday to Andrew Buchanan, Chairman of the Westchester County Grand Jury that is investigating Sing Sing. In it he told the Grand Jury that so favorable was the impression made on him by Warden Osborne's system that he would make every effort to spread throughout California the principles of the Mutual Welfare League.

Mr. Derrick wrote that he had visited Sing Sing recently and had remained over night there in the absence of the Warden. He said he regretted he could not remain here to testify before the Grand Jury which is now adjourned over the holidays, but in his letter he said:

"When at Sing Sing I looked in vain for the drawbacks, abuses, demoralization, and riotous conditions which are alleged to be developing in the institution. I cannot find them. I can see much improvement, a better spirit, better discipline, using the term discipline in its true meaning as training rather than punishment. Many prisons in many States during the last few years have made great progress toward establishing conditions which emancipate the unfortunate prisoners from the toils of crime. The lockstep, the straitjacket, the iron boot, the ball and chain, the slimy dungeon, all these things have passed away. The movement is nation wide, but nowhere else in this country, I feel sure, has a movement been launched which secures so much of uplift, individual development, and hope, or places within the hands of the prisoners themselves the elements of rehabilitation. As I stated before, I shall use all my efforts to see the Sing Sing principles adapted to the needs of the California prison."

The Kings County Grand Jury also sent to Warden Osborne yesterday a copy of resolutions adopted after a visit to Sing Sing on Thursday of last week indorsing Mr. Osborne's methods and bespeaking for him the support of "all well-meaning citizens."

ORGANIZE HOTEL EMPLOYES.

Union Men Hold All-Night Meeting, but Deny Talk of Strike.

The hotel and restaurant employes who are affiliated with the Central Federation Union, held a mass meeting last night at Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street, in an attempt to organize all of the hotel employes in the uptown district and increase the membership of the unions from 15,000 to 75,000. The question of a strike did not come up at the meeting and the union leaders said the possibilities of one were very remote. The prevailing opinion was that the hotels in the uptown district would readily recognize the union and would comply with their demands as to hours and pay.

The meeting was arranged by Local No. 1 of the Waiters' Union. The speakers included Hugh Frayne, representative in this city of the American Federation of Labor; James P. Holland, President of the New York Branch of the Federation, and William F. Kavanagh, organizer of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' Alliance. The meeting began at 8 o'clock and lasted until early this morning, in order to have the late workers in the Times Square district attend.

Eight men, said to be waiters who are on strike in the downtown district, were discharged by Magistrate Barlow in Essex Market Court yesterday on the failure of John Nicholaus, a restaurant keeper of 105 Second Avenue, to identify them as members of a party who attacked him on Wednesday night. Nicholaus told Magistrate Barlow that he lost $40 and a diamond pin worth $200 in the encounter.

CRIPPLED BURGLARS' AUTO.

Darrow Prevented Escape of Men with Loot from Many Homes.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 23.—Chester Darrow saw two men enter the vacant home of his neighbor, Dr. W. M. Fleischman, on Bay Avenue, last night. Darrow removed the spark plugs from an automobile that they had left standing in front of the house and summond Policemen Arthur and William Stokem. The policemen seized the two men as they came out of the physician's house. The men broke away, ran to the automobile and tried vainly to crank it. The officers recaptured them. They found many articles in the car that the police believe had been stolen.

The prisoners said they were Frank Noggio of Patchogue and Joseph Stefano of West Patchogue. Stefano's home was searched today by Constable Rowland and Deputy Sheriff Norton. They found about $600 worth of goods, some of which, they declare, have been identified as loot stolen from the homes of Dr. E. Agate Foster, Howard Conklin, the Mills house in Patchogue, and the Tiger residence, in East Patchogue. Other articles are still awaiting identification at local Police Headquarters.

There has been a series of burglaries in Patchogue of late, and in several instances it was believed that the thieves were using an automobile to carry their loot and escape.

SUES FRENCH HOSPITAL.

Widower Asks $50,000, Saying His Wife's Bed Collapsed Twice.

Nathan Frank, as administrator of the estate of his wife, Elizabeth Frank, brought suit for $50,000 yesterday in the Bronx Supreme Court against the French Benevolent Society, which conducts the French Hospital in West Thirty-fourth Street. Mrs. Frank died in that institution on Feb. 27, 1914, leaving two children.

According to the affidavit attached to the complaint Mrs. Frank was admitted to the institution on Feb. 2 suffering from an intestinal disease and underwent an operation. It is asserted by the husband that on Feb. 17, at 11 A. M., her bed collapsed, and at 7 P. M. the same day it collapsed for the second time. As a result of the shock, injuries, and bruises which the patient sustained she died ten days later, the affidavit avers.

In an answering affidavit, Nadal, Jones & Mowton, attorneys for the hospital, make a general denial, and further assert that the institution, being solely supported by charity and not maintained for profit, is not liable for negligence on the part of any employes. The attorneys also declare that the hospital is under the supervision of the Department of Charities and the State Board of Charities.

INDICTED FOR TWO MURDERS

Federici Formally Charged with Killing of New Jersey Policemen.

It was reported yesterday in Newark that the Essex County Grand Jury had returned two indictments for murder against Antonio Federici in connection with the killing last Saturday in Cedar Grove of Detective Robert J. Shannon of East Orange and Acting Detective William F. Mertz of Bloomfield.

There is a reward of $1,000 for Federici dead or alive. If he is taken a prisoner an additional $500 will be paid. All of the northern part of New Jersey is being scoured in the search for Federici, who is said to be heavily armed.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

1/2 PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

LOWDEN CONFESSES AND GOES TO PRISON

Pleads Guilty to Forgery When His Lawyer Says Case Is Hopeless.

GETS MINIMUM OF 2 YEARS

Asked That He Be Sentenced Quickly to Escape Scrutiny of Those in Court.

Persuaded by his counsel that he had better throw himself upon the mercy of the court, George H. Lowden of Hempstead, L. I., pleaded guilty to forgery in the first degree before Judge Nott in General Sessions yesterday. On his own request he was sentenced at once to Sing Sing for a term of not less than two years and not more than five years and six months. Lowden wanted to be disposed of as quickly as possible in order that he might escape the attention of many persons who were acquainted with him as a prominent member of the Meadow Brook social set.

Lowden had been on trial since Monday. Within three days Assistant District Attorney Manley had piled up so much incriminating evidence against him, that his lawyer, Abe Levy, was convinced the defendant could not escape conviction. A mass of documentary evidence, as well as the oral testimony of witnesses, tended to establish beyond any doubt that Lowden had floated a $200,000 account with the brokerage firm of Erich & Co. at 67 Exchange Place, knowing full well that the security delivered by him to brokers, which consisted of ten certificates of stock in the Laclede Gas Light Company, were bogus. It was proven furthermore that the man in whose name he operated the account, Frank A. Weston, did not exist, and that all the Weston signatures were forged with Lowden's knowledge by a former office boy in the Erich firm, a Fred A. West, who disappeared after Lowden's arrest.

Yesterday, before Judge Nott opened court to resume the trial, Mr. Levy had a conference with Lowden and Mrs. Lowden. The defendant was unwilling to take a plea. He thought he might be able to win the case. When Mr. Levy insisted there was no hope for acquittal and that Lowden would only court a severer sentence by allowing the jury to convict him, Lowden broke down and wept. After recovering from his hysteria he agreed with his counsel that it would be better to plead guilty. In the courtroom Lowden displayed better nerve and received his sentence calmly. He will be taken to Sing Sing on Tuesday.

Lowden interposed his plea before Assistant District Attorney Manley had concluded the case for the prosecution. The evidence which Mr. Manley intended to produce was several letters supposed to have been written by the mythical magnate, Frank A. Weston, who was employed as a lobbyist by the Standard Oil Company at a salary of $100,000 per annum. These letters were actually penned by Lowden's accomplice, Fred A. West, who, according to the evidence in the trial, perpetrated all of the forged Weston signatures in Lowden's transactions with the Ehrich brokerage concern.

In these letters Frank A. Weston appears to be giving Lowden, his agent, directions as to how to manage his interests on the market. Several of them urged him to make more money, as he, Weston, was in need of funds. In these communications the writer posed as a Standard Oil man, and Mr. Manley believes they were written by West for the specific purpose that Lowden might have material at hand upon which to make good his pose as an agent for an influential financier if his brokers raised any question as to the validity of the account which they were carrying for Frank A. Weston. In two letters at least it is apparent that West in forging the name of Weston would instinctively finish his pen stroke at the letter "t" and then append the final syllable. One letter in which the writer appears to be carrying on his business as a Standard Oil lobbyist reads:

Dear Friend Lowden:
I will be in New York City tomorrow morning, Feb. 14, on my way to Washington. I will call you up as soon as I arrive. How is Wall Street treating you? I hope you have made some money for me. From the papers I see the bear side has been the right side. I hope you've been a bear.
Sincerely yours,
FRANK A. WESTON.

The letters from Weston were found in the desk which Lowden was allowed to use in the office of the Ehrich brokerage firm. They were not in envelopes and were never mailed.

After Lowden pleaded guilty Mr. Levy said the prosecution had exaggerated the losses of the Ehrich firm as incurred by them through Lowden's operations. The brokers put the figure at $70,000, but Mr. Levy said his client did not get away with more than $40,000, every cent of which he spent. The expenses of his trial were paid by his wife.

TWO BALTIMORE MEN KILL THEMSELVES

Members of Prominent Families Take Their Lives Because of Ill-Health.

ONE SERVED WITH COLONEL

Edward F. Burke Was with the Rough Riders in Spanish War—The Other J. C. Schenck.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—Two members of prominent Baltimore families committed suicide here today by shooting themselves. Ill-health is assigned as the cause of the suicide in each case.

Edward F. Burke, 42 years old, a well-known horseman and a member of the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club, shot himself at his home this morning with an army revolver. Mr. Burke served with Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Spanish-American war and was a member of the Plattsburg Business Men's Regiment last September.

Mr. Burke's friends said today that he was not in good physical condition when he went to Plattsburg and returned from the camp nervously exhausted. His condition grew worse, and he went to a sanitarium in Massachusetts, where he remained for some time.

Mr. Burke's father, John Burke, came to this country from Ireland and settled in East Orange, N. J., where Mr. Burke's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth West Burke, still lives. The younger Burke married Miss Madaline Forrest of Hartford, Conn., who survives him with three children.

Mr and Mrs. Burke were well known in New York and Narragansett social circles, in which they passed much of their time. They entered Baltimore society when they came here several years ago, and entertained considerably at their home in Green Spring Valley.

The other man who committed suicide was James Carroll Schenck, a member of the firm of Todd, Schenck & Co., contractors, who killed himself with a shotgun in the studio of his father, Edwin Schenck, a well-known artist. Mr. Schenck, according to his father, had been very much depressed lately.

He was born in Baltimore thirty-five years ago. He was a graduate of the City College. His brother, Charles C. Schenck, 40 years old, killed himself April 7, 1913, in the same house. Mr. Schenck belonged to one of the oldest and best-known families in Baltimore, and held membership in all the leading clubs. He was married only three months ago to Miss Louisa Holingsworth Whyte of this city.

STRAUS'S 65TH BIRTHDAY.

Service Chairman Wants Justice Hughes's Son as His Secretary.

Oscar S. Straus, the new Chairman of the Public Service Commission, celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday yesterday at home with his family. He said he felt as chipper as he did thirty-five years ago, and was looking forward to the hard work before him.

Mr. Straus has offered the job of his private secretary in the Public Service Commission to Charles E. Hughes, Jr., son of Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court. He said last night he had not yet heard whether he would accept the position, but he hoped he would, as Mr. Hughes was "a chip of the old block." The private secretary of the Chairman gets $4,200 a year.

BOY KILLS COMPANION.

Negro Lad Accidentally Shot While at Play.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Dec. 23.—A little boy, playing with a flobert rifle, which had been given to him as a birthday present a few days ago, this afternoon shot and killed a little negro lad. The bullet entered the boy's heart and he died shortly after he was carried into his home and before a physician could be summoned.

The dead boy, Austin Whittaker, was 13 years old, the son of Arnold Whittaker of Glen Street, Glen Cove. He was playing near his home this afternoon when Theodore Cause, 12 years of age, with his new flobert rifle, joined him. The negro walked directly in front of the other lad with the rifle just as it went off and he was shot in the left side.

Justice of the Peace William E. Luyster, Acting Coroner, made an investigation, and after questioning the Cause boy decided the shooting was accidental.

$11,000 TO CHARITY TRUST.

Surrogate Follows Intent of Daniel E. Merritt's Will.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Surrogate Sawyer, in a decision handed down today, decided that the $11,000 personal estate of Daniel E. Merritt, whose will left $200,000 worth of real estate in Port Chester, which belonged to his sister, for a cemetery for the poor, should be used for charitable purposes. The action to open a decree in the final judicial settlement of John M. Lyon, as sole executor of the will, was an unusual one, and was brought by Attorney General Woodbury.

In the will of Mr. Merritt he set forth that a trust fund be set aside for laying out the cemetery on his farm, and that the President and Trustees of Port Chester and all the clergymen of the village act as trustees of what the decedent designated as "The Merritt Public Cemetery." The property set aside for the cemetery was owned by Emma E. Merritt, aged 89, an incompetent, and as a result Mr. Merritt only left personal property worth about $11,000.

Surrogate Sawyer says:

"The trust created in the will being valid, the purpose thereof being for a charitable and benevolent use, and the intention of the testator being clear, I think the cy-pres doctrine should be invoked, and the decree amended. At the expiration of the trusts for the benefit of Emma E. Merritt and Laura Pierce Bresmon, their trustees should turn over to the trustees of said charitable trust created under the fifth clause of the will, all property remaining under their control, at which time application may be made to the Supreme Court for the disposal of the fund in question."

BAY STATE'S POPULATION.

Census Shows a Total of 3,693,310—Boston Has 745,439.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The population of Massachusetts was 3,693,310 on April 1, according to the official announcement today of the census taken by the State Bureau of Statistics. The total, which probably keeps the State in sixth place in population rank, is greater by 326,894 than the count made in the Federal census of five years ago.

Massachusetts shelters approximately 450 persons to the square mile, the figures show, and is second only to Rhode Island in density of population.

Boston's population is 745,439, as compared with 670,585 five years ago. The metropolitan district, within ten miles of City Hall numbers 1,587,093 persons. Worcester held its place as the second city of the State, its population being 162,607. Fall River remains third, with 124,791, but Lowell, which was fourth, is now sixth, displaced by New Bedford, which passed the 100,000 mark for the first time. The population of the latter city is 106,568; that of Cambridge, still in fifth position, 106,822; and Lowell, 107,978. Springfield, moving from eighth place to seventh in rank, entered the 100,000 division with a total of 102,971.

MRS. IDA CLAUSSEN FREE.

Released from Middletown Hospital in Brother's Custody.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of the Supreme Court handed down a decision at Nyack today releasing Mrs. Ida Claussen from the Middletown State Homeopathic Hospital in the custody of her brother, Matthew B. Claussen. He must see that she does not go out on the streets unattended, and Mrs. Claussen must not write any more threatening or abusive letters. If she does Justice Tompkins says she will be recommitted to the asylum.

Mrs. Claussen got out of Bloomingdale Asylum on a writ of habeas corpus, then she was transferred from Matteawan Asylum to Middletown on another order, and now she has obtained her liberty a third time. The petition for the release was made by Mr. Claussen, a wealthy New Yorker, who is the committee of his sister's property.

MAJORITY AGAINST SUFFRAGE 188,313

Adding Oneida, Not Included in Official Returns, the Figures Reach 194,467.

RESULTS ON OTHER ISSUES

New Constitution Rejected by 504,669, (with Oneida 509,623.)—Canal Bonds Carried by 45,197.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—Woman Suffrage was defeated by a majority of 188,313 and the revised Constitution was rejected by a majority of 504,669 at the State election in November, according to the announcement of the State Board of Canvassers made public at the office of Seretary of State Hugo today.

The totals do not include the returns from Oneida County, where the vote of Utica has been held up by a court order. Returns from all the other counties of the State show the following results:

Woman Suffrage — For, 544,457; against, 732,770; majority against, 188,313.

Question No. 2, Relative to Altering the Rate of Interest on State Bonds—For, 422,313; against, 713,763; majority against, 291,450.

Referendum on $27,000,000 Bond Issue for the Barge Canal—For, 615,147; against, 569,950; majority for, 45,197.

Adoption of Revised Constitution—For, 388,946; against, 893,635; majority against, 504,969.

Proposal Intended to Change the Apportionment in New York to Provide More Legislators From That City—For, 361,270; against, 874,690; majority against, 513,420.

Taxation Referendum—For, 337,897; against, 906,373; majority against, 568,476.

The majorities against the Constitution and the apportionment and taxation proposals were larger than any previously recorded on any question or candidate, according tc the Secretary of State's records.

Unofficial returns from Oneida County show majorities of 6,154 against Suffrage, 379 against the Barge Canal bond issue, and 4,964 against the revised Constitution.

J. H. SCHIFF HONORS MOTHER

Banker Speaks at Annual Services Held in Memory of His Parent.

Memorial services for Mrs. Clara Schiff, mother of Jacob H. Schiff, were held yesterday afternoon in the Straus Auditorium of the Educational Alliance in East Broadway. It was the thirty-eighth anniversary of Mrs. Schiff's death, and Mr. Schiff, as it has been his annual custom ever since the alliance was established, addressed the girl members of the School of Religious Work and awarded a prize, named for his mother, for the best essay on a selected topic.

The services consisted of the regular evening service and the Kaddish, or memorial prayers for the dead. Dr. Henry Fleischman, head of the alliance, announced that the Clara Schiff prize for the best essay on "Miriam" had been awarded by Rabbi Joseph Silverman, the judge, to Bella Abramowitz, 15 years old, of 625 East Sixth Street. The prize was a $30 bank account.

Mr. Schiff made a short address in which he tried to bring home to the children a lesson of filial piety and devotion. The Jewish children in America, he said, should be happy for many things, particularly because they are far away from the war in Europe, which has brought so much suffering to the Jews of Europe.

Two grandsons of Mr. Schiff, the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Felix Warburg, attended the services with Mr. Warburg.

TIFFANY & CO.

JEWELRY

PEARLS, DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES

MYSTERY IN MORGAN SUIT.

Estate Files a $200,000 Action Against James A. Ownbey.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 23.—Executors of the estate of J. Pierpont Morgan began suit today in the Superior Court here under a foreign attachment against James A. Ownbey for the recovery of $200,000. The details of the litigation are lacking. Hugh M. Morris, law partner of Senator Saulsbury, attorney for the executors, refuses to talk.

Prothonotary Wigglesworth, in whose office the suit was entered, said the papers showed nothing beyond the statement that the claim was "for a debt of at least $50." The basis for the claim is not indicated.

The attachment sets out that Ownbey is a non-resident of Delaware, but that he has collateral in this State. It is evident that details of the suit are being closely guarded. The Morgan executors named in the action are John Pierpont Morgan, William P. Hamilton, Herbert L. Satterlee, and Lewis C. Ledyard. Deputy Sheriff Gillis today served a writ on a "Mr. Smith" as representing Ownbey.

Inquiries at the offices of Stetson, Jennings & Russel, counsel for J. P. Morgan & Co., and of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, attorneys for the Morgan estate, elicited no information about the Ownbey suit. A member of the latter firm said that the Wilmington dispatch supplied his first information about it.

Burglary on Mrs. Shepard's Place.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The home of William E. Russell, Superintendent of Lyndhurst, the country place of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, was entered by burglars yesterday afternoon and robbed of jewelry valued at $300. It is only a few hundred feet from Mrs. Shepard's house. Many footprints were found in the snow. Watches, brooches, and Mrs. Russell's wedding ring were stolen.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LOOK YOUR BEST

As to Your Hair and Skin, Cuticura Will Help You

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. These fragrant super-creamy emollients preserve the natural purity and beauty of the skin under all conditions.

Free Sample Each by Mail.

With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

STANDISH a New ARROW COLLAR

2 for 25c. Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Makers

Store Open This Evening Until 7

GIMBELS

Broadway and 33d Street

Special Notice

Concerning

GIMBEL DELIVERIES

EVERY Christmas purchase made at GIMBELS up to 7 o'clock this evening will be delivered in time for Christmas if the address given is within the limits of our City and Suburban Delivery Routes.

The GIMBEL exclusively Motor Delivery Service has no superior, a fact emphatically proved during the recent severe storms.

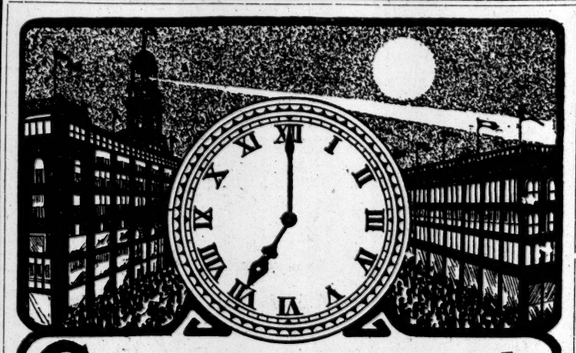
B. Altman & Co.

Afternoon and Evening Gowns

at the reduced prices of $18.50 & 22.50

constitute an offering of remarkable interest now in effect.

Department for Women's Dresses
(Third Floor)



GREENHUT'S

Open Tonight Until 7 o'Clock

"Last Minute" Christmas Thoughts

Have You Forgotten Anything, or Anybody?

The "last minute thought" store is Greenhut's. Here we are, ready to serve you quickly, adequately and, above all, economically.

Let us help you. No shop in New York can do it better, for this is the store of preparedness in every sense of the term, and there's nothing we like better than helping our friends out of difficulties.

The last call, prior to the great day!

Greenhut's

REMEMBER: The coupon cut from Wednesday evening's and Thursday morning's papers are good with purchases made today.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Meet me at the Fountain
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

B. Altman & Co.

Men's Balta House Slippers

represent the acme of desirability for the man's comfort wear. Made of all the wanted materials, they are shown in an assortment that will provide an inspiration for a sensible, practical gift.

MEN'S CAVALIER SLIPPERS

of tan or red kid, lined throughout with soft velvet,

are in the regular stock . . at $5.00

Youths' and Boys' Shoes

are shown in the regular stock in all the approved leathers for dress and general wear; also Storm Shoes that are weather-proof and comfortable.

(Department, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

Look to GIMBELS for Every Last Minute Christmas Need

NO shortage of Holiday stocks. Everything bright, radiant and comprehensive, notwithstanding the fact that this has been the biggest Christmas season the store ever knew.

Splendid choosing in

Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Clocks, Pianos, Silk Hosiery, Furs, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Blouses, Apparel for All, Toys, Dolls, Games, Books, Pictures, Decorative Linens, Rugs, Draperies, Gift Furniture, etc.

Your Christmas Victrola Is at GIMBELS

Prices Range from $15 Up to $300

Easy Payment Plans

Deliveries will be made so that you will have your VICTROLA for Christmas if you live within our City or Suburban Delivery Routes.

GIMBEL Special Victrola IX Combination $66.50

$5 Cash, $5 Monthly

Plenty of Victrolas at GIMBELS, despite the general shortage.

Victrola	IV,	$15; Easy Payments
Victrola	VI,	$25; Easy Payments
Victrola	IX,	$50; Easy Payments
Victrola	XI,	$100; Easy Payments
Victrola	XIV,	$150; Easy Payments
Victrola	XVI,	$200; Easy Payments
Victrola	XVIII,	$300; Easy Payments

GIMBELS—Eighth Floor

WILL CABLE $525,000 TO AID JEWS TODAY

More Than $900,000 for Relief In War-Ravaged Countries Has Been Received.

FLOOD OF SMALL GIFTS

"Women of the Hour" Begin Work Today—Pen Pictures of Suffering and Desolation.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will transmit by cable this morning to European capitals $525,000 for the aid of suffering Jews in the warring countries. The money will be available for distribution in a few days. The $525,000 represents what has been received in cash of the more than $800,000 pledged and given at the meeting on Tuesday night in Carnegie Hall.

The Joint Distribution Committee of the American Jewish Relief Committee met at 52 William Street yesterday afternoon and made the following appropriations:

To Petrograd—700,000 rubles ($210,000) to be used for the relief of Jews in Russia and particularly in Russian Poland.

To Berlin—600,000 marks ($120,000) to be used for relief work in that part of Poland now under German control.

To Vienna—500,000 kronen ($110,000) to be used in Galicia.

To Jerusalem—300,000 francs ($55,000) to be used in Palestine.

To Athens—100,000 francs ($20,000) to be used in the vicinity of Saloniki.

The relief committee has branches and auxiliaries in all these countries, except at Saloniki, and the 100,000 francs for relief there will be sent to the Grand Rabbi of the province.

The total receipts up to late yesterday were more than $900,000 and as soon as the committee gets the first $1,000,000 in hand, a second appropriation will be made.

Only Life Can Be Saved.

To the offices of the committee came yesterday an eloquent appeal from D. Ginsberg, Secretary of the Jewish Organization Association at Petrograd, in which he said:

"The terrible crisis through which we are passing does not leave me a moment of rest and I work continuously to save from ruin what can be saved. Unfortunately, it is only life that one endeavors to save, and, alas, not even in that does one always succeed. The distress and despair surpass all human conception, and our imagination, as lively as it may be, is impotent to give even a faint idea of what millions of peaceful men, women, and children have endured.

"More than 3,500,000 souls are reduced to the profoundest misery. Besides these, we shall have quite an army of widows, orphans and invalids, for we have half a million Jews in the armies.

"This terrible war has overthrown all conditions of life, and what will result nobody can foretell.

"This shows the problem with which we have to deal," said Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the Distribution Committee, "and the task we have undertaken is yet young. The people of New York have done much, will do more. The Jews of the whole nation are to be heard from."

New York City has been divided into districts, and tomorrow morning the 1,000 "Women of the Hour" will start their task of giving an hour a week for ten weeks to the work of raising the great relief fund. A committee of 1,000 men will also be put to work in New York City.

There had been received up to yesterday morning $838,000 in cash and pledges. When the Distribution Committee met at 3 o'clock this had grown to $893,000, $458,000 in cash and $345,000 in pledges. While the meeting was in progress the mails brought checks that carried the total well above $900,000 and the cash to half a million. It is believed that by tonight or Monday the first $1,000,000 will have been received.

Gifts from Christians.

The five Guggenheim brothers yesterday sent in checks for the $100,000 they pledged Tuesday night. Julius Rosenwald sent $50,000 of the $100,000 he promised. Hundreds of checks came in by every mail, and when the committee stopped work last night piles of letters remained to be opened.

A feature of the collection is that the giving is not confined to Jews. Cleveland H. Dodge gave $5,000, Francis Lynde Stetson gave $500, and aid came from persons of all creeds.

It is planned to hold in each of the large cities of the country a great meeting such as the one held in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday night. Plans are now well matured for these rallies in Chicago, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Washington. The following Committee of One Hundred will direct the national campaign:

Joseph Barondess, Mrs. M. G. Brandenberger, David M. Bressler, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, the Rev. Dr. B. Drachman, Samuel Dorf, Joseph Feldman, Harry Fischel, Joseph Gedalecia, Glanz, Julius Gumpert, Sam Goldstein, Max L. Hollander, Henry Hurwitz, the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris, Leon Sanders, Jacob H. Schiff, Bernard Semel, Felix M. Warburg, Morris Winchevsky, Julian Weiss, B. Zuckerman, Rabbi S. E. Jaffe, Samuel C. Lamport, Albert Lucas, E. W. Lewin-Epstein, Louis Marshall, Rabbi M. Z. Margolies, Dr. J. L. Magnes, J. W. Pincus, Dr. Frank Rosenblatt, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Joseph Schlossberg, Dr. P. A. Siegelstein, B. Schlesinger, the Hon. Jacob S. Straus, and Sol Sulzberger, all of New York; Rabbi Gold and Nathan S. Jonas, Brooklyn; Otto Marx, Birmingham, Ala.; Morris M. Cohen, Little Rock; Max Sloss and Colonel H. Weinstock, San Francisco; Dr. C. D. Spivak, Denver; Colonel I. M. Ullman, New Haven; Mrs. Abram Simon, Simon Wolf, and Fulton Brylawski, Washington; Charles Van Leer, Seaford; Julius Hirschberg, Jacksonville; Rabbi David Marx, Atlanta; Samuel E. Rauh, Indianapolis; A. G. Becker, Julian W. Mack, and Samuel Phillipsohn, Chicago; R. Marks, Des Moines; I. W. Bernheim, Louisville; the Rev. Dr. M. Heller, New Orleans; Dr. H. Friedenwald, Baltimore; Louis E. Kirstein, Max Mitchell, A. C. Rachevsky, Nathan Pinanski, and Louis D. Brandeis, Boston; Henry M. Butzel, Detroit; David Simon, Minneapolis, Amb. Guiterman, St. Paul; Colonel M. Schoenberg and Dr. M. L. Devorkin, St. Louis; A. C. Wurmser, Kansas City; Victor Rosewater, Omaha; Joseph Goetz and Rabbi S. Foster, Newark; S. W. Rosendale, Albany; Jacob G. Joseph and Harry Harriton, Buffalo; Benjamin M. Marcus, Olean; Rabbi H. J. Wolf, Rochester; Cassar Cone, Greensboro; J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati; Charles Eiseman and Dr. Moses J. Gries, Cleveland; Sig. Sichel and Ben Selling, Portland; M. Sulzberger, Dr. L. S. Rubinsohn, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Samuel Fels, Jacob Gimbel, and A. Leo Weil, Philadelphia; Rabbi A. M. Ashinsky, Pittsburgh; Mrs. J. S. Harris, Bradford; Colonel Harry Cutler, Providence; Montague Triest, Charleston; Nathan Cohn, Nashville; Dr. Henry Cohen, Galveston; A. Sanger and Jules Hexter, Dallas; Rabbi Samuel Koch, Seattle, and Mrs. R. J. Jastrow, Madison.

Call for Bread and Shrouds.

Under the slogan, "Bread for the living, shrouds for the dead!" the Jewish Relief Committee is distributing from its headquarters at 174 Second Avenue, under the direction of Manny Strauss, 20,000 copies of bulletins containing reports of progress and appeals for aid. The bulletin sent out yesterday said:

Russia, Poland, Galicia, Palestine contain thousands of little healthy bodies. They are starving. Little ones, who know nothing of hate, selfishness, malice, war are the victims of passions they do not comprehend. We feel that this is not as it ought to be; that hunger and want are not a part of the great world scheme. They die on the highways. They die in the cellars of their homes. They die in the arms of dying mothers. Weak and emaciated, they cry for food, and not receiving it—expire. Today scores upon scores are paying the penalty of hate by offering up their youthful souls as a sacrifice to Mars. Not tomorrow—today—now. At this moment a child is dying in a mother's arms. You can help save a life God has given. What are you going to do about it; not tomorrow, but now?

Hundreds of letters were received yesterday from women who want to help. One woman wanted to sew shrouds. Nothing seems too small or too difficult for their undertaking. The "Women of the Hour" Committee will meet this morning at 9 o'clock in the headquarters and begin its detail work. Mrs. Julius Beers said the committee of women would raise $1,000,000 toward the $5,000,000.

Flood of Small Donations.

Yesterday a deluge of smaller contributions and pledges began to come in. They were of all sizes, from 10 cents up. Abraham Freiser, 18 years old, who came to this country from Austria about seven years ago, attended the meeting Tuesday, and yesterday took to the factory where he works at 435 Fifth Street some of the appeals, contribution blanks, and a hope to help. He turned up at headquarters yesterday with a sheaf of pledges from boys who worked with him promising to contribute monthly in 1916 amounts varying from 25 cents to $1. These boys earn from $5 to $15 a week.

It was a happy group that met yesterday afternoon in the offices of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to send the first $500,000 of the big fund to Europe. Mr. Warburg presided. The others present were Jacob H. Schiff, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Rabbi J. L. Magnes, Judge Leon Sanders, Harry Fischel, Albert Lucas, Sholem Asch, Morris Rothenberg, Morris Engleman, Rabbi M. Z. Margolies, David M. Bressler, Peter Wiernik, Dr. Paul Kaplan, and Miss H. B. Lowenstein.

After it had been voted to send the $500,000 today, Rabbi Magnes, Acting Vice Chairman of the Jewish Relief Committee, issued a statement, in which he said:

We have been asked in what manner Jewish relief funds are distributed in Russia.

We would answer that in the past year we have sent to Russia the equivalents of 2,000,000 rubles. We forward this money from New York by cable to the Jewish Colonization Association in Petrograd. These funds have been distributed to every one's satisfaction. The Jewish Colonization Association, which, as is known, is the trustee of large funds left by Baron de Hirsch, makes itself responsible for the receipt and proper distribution of these funds.

We are assured from all sides, both through Russian-Jewish organizations and through numberless individuals, that the work of distributing has been performed with enthusiasm, devotion, and extraordinary efficiency.

It might be of interest to know that considerable sums forwarded by us from relatives here for individuals in Russia have been promptly delivered to these individuals, and that considerable sums have been returned to us because other individuals, for whom money was intended by relatives here, could not be located.

A Dream of Desolation.

This word picture was drawn yesterday of the situation in Russian Poland:

One might imagine it somewhat if he could picture the United States overrun by contending armies each of which in turn applied the torch to every store, house, to every habitation, to every church, factory, and workshop in the territory of Pennsylvania, Western New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and sections of West Virginia and Michigan. If all the houses on the farms were burned and blackened ruins, if the great cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and all the cities of this vast section of country had been almost, if not altogether obliterated, if all the inhabitants had been driven forth to wander in the Winter weather half-clad and not half-fed, if all industry in this territory had ceased, if there were no factories working, no railroads in operation, and every means of communication gone—if one could imagine all this, then one would have some idea of the misery which has stricken the peoples of Europe on what is known to military experts as the "eastern front."

Mayor Mitchel yesterday signed an order granting permission for a public tag day Wednesday, Dec. 29, to the People's Relief Committee of Jewish War Sufferers. The Chairman of the woman's branch, which will conduct the tag day is Mrs. Phillip Lewisohn of 923 Fifth Avenue. Deputations of girls will canvass all theatres, public places of amusement, restaurants, stores, factories, and workshops in the tag day campaign. Mrs. Simeon Strunsky, Mrs. Abraham Kahn, and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz are assisting Mrs. Lewisohn.

Report of Day's Giving.

Besides many hundreds of offerings from 25 cents to $5, the following contributions, some of which had been pledged and some new, were received by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. yesterday:

$1,000 or More.

Messrs. Guggenheim	$100,000	G. Blumenthal	$2,000
Julius Rosenwald	50,000	I. N. Seligman	1,000
L. Vogelstein & Co.	1,000	Portland Com.	1,000
L. Rosbach	1,000	Philip Lehman	2,500
H. Blumenthal	1,000	A. E. Nussbaum	4,000
J. Goldman	2,500	H. S. Glazier	1,000
		H. Kaufman	2,000
		S. W. Glazier	1,000

From $100 to $1,000.

H. W. Freudenheim	$100	Otto A. Rosalsky	$200
Concord Shoe Employes	100	Mrs. E. Hendricks	250
Dr. H. N. Vineberg	100	G. B. Bernheim	500
Joseph Spector	100	Anonymous	100
Mrs. F. Goldsmith	100	A friend	100
A. Epstein & Co.	100	W. B. Shoe	100
Ludwig Ellinger	100	H. Milgrin & Bros.	100
Schwab & Wolf	100	F. Kleinberger	100
Max J. Kossoch	100	Lincoln Com.	130
S. Lowenstein	100	J. S. Rhein	200
Golding-Hahn Co.	100	E. J. Nathan	250
B. N. Cardozo	100	F. L. Stetson	500
N. Finkelstein, Texas	100	Lawrence, Mass.	100
L. Ellinger	100	Dayton Com.	100
Sundry contrib'rs.	183	B. Koppelman	100
A. L. Elkus	200	B. Eichberg	100
Dr. L. Stieglitz	200	M. Horowitz	250
J. Oppenheimer	250	Mrs. A. Schettel	250
E. Bach & Son	250	Joseph Marcus	250
Edward J. King	500	Dayton Com.	800
C. J. Ulmann	500	E. Schweinburg	250

Less Than $100.

Marcs Brunner	$25	Samuel Bloom	$10
Leo Arnstein	25	N. Fischer	10
Friedman & Herskowitz employes	81	Chalieff Brothers	10
Ithaca Com.	35	Amelia Arlewak	10
Isaac Kahn	50	Carrie Wise	10
M. A. Frank	50	Helfand Abel	10
B. Manasse	50	D. Levy	10
E. Frank	50	B. Shapiro	10
E. I. Bayer	50	R. Proskawer	10
G. Robinson	50	L. S. Messeiff	10
M. Heller, (col.)	50	Mrs. Lessner	10
Isidor Sack	25	W. Aisenman	12
S. A. Warshaw	25	Rosalie G. Nathan	15
G. Hilborn	5	M. Younker	15
Max Aranow	5	W. Karon	15
I. Bernkopf	5	Weinberg & Geisler	15
H. Harris	5	H. M. Phillips	5
Aaron Romm	5	G. J. Behrisch	5
I. Goldberg	5	Bella Brinberg	5
R. G. Silver	5	Dr. M. Schreiber	5
S. A. Joffe	5	D. C.	5
Martha Bernheim	5	R. & G Waist Co.	10
Aaron Stern	5	Lena Bloom	10
B. M. Deutsch	5	Jacob Pankon	10
Pauline Keller	5	H. P. Berwald	20
P. Klein	5	Caspan Decker	20
P. Davidson	5	F. M. Scheider	10
Max Bonwit	5	Memory Max Fastenberg	10
Sayetta	5	M. Beckhardt	10
J. R. Levy	5	Planco Brothers	9
I. Curtis	5	L. Hoas, Jr.	10
Koppler Brothers	5	M. Wallach	10
Annie D. Feingold	5	Hirsh & Schofield	10
Cong. Gates of Prayer	8	Paul Wilson	10
Herman Reis	10	Children's savings	10
E. K. Frank	10	Planco Sagan Co. employes	16
Adolph Arans	10	S. Lanscher	5
Oscar Goodman	10	D. Alexander	5
Raphael Prager	10	L. H. Strauss	5
M. Rosenthal	10	Mrs S. Morris	5
Rev. H. S. Morals	10	M. Roved	10
M. Greenberg	10	Anonymous	5
V. Noerdlinger	10	P. S. Cohen	5
Samuel Siff	10	S. Raisler	10

ADVERTISEMENT.

"We Eat Too Much," Writes Dr. Frank Crane

in New York Globe. In part he says: "No wonder we are sick. We are walking garbage cans. From this comes poisons. We are auto-infected. Rheumatism, liver trouble, heart weakness, indigestion, brain fag, and what not, all come from that disease-breeding mass we carry about in the colon." Dr. Crane might have truthfully added that a glass or two of Zoolak for breakfast or luncheon is sufficient food for most any mortal, and that the lactic acid contained will serve greatly to drive out the disease-breeding germs which multiply so fast in the colon.

Suppose you try the Zoolak diet for a few days and "see," as Dr. Crane further wrote, "if a lot of your physical ills won't disappear, yes, and your mental and moral troubles also." Write or telephone to Dr. Dadirrian, 73 Lexington Ave., for literature fully explaining what Zoolak really is, and what it has done for the sick.

CHICAGO LIMITED
Leave New York 2 P.M. Arrive Chicago 2 P.M.
Via Lackawanna-Michigan Central.
Lackawanna Railroad
ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.
Ticket Offices:
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Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
Cor. Park Pl. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—349 Fulton St.

ROCKEFELLER ASKS NO COURT FAVORS

Alone of ex-New Haven Directors Makes No Special Plea for Consideration.

JUDGE TO LIMIT TALK

Says All Argument Must Cease by 1 o'Clock Today for Adjournment Over Christmas.

Of the eleven ex-Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, who are on trial in the Federal District Court on the charge of conspiring to monopolize the railroad facilities of New England, one, William Rockefeller, decided that it was not worth while to make a special plea why the evidence brought forward by the prosecution should not be applied to him. All the other ten through their counsel have moved that their connection with the railroad company was for so short a time and during their term on the Directorate the actual part they took in the management of affairs was so small, that the court would be justified in asserting that there was not sufficient evidence to convict them, whatever might be the jury's verdict on the existence of a conspiracy.

Richard V. Lindabury, counsel for Mr. Rockefeller, however, has not asked any particular favors for his client. Mr. Rockefeller alone of the defendants was on the New Haven board during the entire twenty-five years covered by the Government's charges, and he was one of the most active of the board in determining and carrying out its policy. Consequently his defense is based entirely on the ground that there never was a conspiracy, and that each act done by the New Haven was justifiable in itself, and in many cases was sanctioned by high governmental authority.

The last of the speeches on the motions to dismiss were made yesterday afternoon, and then James W. Osborne replied for the Government on that part of its case dealing with the Metropolitan Steamship Company. R. L. Batts will continue this morning with the main argument for the prosecution, and it is likely that F. M. Swacker and Robert A. Stephenson will also argue certain points. Judge Hunt, however, has served notice on counsel that all argument must be completed by 1 o'clock, as he wishes to adjourn then over Christmas until Tuesday morning, when the defendants will begin to put in evidence, unless, indeed, Judge Hunt unexpectedly decides to dismiss the complaint against them.

In endeavoring to persuade the court to quash the indictment as far as Charles F. Brooker is concerned, Goldthwaite H. Dorr dwelt on Mr. Brooker's position as a manufacturer of Ansonia, Conn., as a reason why he should realize the value and importance of the unification of the traffic arrangements of New England.

Brooker Proud of His Votes.

"Not only is my client not ashamed of his votes," Mr. Dorr said, "but he is proud of them."

So he justified the connection of the New Haven with the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad and its attempt to exchange the control of that line for the Rutland (a thing founded on the veriest common sense. Whatever else might be said, he went on, it was impossible to charge on what the New Haven had done any moral turpitude. Judge Hunt stopped Mr. Dorr, and at once conceded that moral obliquity was not necessarily involved in the statute.

"By this I mean," the Judge said, "moral turpitude may be entirely out of the case, as distinguished by a malignant heart, a perverted mind, or a willful determination to steal. Always, however, there must be found in proof of a conspiracy the purpose to violate the law, either recklessly to disregard the law or intentionally to violate its provisions."

One point was gained by the defense. Mr. Dorr showed that the letter which John M. Hall, when President of the New Haven, wrote to Mr. Brooker, asking him to oppose the construction of a trolley line, referred to a line not mentioned in the indictment. The court agreed to strike this evidence out.

Thomas D. Thatcher next took up the argument for D. Newton Barney. He, it was argued, had had very little to do with the actual doings of the New Haven, and counsel raised the question of the possibility of a man being a participant in a conspiracy which he did not know it existed. He also reviewed the acquisitions of the New Haven during the period of Mr. Barney's directorate and contended that they did not give grounds for asserting that there was a conspiracy.

The last of the defense's special appeals was made in behalf of E. D. Robbins by Michael Kenealy. Mr. Robbins's case differs considerably from that of the other defendants in that he was only a members of the New Haven board for a few months, yet a great deal of the evidence of the Government refers directly to him. He was first employed by the railroad as special counsel, and then became its regular general solicitor, and later he engineered the sale of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey and all the intricate transactions connected with the Billard Company.

Says Evidence Shows No Conspiracy.

Mr. Kenealy, however, contended that there was nothing in the evidence to show him a conspirator against the Sherman Law. In the first place, he said, while Mr. Robbins was on the board the only acquisition the New Haven made was the steamer Kennebec, which was worth only $125,000, and this was quite an insignificant matter. The other transactions of the railroad and the New England Navigation Company in which he could have a direct part were equally unimportant.

As James W. Osborne began his reply to the speeches for the defense as far as the Metropolitan Steamship Company was concerned, Richard V. Lindabury continually questioned his statement of the facts in the case. Mr. Osborne retorted by producing documents and letters, and it looked as if a lengthy discussion of the testimony was beginning.

Judge Hunt took exception to this, but Mr. Osborne, who loves action in court proceedings, replied:

"Your Honor, I am glad to be interrupted. They have obsessed themselves that some things have happened which have not, and I want to set them right."

The Court, however, pointed out that the Government had listened to arguments from the defendants for four days with most respectful attention, and the defense should now permit Mr. Osborne to continue without interruption or quibbling. At the same time he bade Mr. Osborne remember that he relied on him to quote the testimony accurately, as he did not wish to have to go back through the evidence and decide whether his version of it was correct.

Mr. Osborne then went in detail through the Metropolitan Steamship matter, arguing that Mr. Robbins's share in it showed that in truth he was acting as the agent of the New Haven.

Mr. Batts will begin the main reply of the Government at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

CONNECTICUT TRUSTEE NAMED

L. M. Daggett Succeeds W. W. Hyde in New Haven Subsidiary.

Leonard M. Daggett was appointed yesterday in the Federal District Court by Judge Mayer one of the trustees of the Connecticut Company. This is the subsidiary of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company which was formed to hold the Connecticut trolley properties of the railroad. When the dissolution decree was pronounced against the railroad company a body of trustees was set up to take over and dispose of its 400,000 shares of capital stock.

Mr. Daggett takes the place of William Waldo Hyde, one of the original trustees, who died on Oct. 30. In accordance with the dissolution decree, the vacancy has been filled on the nomination of the surviving trustees, ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes, Lyman E. Brainerd, Charles Cheney, and George E. Hill. The appointment has been agreed to by Attorney General Gregory and Howard Elliott, President of the New Haven.

HERMAN RIDDER HEIRS SUED

Battery Park National Bank Seeks $18,902 from the Estate.

The Battery Park National Bank began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against the estate of Herman Ridder for the collection of a judgment obtained against him in July last for $18,902.40. The defendants are Victor F. Ridder, the son of Herman, and the latter's widow, Mary C. Ridder, the executrix of his will.

The complaint said that when Mr. Ridder died, on Nov. 1, he had an interest in certain life insurance policies on his life aggregating $135,000. These policies were issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $100,000; the New York Life Insurance Company, $20,000; the Equitable Life Assurance Society, $10,000, and the Union Mutual and the Manhattan companies for $2,500 each. These insurance moneys, the complaint said, were assigned to Victor F. Ridder, and it is alleged that the assignment was subject to a trust agreement which provided for the distribution of the money among creditors other than the plaintiff.

It is alleged on information and belief that Victor F. Ridder has collected from the insurance companies more than $80,000, and that a request by the plaintiff, before the beginning of the present action, that Mrs. Ridder begin an action to compel the payment of this money over to the estate, was refused.

The plaintiff asks that the assignment of the policies be vacated; that Mr. Ridder be adjudged to hold the policies in trust for Mrs. Ridder as executrix, and that he be restrained from using the money he has collected during the pendency of the action.

PLUM PUDDING FOR MORGAN.

It Weighs 25 Pounds, and 75 Women Gave It to Postmaster.

Santa Claus brought Postmaster Morgan yesterday an English plum pudding of immense size and weighing about twenty-five pounds. It came from seventy-five women, the local managers in cities in various parts of the United States and Canada of the Santa Claus Association.

John D. Gluck, the founder of the association, led the women to the Post Office Building and the presentation was made by Mrs. Sarah A. Barry. Mr. Gluck informed Mr. Morgan that the pudding was made at Pemberton Hall, in England, after a recipe, which had not been changed for 600 years. When the visitors went away, they carried with them about 6,000 letters, written by children to Santa Claus, but which had not been forwarded to them, as his official representatives, because they had been dropped into the mails unstamped.

MONKEY FIGURES IN SUIT.

Woman Says Congressman Fitzgerald's Pet Scratched Her.

The mischievous behavior of his pet monkey has led to Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn being made a defendant in a suit for damages in that borough. The monkey was presented to the Representative at Panama when he last visited the Canal Zone. He placed it temporarily in the care of Battalion Chief John J. Dooley of the Fire Department, and the monkey was made the mascot of Engine Company 126, in State Street, near Nevins.

On July 22 last the monkey climbed through a window of the home of Mrs. Clara F. Burch, on the ground floor of an apartment house at 417 State Street, a few doors from the fire company's quarters, and, according to her complaint, scratched and bit her. She is suing Congressman Fitzgerald and Chief Dooley jointly for $1,000 damages. The monkey is no longer filling the rôle of mascot of Engine Company 126. He is now in the Prospect Park Zoo.

Boy of 10 to Enter High School.

Le Roy Buckingham, 10 years old, son of Bindette R. Buckingham, Chief Statistician of the Board of Education of New York, who resides on Toledo Street, Elmhurst, will complete his course in Elementary School No. 39 in the latter part of next month. In February he will enter the Newtown High School. Not in the fifteen years of the existence of the Newtown High School has any pupil of that age entered.

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PRINCESS PUSHES SUIT FOR DIVORCE

Wife of Russian Nobleman Insists That Action Be Tried in Open Court.

SEEKS CUSTODY OF HER SON

Prince Engalitcheff Loses in Effort to Have the Case Heard in His Native Land.

Having elected to try her suit for a divorce from the Prince Nicholas Vladaovich Engalitcheff in open court instead of before a referee, secretly, the Princess Evelyn Partridge Engalitcheff took the witness stand yesterday before Justice Bijur of the Supreme Court. The Prince says he is related to the Royal House of Russia. He was formerly a Vice Consul of the Russian Government at Chicago, and, being a Russian subject, he wanted the suit tried in Russia because many of the witnesses he would need in a counter-suit he had begun for a separation lived in that country, but change of jurisdiction was denied.

The Princess came to court with her sister, Mrs. Johanna Partridge Sargent, and displayed considerable nervousness while she occupied the witness chair. She said she was married to the Prince in Chicago on Oct. 10, 1898, and that they have a 14-year-old son, Vladimir. She does not ask for alimony, but she wants the court, if she wins a decree, to give her the custody of her son. The Princess is now living at 11 East Forty-fifth Street. She testified that she returned to this country from Paris in September, 1914, and went to live in the Vanderbilt Hotel. Their home had been in Paris, but the Prince wanted to leave there because he thought the war made it unfit for a residence.

On May 7 last the Prince sailed for Paris, and that was the last time she saw him until they met in court. In her complaint the Princess accused her husband of acting improperly with a Mrs. Jane Hathaway in the latter's apartment at 200 West Fifty-fourth Street, and with other women in a number of the most prominent hotels in this city. Asked when she discovered these alleged infidelities, the Princess replied that the discovery was made immediately after the Prince sailed for Paris in May. Then it came out that the Princess had begun a previous action for a divorce, but had discontinued it.

Asked if she had ever forgiven her husband for the acts she complained of, she replied that she never had. Elizabeth Hammett, a colored servant, testified that she was employed by Mrs. Jane Hathaway during February and March last. Asked if she could identify the defendant, she pointed a finger at the Prince and described him as "the tall gentleman with the curled mustache." She said that the Prince was in the habit of calling on Mrs. Hathaway in the afternoon. He never remained to dinner.

Then the witness told in detail some of the things she had seen while the defendant was being entertained by Mrs. Hathaway. Of the Prince she said:

"He was a congenial gentleman, and would sit on the lounge with Mrs. Hathaway and make love to her."

She said when Mrs. Hathaway wanted to communicate with the Prince she called a number in Greeley and asked for "Mr. Raymond." Asked how she came to be a witness, she explained that she had read of the case in the newspapers and offered her services because she viewed the situation "from a woman's standpoint." Here the plaintiff rested her case, and the Prince was called.

He was cool and nonchalant, and often gave the impression that the proceedings greatly bored him. Occasionally he smiled at his wife, but she did not respond. He said that his wife wanted to return to their home in Paris because she did not care for hotel life here. So to please her he went abroad in May to make the necessary preparations for occupying their home in Paris, and his wife had promised to meet him there a little later. He admitted an acquaintance with Mrs. Hathaway, and when he was asked about liquor being served to him in her apartment he replied:

"The maid did not serve the liquor always. Mrs. Hathaway mixed the cocktails for my friends and myself."

"Did Mrs. Hathaway ever kiss you?" he was asked.

"That's a vulgar lie," he replied with some emphasis.

"Did you ever tell your wife you knew Mrs. Hathaway?"

"My wife told me she knew I knew her, and therefore it could not throw up anything to my wife about the people she met."

The case will be continued today.

To Confer About New Court House.

Mayor Mitchel announced yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate that on Tuesday afternoon there would be a conference between the members of the board and the Court House Commission in his reception room. After that conference there will be a special meting of the Board of Estimate to consider what is to be done about completing the new County Court House.

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THAW FUND CHECK IN SUIT.

Bank, Neutral, Asks Court to Name the Proper Payee.

A check for $5,000 was drawn by the late A. Russell Peabody, a lawyer, on March 11, 1908, and delivered to Daniel O'Reilly, another lawyer. The check was certified by the Bank of New York at the request of O'Reilly, and it was then indorsed over to Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, who in turn indorsed it over to Morris J. Solomon. The bank refused to honor the check, and having been threatened with two suits for the amount, it has asked the Supreme Court to determine to whom the money is rightfully due.

The defendants named in the action are Solomon, Mary T. R. Peabody, the administrator of the estate of A. Russell Peabody, and Roger O'Mara, as trustee in bankruptcy of Harry K. Thaw. Just what the check was drawn for does not appear.

The bank makes it clear in its complaint that it has no interest whatever in the matter and that it is willing to pay the money to any person the court decides is entitled to it. But the bank doesn't want to pay the money to one and then be held liable for not paying it to some one else.

Payment was refused to Solomon on the ground that the check was not properly indorsed, and Solomon began suit for the money. Then O'Mara, claiming that there was an entire failure of consideration, asked it be returned to him as Harry K. Thaw's representative. He, too, threatens suit. The bank asks that Solomon be restrained from prosecuting his suit, that O'Mara be restrained from beginning a suit, and that both of them be required to interplead in the bank's suit so that the rightful owner of the check may be determined.

"HOMO SAPIENS" ON TRIAL.

Publisher, in Court, Says Polish Book Is Not Improper.

The examination of Alfred A. Knopf, 28 years old, a publisher, of 850 Park Avenue, was begun before Magistrate Simms in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of violating Section 1,141 of the Penal laws. The complainant was John Sumner, Chief Special Agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Knopf is the publisher of "Homo Sapiens," an English translation of the Polish original by Stanislaw Przybaszewski, which Sumner alleged in the complaint to be an indecent book.

The defendant asserted that the book was good literature; that it had received reviews in well-known newspapers in New York and Boston, which did not charge indecency, and that it had been sold to department and other stores. Knopf's attorney asked for an adjournment to Jan. 5 that Magistrate Simms could have time to read the book, Assistant District Attorney Van Castelle said:

"His Honor should not be subjected to such cruel punishment. The book is utterly stupid as well as indecent."

The adjournment was taken.

DR. STAPLER FOUND GUILTY.

Convicted of Manslaughter in a Trial in Which Dr. O'Hanlon Figured.

Dr. André L. Stapler, the Chicago physician charged with causing the death of Mrs. Louise Heinrich through an illegal operation, was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree before Justice Weeks, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The jury was out less than three hours, reporting back its verdict at 6 o'clock. Dr. Stapler will be sentenced next week.

The crime of which Dr. Stapler was convicted was committed more than five years ago. It was in August, 1910, that he performed the operation on Mrs. Heinrich at the home of Mrs. Vivian Buffum at 500 West 111th Street. Dr. Philip F. O'Hanlon, then Coroner's Physician, reported Mrs. Heinrich's death to be due to acute gastritis.

As the result of the recent investigation into the Coroners' Office the body of Mrs. Heinrich was exhumed, and Dr. Otto Schuits, medical assistant to the District Attorney's office, discovered that the woman died of an illegal operation. Dr. Stapler was then arrested.

To Test Miss Samuels's Sanity.

Dr. D. A. McAuliffe, an alienist, of 50 Central Park West, has been asked by Assistant United States Attorney Edward M. McDonald to examine the mental condition of Miss Theresa Samuels of Goshen, alleged author of "poison pen" letters. Dr. Charles Warren, Miss Samuels's personal physician, will be present at the examination.

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CHRISTMAS RELIEF FUND NOW $28,766

The Excess Over the Amount Asked for the 100 Neediest Cases Is $10,000.

GIFTS YESTERDAY $1,845

One Man Tells How Good Fortune Followed His Resolution to Contribute to the Poor.

Contributions yesterday for the destitute and needy brought the total for the Christmas relief fund to $28,766.36. This was more than $10,000 in excess of the sum originally asked for as absolutely necessary in the 100 neediest cases described in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"The generous heart of New York has been touched by the realization that so much sorrow and affliction exists in the city," said Director Bailey Burritt of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in accounting yesterday for the magnificent outpouring of money, which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the four charity organizations in direct charge of the relief work.

The original list prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES contained 162 of the neediest cases known to the four societies. Sixty-two were eliminated from the list as published; but now not only those sixty-two but many others will be materially benefited through the liberality of the gifts and the sympathy aroused by the 100 cases for which the appeal was first made.

Every cent contributed, whether or not it goes for relief of any of the 100 neediest cases, will be used for the actual relief of one or some family in dire distress, and not a penny will be employed for administration expenses of the charity societies handling the work. It has been impossible, in view of the great rush of Christmas work, for the societies to notify all contributors as to the exact family or individuals for whom their donations have been set aside or used, but a careful account of every dollar has been kept, and within a short time each contributor will have been informed as to what distress was relieved by his or her gift.

A rough, bronzed, and broad-shouldered, elderly man, in whose frank and kindly eyes there seemed to lurk a fear that he might be sized up as unduly superstitious, came to THE TIMES office yesterday to inquire where money was being received for the "Hundred Neediest Cases." He refused to give his name, but said he had had a rather interesting experience which might be told in connection with the cases.

"I am connected with the Produce Exchange," he said. "Last evening I closed a fairly good-sized deal with persons in the Middle West, and when I read THE TIMES at my breakfast table this morning I decided that the 'Hundred Neediest Cases' would give me a chance to express my happiness over the business. I made up my mind to give a certain sum to that fund.

"When I reached my office this morning, I found a telegram briefly informing me that the deal was off. I felt mighty disappointed. Nevertheless, as I thought the matter over, I decided that I might as well be a good sport and send the money as I had intended, to the poor, who hadn't had anything to do with spoiling the deal anyhow.

"Now," he continued, flushing uncomfortably, "would you believe it? Ten minutes later, I received a second telegram, bidding me disregard the first, and confirming the original deal. Now, of course, I'm not so superstitious as to believe that my decision affected that telegram, but—it's strange, anyway, isn't it?"

And he put down $25 in bright new bills to prove that he was merely a sane, hard-headed business man. The money will be turned over to the "Hundred Neediest Cases Fund" and credited to "Cash." Strictly hard, cold, unsentimental cash.

Sheriff Griffenhagen sent a check for $100.03 to THE TIMES yesterday. The accompanying letter read:

"This is part of a fund which was turned over to me by the three panels of the Sheriff's jury to be distributed for charity and which you will be kind enough to use where it will do the most good at this time."

Another letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES inclosed a check for $52. It was from L. Pierre Valligny, who said the gift represented a sum with which his wife and himself had intended to buy Christmas presents for themselves.

"Being so much impressed," he wrote, "with the needs of the 100 cases in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Dec. 19, we have decided that the money would be more advantageously spent in relieving the poor."

Other contributions received by THE NEW YORK TIMES were: "Cash," $25; "W. Lally," $10; "A Friend," $5; "T. T. H.," $4, and "M. H. N." and "E. W. N.," $2.

Of the total amount of $28,766.36, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has received $10,012.74; the Charity Organization Society, $8,839.03; State Charities Aid Association, $6,019.33; Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, $2,136, and THE NEW YORK TIMES $1,759.26.

Contributions yesterday were $1,846.03, within 43 cents of the sum received on the preceding day. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor got $583.40, the Charity Organization Society $466, the State Charities Aid Association $583.50, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities $86, and THE NEW YORK TIMES $178.03.

Many of the destitute and forlorn children in the cases in charge of the State Charities Aid Association have found comfortable homes, and it was said yesterday that four or five were likely to be permanently adopted. Mrs. William B. Rice, Chairman of the association's Committee on Children, sent the following letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

It is with a deep sense of gratitude that the State Charities Aid Association has felt the wonderful response made by generous friends to the appeal sent out by THE NEW YORK TIMES, and we take this opportunity of again expressing our thanks and of stating that, whereas the contributions have been so large as to almost surpass our highest hopes, we still have many, many cases beyond the number allotted to us by THE NEW YORK TIMES whose crying needs, not having been made known to the public, must be carried by us. Thus, although Jackie has been cared for, although Philip has his braces, Charlotte and Connie their clothes and money, &c., we are daily appealed to by other fatherless little boys needing shoes, or recovering from meningitis or some other diseases. We have other Connies in the country for whom we need garments and funds in order to start them right, and many another Charlotte. Our committee on providing situations enables a large number of mothers not only to earn their own living but to keep their infants with them. We have now nearly 100 children for whom we are caring temporarily in boarding homes and getting them in physical condition for adoption, and we have many homes awaiting them. In short, the children who have been so generously provided for were carefully selected from many others of a similar type, all of whom need relief. So that further donations of money or clothes are greatly needed and will be most thankfully received.

Theodore W. Hanigan, Financial Secretary of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, sent this letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

With Christmas at hand the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities takes this occasion to extend to THE NEW YORK TIMES its sincere thanks and deep appreciation for the successful effort made in behalf of the city's neediest cases. So effective were your appeals for the seven Brooklyn families we submitted that to date $2,136 has been contributed, when only $900 was asked. We are, of course, writing to the donors of this excess amount asking to release their funds for other families among the 3,000 we have under care. We have also received indirectly through THE NEW YORK TIMES two contributions amounting to $475.

All the families appealed for by this organization will spend a much happier Christmas than was thought possible a few weeks ago. Provision has been made to give each one of them a special Christmas dinner, and all the children will be provided with Christmas stockings.

The following list by cases, carefully prepared by the four societies, shows the exact amount needed for each case with the sum received up to last night.

The table of gifts shows only those in which a particular case or cases were specified by the giver and does not include the gifts to the general Christmas Fund. The table follows:

Cases	Amount Needed.	Amount Received.
1	$75.00	$98.00
2	300.00	245.00
3	380.00	365.50
4	150.00	151.00
5	75.00	139.00
6	100.00	195.00
7	240.00	289.33
8	300.00	503.50
9	600.00	235.34
10	220.50	321.50
11	420.00	192.00
12	75.00	691.20
13	100.00	107.00
14	100.00	101.00
15	270.00	276.00
16	66.00	69.25
17	60.00	108.57
18	126.00	128.00
19	100.00	282.00
20	120.00	122.00
21	130.00	385.50
22	95.00	131.00
23	150.00	337.00
24	100.00	80.00
25	500.00	75.00
26	250?00	231.00
27	200.00	66.00
28	100.00	110.00
29	300.00	135.00
30	60.00	20.00
31	200.00	303.50
32	405.00	107.50
33	50.00	68.00
34	150.00	93.00
35	300.00	80.00
36	72.00	92.00
37	100.00	111.00
38	210.00	224.00
39	Work asked	2.00
40	108.00	101.00
41	60.00	87.00
42	240.00	253.00
43	95.00	113.50
44	240.00	303.00
45	150.00	342.00
46	800.00	54.00
47	50.00	113.00
48	75.00	24.50
49	50.00	62.00
50	300.00	326.83
51	600.00	116.00
52	800.00	240.00
53	100.00	185.00
54	210.00	100.00
55	75.00	98.50
56	85.00	91.00
57	180.00	307.00
58	180.00	221.00
59	350.00	104.00
60	67.00	80.00
61	144.00	82.00
62	75.00	54.50
63	40.00	53.00
64	144.00	48.00
65	150.00	188.00
66	35.50	39.00
67	150.00	151.00
68	150.00	136.00
69	150.00	103.00
70	147.50	173.50
71	132.00	200.00
72	200.00	50.50
73	800.00	215.00
74	100.00	117.00
75	150.00	151.00
76	12.50	18.50
77	125.00	135.00
78	300.00	306.00
79	300.00	116.00
80	260.00	291.00
81	100.00	212.50
82	300.00	231.00
83	220.00	226.00
84	125.00	129.00
85	200.00	118.50
86	125.00	186.00
87	135.00	201.50
88	300.00	135.00
89	100.00	259.50
90	720.00	377.00
91	100.00	106.00
92	168.00	177.00
93	250.00	70.00
94	275.00	281.50
95	150.00	112.00
96	25.00	26.00
97	480.00	131.00
98	110.00	112.00
99	175.00	182.00
100	200.00	449.00
Totals	$18,504.00	$10,813.12
Total received by A. J. C. P.		$10,012.74
Total received by C. O. S.		8,839.03
Total received by S. C. A. A.		6,019.33
Total received by Brooklyn B. C.		2,136.00
Total recived by THE NEW YORK TIMES		1,759.26
Grand total		$28,760.36

The actual amounts asked for by the societies to care for their proportion of the 100 neediest cases were: Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, thirty-six cases, $8,435; Charity Organization Society, twenty-seven cases, $5,109; State Charities Aid Association, thirty cases, $4,000, and Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, seven cases, $900.

Additional subscriptions today may be sent to the societies in direct charge of the work. They are: The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Charity Organization Society, the State Charities Aid Association, all at 105 East Twenty-second Street, corner of Fourth Avenue, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 60 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

XMAS GIFTS TO GUARDSMEN.

Captive Balloon to New York, Aviation Courses to New Jersey.

The National Guard of New York yesterday received a captive balloon, said to be the first owned by any militia organization in this country, and the National Guard of New Jersey received the offer of four courses in aviation for officers of that organization, according to an announcement made last night by the Aero Club of America.

Robert Glendinning, a sportsman and member of the Aero Club, recognizing the value of a balloon in the National Guard for observation purposes and spotting artillery fire, was the donor of his balloon L'Ecureil, with which he won first prize in the Pittsfield balloon race of 1914. The balloon has a capacity of 38,000 cubic feet and will carry three men. It can be used as a captive military balloon by mooring it at a given place, where it may ascend to a height of 2,000 or more feet, controlled by a line attached to a gasoline winch. The observers in the balloon may direct the batteries below them by telephone.

John E. Sloane, head of the Sloane Aeroplane Manufacturing Company, has offered the courses of training in aviation and the officers will be selected for the purpose by the Adjutant General of New Jersey.

CARUSO GIVES GOLD COINS

Presents for Leading Members of Opera Staff—"Samson" Is Sung.

At the Metropolitan Opera House last night "Samson et Dalila" was repeated, with Mme. Matzenauer and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, and Rothier in the principal rôles, and Mr. Polacco conducting.

The first signs of Christmas at the Opera House came when Caruso presented leading members of the staff with gold coins made especially for him, one side bearing a head and shoulders portrait of himself and the other showing Euterpe with a lyre.

Another echo of the holiday times came when Carl Schlegel was heard to remark that he was glad he had been "killed" early in the first act, so that he could go home to Brooklyn and dress a Christmas tree for his children.

RECORD CHRISTMAS MAIL.

Heavier Than Ever Before All Over the Country, Postmasters Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Post Office Department received reports today from every section of the United States to the effect that the Christmas mail is heavier than ever before, and is being moved without delay.

Mrs. Sage's Gift to Sag Harbor Poor

To relieve distress among the worthy poor of Sag Harbor, L. I., Mrs. Russell Sage has sent a check for $1,000 to the Rev. Walter A. Hendricks, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that place. He is requested by Mrs. Sage to distribute the money before Christmas where it will do the most good. Mrs. Sage has a Summer home in Sag Harbor.

MRS. WHITEHOUSE CHOSEN.

Succeeds Mrs. Catt as Head of Woman Suffrage Party.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse was elected Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party at a special meeting yesterday afternoon of the Board of Directors at the headquarters of the organization, 303 Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Whitehouse succeeds Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who resigned to accept the Presidency of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. Catt will continue active work in the State party in the capacity of one of its four Directors. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw was elected First Vice Chairman to succeed Mrs. Whitehouse, and Mrs. Raymond Brown was elected Second Vice Chairman.

CHRISTMAS BRINGS JOY TO THE LOWLY

Crippled Children Give Plays for Other Cripples and All Get Gladdening Gifts.

PLANS FOR 'TREES OF LIGHT'

Hundreds of Towns and Cities Follow New York's Lead—Celebrations in Institutions.

The expectation of days that seemed weeks was yesterday realized by the suffering children confined in the hospital of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, at 321 East Forty-second Street. Patients who have lain in bed wondering when Santa Claus would come were trundled up into the big play room on the fifth floor of one of the best equipped cripples' hospitals in the world to laugh at the Christmas play given by their crippled brothers and sisters who were able to walk, some of them with crutches, to be sure.

At one end of the room a stage was set, decorated with evergreens and holly. The first three rows in the orchestra were cots on wheels and wheeled chairs, from which little heads peeped over the bedclothes at the remarkable things that transpired.

One little girl in particular enjoyed the entertainment. The doctors asked that her name be not given, for she is suffering from a cancerous growth on the spine that will probably prove fatal. From the waist down she is paralyzed, but her face was bright, and lustily did she clap her hands at what was probably the last Christmas entertainment she will ever attend.

A sketch called "Santa Claus Co., Incorporated," was given by the children, and was followed by a shadow play and a two-act play entitled "The Lacksay's Christmas Surprise." The most attractive feature of this was the stocking song of six little cripples, from 4 to 6 years old, who, clad in white nighties and white hoods and white footgear, limped to the front of the stage.

Even the children whose parents have been so cruel that they were not considered fit guardians had a jolly Christmas party last night at the home of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children at 297 Fourth Avenue. Their troubles were forgotten, when Professor Krieger, who calls himself "The Merry Wizard and the Master Mind of Mystery," brought money jingling into a hat from their ears and noses. He also amused them with a Punch and Judy show, which brought screams of delight when the devil finally claimed as his own the wicked Mr. Punch.

On Ellis Island, too, the Christmas spirit prevailed. There were a Christmas tree and presents for the 350 men, women, and children detained there. A very few German immigrants there were, who have been on Ellis Island for many months, and by them, particularly, the Christmas festival was welcomed.

At dusk this evening, from the frozen forests of Northern Canada to the warm shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and following the trail of the setting sun from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Community Christmas Trees will be lighted in public squares throughout the land, while choruses of citizens chant Christmas carols.

How the idea started still remains a secret. The Tree of Light Committee have never disclosed their names. The Tree of Light, however, has a private account at the Plaza Branch of the Union Trust Company at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street. Bank officials and city officials have been so bothered with letters from other towns and cities asking who the people are who are in back of the Community Tree of Light which stands in Madison Square that a post office address was found necessary. All contributions sent to The Tree of Light, Station G, New York City, or to the bank will be received.

Nor has the cost of the tree ever been disclosed, for, said an anonymous person who is known to represent the people back of the scheme, "Nobody ever asks the price of a Christmas present."

A living Christmas tree will be found before the Chapel of the Intercession, at Broadway and 155th Street, where a large fir tree on the church grounds will be decorated and lighted. At 111th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, on the grounds of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, another huge Christmas tree will be lighted for the people of Morningside Heights.

Residents from all parts of Staten Island will assemble at Tompkinsville for the exercises which begin at 5 o'clock at their tree, which they call the "Community Tree of Happiness." School children from all parts of Staten Island will participate in the singing.

There will also be a tree on the lawn of the Flatbush Congregational Church at Dorchester Road and East Eighteenth Street. But the greatest of all the trees will be in Madison Square.

Miss Mary Wadley, head of the Social Service Department at Bellevue Hospital, announced yesterday that Vincent Astor will give 1,000 family dinners today through the hospital social service bureaus and other agencies.

Twenty-five convalescent children who were in the wards of Bellevue Hospital or had recently left were the guests yesterday afternoon of Mrs. William Adams Delano of 131 East Thirty-sixth Street, where they were taken in ambulances.

Through the generosity of its readers, the Journale Italiano yesterday distributed 3,000 parcels of Christmas cheer to poor Italian women. The distribution took place from 28 Mulberry Street, and the line of women stretched to Mott Street.

MUSIC IN THE CHURCHES.

Christmas Carols and Hymns Will Be Sung—Several Midnight Services

Religious musical celebrations of Christmas will be held tomorrow in the Episcopal and Catholic churches principally, in some of which special programs have been arranged. In the Catholic churches the services will begin at midnight tonight and will be followed by more elaborate musical features at the morning services.

A notable departure in Protestant services will take place at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, where a midnight communion service will be held tonight. Other communion services will follow at 7:30 and at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The soldiers on Governors Island will have a musical service at 11 o'clock in the Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurion.

In the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, the Christmas Day musical program will begin at 11 o'clock.

Services will take place in St. Patrick's Cathedral at midnight and at 11 and 4 o'clock tomorrow. The music at the midnight mass will be presented by a picked quartet, assisted by the Cathedral College Choir and the Cathedral Boys' Choir, under the direction of the choirmaster, John J. O'Connor. Cardinal Farley will sing the pontifical mass at 11 o'clock. The vocalists will include the Cathedral Quartet, assisted by a selected double quartet and a chorus of forty picked choir boys, directed by Professor J. C. Ungerer.

The spirit of Christmas will be seen in decorations of greens and lighted altars at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning in St. Paul's Chapel, at Broadway and Fulton Street, with musical services for the late downtown workers and others.

The list of churches in which musical services are announced to take place follows:

Protestant Episcopal.
MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

St. Ann's, 140th St., Bronx, A. M. and P. M.
Beloved Disciple, East 89th St., midnight and A. M.
St. Mark's, 2d Av., A. M.
St. Paul's, Broadway, 8 A. M.
St. Stephen's, West 69th St., A. M.
Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., A. M.
St. Matthew's, West 84th St., A. M.
Ascension, 5th Av., A. M.
Ascension Memorial, West 43d St., A. M.
Calvary, 4th Av., A. M.
Epiphany, Lexington Av., A. M. and P. M.
Heavenly Rest, 5th Av., A. M. and P. M.
Holy Apostles, 9th Av., A. M.
Holy Trinity, Lenox Av., A. M.
Holy Trinity, East 88th St., A. M. and P. M.
Incarnation Chapel, East 31st St., A. M. and P. M.
Advocate, Washington Av., A. M.
Resurrection, East 74th St., A. M.
St. Andrew's, 8th Av., A. M.
St. Bartholomew's, Madison Av., A. M.
St. Edward the Martyr, East 109th St., 12 P. M. and A. M.
St. George's, Stuyvesant Square, 7 A. M.
St. James, Madison Av., A. M. and P. M.
Cathedral of St. John the Divine, A. M.
St. Luke's, Convent Av., A. M. and P. M.
St. Mary the Virgin, West 46th St., A. M.
St. Peter's, West 20th St., A. M.
Transfiguration, East 29th St., A. M.
Trinity, Broadway, A. M.

BROOKLYN.

All Saints, 7th Av., A. M.
Grace, Brooklyn Heights, A. M.
Holy Trinity, Clinton St., A. M.
St. Ann's, Clinton St., A. M.
St. Bartholomew's, Pacific St., A. M.
St. Luke's, Clinton Av., A. M.
St. Mark's, Adelphia St., 12 P. M. and A. M.
St. Mary's, Classon Av., A. M.
St. Philip's, 11th Av., A. M.

STATEN ISLAND.

St. John's, Clifton, A. M.

Reformed Church.

German Evangelical, East 68th St., A. M.

Roman Catholic.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, midnight, 11 A. M., 4 P. M.
St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St., midnight, 11 A. M., P. M.
Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St., midnight, 11 A. M.
St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Av., midnight, 5 and 11 A. M.
St. Paul's, Carroll St., Brooklyn, midnight and A. M.

The noon service in St. Paul's Chapel today will be preceded by a procession of carol singers through the churchyard to the chapel doors, where uniformed members of the Boy Scouts will distribute copies of the carols. The Sunday school children in Trinity Parish will assemble at Old Trinity at 3 o'clock this afternoon for their annual visit to the manger, which is arranged at the entrance to the church.

MRS. SHEPARD GIVES GOLD.

$10 for Each Tarrytown Telephone Girl and Station Employe.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Mrs. Finley J. Shepard played Santa Claus early this year. Today she sent to Tarrytown by her Superintendent ten-dollar gold pieces for distribution among the station employes, the telephone girls, and the telegraph operators at Tarrytown and Irvington.

The gold pieces were inclosed in a small facsimile jewel case on the inside cover of which was printed—"I wish you a very Merry Christmas, and send gift as well, but leave it to this little watch building place to tell." On lifting up the face of the watch a ten-dollar gold piece was found. Nearly thirty gold pieces were distributed.

STOLE 3 FINE FUR COATS.

Woman with Boy Laughs at Detectives Who Arrest Her at Store Door.

A woman wearing an expensive fur coat and leading a small boy was stopped by detectives a moment after she had emerged from the door of a department store yesterday afternoon at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. She was questioned about the ownership of the fur coat.

"This coat was given to me two weeks ago in Boston," she answered. "I am an actress and a guest at the Hotel Imperial, and you'll get in trouble for annoying me. Your questions are insulting."

The detectives dropped back a few paces and looked the woman over again. They saw the edge of a cheap fur neckpiece just inside the collar of the rich coat. They also observed that her shoes and dress did not conform to the coat's indication of wealth. The detectives, Brenick and Murphy, of the Second Branch Bureau, then seized the woman and took her and the boy to the fur department of Lord & Taylor.

The salespeople there were startled when shown the coat, still draping the woman's graceful form. It was the first intimation they had had of a robbery in the fur department. The coat, it was discovered, was worth $350 and had not been sold. It was identified by a mark on the inside. A salesgirl said she had seen the woman while trying on a garment place over the back of a chair the fur overcoat which the boy with her had worn.

"She probably placed the fur coat there first, covered it with the boy's coat, and then carried both away," suggested Brenick. "Was that it?" he asked the suspect, and she laughed. When the men threatened to arrest her the woman said she was registered at the hotel as "Mrs. Helen Slater," and that she had taken three fur coats from Lord & Taylor, all valued at $740. She said she took one of the coats on Dec. 2 and the other last Saturday.

"I took the coats to the women's waiting room, removed the tags, but on the coats, and walked out," she said.

At her hotel room a stolen coat valued at $225 was found. Another, she said, had been given to a man to sell. After her arrest she said she was Helen Solotar and that she had stolen to help her husband, who, she said, had been unjustly convicted of larceny a month ago.

The boy was 3 years old, she said, and was her son. The child was left at 33 West Sixtieth Street with a woman friend.

WON'T TRY DR. HAISELDEN.

State's Attorney Finds No Violation of Law in Bollinger Baby Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—State's Attorney Hoyne will not prosecute Dr. Harry Haiselden for his action in the Bollinger baby case. He was requested by Attorney General Lucey to bring Haiselden before the Grand Jury.

"An adult may decline to be operated upon, even though it be to his best interest to have an operation," said Mr. Hoyne in answering the Attorney General's request. "I take it that the parents of the Bollinger baby are the natural guardians and could decline to have an operation performed."

Mr. Hoyne points out that Dr. Haiselden in not operating on the baby, was only obeying the parents. He further declares that he is no concerned with the question as to whether or not Dr. Haiselden violated medical ethics, for violation of professional ethics might not be a violation of law.

Founded 1865

Christmas clothes suggestions—
For church going and mid-day dinners—sprightly cutaway frocks and waistcoats, striped trousers.
Coats and waistcoats $21 to $40.
Striped trousers $6 to $12.

Informal evening wear—
Dinner suits $25 to $45.
Fancy silk waistcoats $6.50 to $8.00.

Formal evening wear—
Dress suits $35 to $55.
Washable and silk waistcoats $3.50 to $8.

If your preference is a sack suit?—a broad variety of fancy mixtures
were $38, $35, $32, $30 and $28.
Now $25.

BROKAW BROTHERS
Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
Subway Station at Door

GIANT STRIDES MADE BY RELIGION IN 1915

War Tragedy Credited with Turning Men's Minds to Contemplate Serious Things.

EVERY CREED SHOWS GAINS

Financial Support, Literature, and Music Keep Pace with Faith Professions.

Religion, despite the war, has made extraordinary progress in this country and throughout the world in the year 1915. Although the churches entered upon the year much discouraged on account of the disturbance of material things, they have been making steady gains.

Some analysts of the situation hold that the minds of men are turned by the tragedies of the trenches and the battlefronts to consider life from a more serious point of view. The year 1916 will open with the hopes of religious leaders fixed on still greater fruition for their work.

Statistics now at hand from the principal religious bodies in the United States show an increase of 780,000 in a total of nine large denominations which were credited with having 35,800,000 communicants out of the grand total of 96,725,000 reported for last year. When the complete figures are compiled in February it is believed that the same substantial rate of increase will be shown. The indications are that smaller organizations are making relative progress.

The Presbyterian Church this year has gained a larger number of new members than in any year in its history. The gains of other churches for 1915 are: Catholics, 249,000; Baptists, 145,000; Methodists, 104,000; Lutherans, 60,000; Disciples, 50,000, and Episcopalians, 26,000. These figures would indicate that of the more than 100,000,000 inhabitants of the United States about 40,000,000 have church membership.

It is asserted that one factor in this growth on the Protestant side is due to the development of various activities among the laity, such as the Laymen's Missionary Movement and various efficiency organizations in which the members themselves help the clergy in surveys and canvassing.

Contributions for missions to the various denominations have been unusually large. The Protestant Episcopal Church has raised $20,000,000 for its work and has exceeded its missionary apportionment. The Methodists passed the amount which they hoped to raise by $105,000. The Roman Catholics have been successful in obtaining abundant funds and they have recently started to raise $500,000 for the adjutories of the Knights of Columbus in this city.

Benevolences to the war sufferers, to Christian associations, the Salvation Army and other agencies have been very large. The Jews have recently started a movement to raise funds for those of their race in war stricken lands.

The Catholics have shown a growth in influence, and under the new Pope have increased their power in various European countries, including England.

Most of the religious faiths are free from controversy. The Episcopalians are debating still the question as to whether or not their Board of Missions should have voted to send delegates to the Panama Congress on Religious Work. The Presbyterians are still struggling with the perennial problem of the orthodoxy of the Union Theological Seminary.

The literary output of the religious organizations has been unusually large. The printing of Bibles was the largest in the history of the world. American publishers, in part because of the war, have even been selling copies of the Scriptures in England. The American and British Foreign Bible Societies in 1913 have distributed the largest number of copies of Holy Writ in their existence.

The output of books on general religious subjects written by both clergymen and the devout laity has been unusually large. There has also been a notable increase in the production of religious musical works.

INTERRUPT FAITH CURE.

Children's Society Calls Doctor for Girl Being Treated by Healer.

Faith as the only cure for pneumonia was interrupted yesterday in the case of a seven-year-old girl through the activities of the Brooklyn Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Concetta Cesare is the name of the child. She lives with her mother, Mrs. Lucia Cesare, at 175 Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Cesare is connected with a faith-healing cult known as the Christian Assembly in the Name of Jesus, founded about three years ago by an Italian woman, Mrs. Carmine Jollo. The child had been ill for several days, and the neighbors, learning that no physician had been employed, asked that the society intervene.

Frank Folk and Ernest Patich, two agents of the organization, went to the house yesterday with Dr. E. A. Dedera. The physician induced the mother to consent to having the child treated by a regular medical practitioner. Dr. Carlo Spadacci was also called. The physician said that the temperature of the child was 106 degrees when they took charge, but that now it is 102, and her condition is steadily improving. In the meantime, the mother and her followers are praying by the bedside so that if the child does recover both science and faith may get the credit.

JULIUS D. BAUER A SUICIDE.

Piano Manufacturer's Body Found by Mother and Sister.

Julius D. Bauer, 23 years old, of 1,199 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, who recently succeeded to the business of his father as a member of the piano-manufacturing firm of Stutz & Bauer, at 738 Broadway, Brooklyn, was found dead in his room with a revolver bullet through his temple last night at 11 o'clock, when his mother, Mrs. Lydia D. Bauer, and his sister, Mrs. Lydia Cowell, returned home.

Physicians from the Swedish Hospital found that the young man had been dead for several hours. None of the other occupants of the building had heard the shot. Members of the family said that no cause for suicide was known.

TO ADJUST ELECTRIC RATES.

Legislative Committee Seeks Inequalities in Charges Here.

Investigation of rates for electricity in New York City, and especially of alleged methods whereby street car companies obtain current at smaller cost than other consumers, was started yesterday by a joint legislative committee at a hearing at the Biltmore Hotel. Senator George F. Thompson heads the committee, which is delving into hydroelectric conditions in the State. Senator Thompson said he had understood that direct current, which ordinarily costs more than alternating current, was sold to New York trolley lines at a rate much below that charged other consumers for alternating current.

The question arose during the examination of Reginald Pelham Bolton, consulting engineer, testifying as an expert. He was the only witness examined during the day, and was instructed to appear again when the committee meets next Tuesday. Mr. Bolton submitted figures, comparing rates in Canada with those in the State of New York. Senator Thompson requested the witness to gather as much material as possible relating to the subject for submission to the committee at its next hearing.

Mr. Bolton said the current in Toronto was inferior to that in this State, being only 25 cycle, while the current in use in New York is mainly 60 cycle. On the surface, he said, it appeared that the rate in Toronto was much lower than that in this State, while in reality it was higher. While the Toronto rate ranged from 2 to 3 cents per kilowatt hour, there were fixed charges based upon floor space of buildings in which current was used, and these fixed charges greatly increased the cost. The witness cited cases where, under Canadian systems of municipal control, electricity cost the city more for street lighting than the ordinary citizen paid.

"Well," said Senator Thompson, "why shouldn't the big fellow have to pay more than the little man? That is the meat of this whole inquiry. We want to know why the big man can get current for less than the little fellow must pay."

The Chairman then brought up the question of street car companies getting current cheaper than other consumers.

"I hope," he said, "that you experts will give this committee some generous comparisons so that we can get down to something. If the common people are being charged too much we want to know about it."

$750,000 FILM TRUST SUIT.

Imperial Asks Triple Damages of Rivals Under Sherman Law.

The Imperial Film Exchange began a Sherman law suit yesterday in the Federal District Court against the General Film Company, the Vitagraph Company of America, Pathé Frères, Kalem Company, Edison Manufacturing Company, the Essanay Film Manufacturing Company, the Lubin Manufacturing Company, the Selig Polyscope Company, George Kleine, and the Motion Picture Patents Company. As it estimates its damages at $250,000, it claims, under the law, $750,000.

The complaint asserts that the plaintiff on April 26, 1910, owned more than 1,000 films and had more than 130 regular weekly customers, so that it was making more than $50,000 profit a year.

On April 21, 1910, the General Film Company was organized by the other defendants, the complaint says, to act as a moving picture exchange, and this amounted to a conspiracy to monopolize the film business. Then, the complaint says, on April 26, 1910, the defendants caused an involuntary bankruptcy proceeding against the Imperial, so that it was in the hands of a receiver until June 28, 1910, when the referee declared it solvent and restored its property.

This, the Imperial asserts, reduced its business from 130 to 20 customers a week and its income from $6,000 to $250 a week.

The question and the answer

Question: Where is that building located which, aside from mere square foot considerations, offers the most central and accessible location, and the last minute achievements of inventive genius in equipment and facilities, plus a service which really contributes to the comfort and convenience of tenants, without making undue demands on the score of cost?

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 24, 1915.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

On Jan. 1 Mr. CHARLES W. KNAPP of St. Louis, Mo., will become associated with the management of THE NEW YORK TIMES in the capacity of Treasurer of the company.

ADOLPH S. OCHS,
Dec. 23, 1915. Publisher.

Mr. CHARLES W. KNAPP, publisher of The St. Louis Republic, is one of the best known and most popular newspaper men in the United States. He entered the service of The St. Louis Republic (then The Missouri Republican) in 1867, his father, Colonel JOHN KNAPP, being one of the principal proprietors. He served that newspaper in various capacities and long was its Washington correspondent. In 1887 he became President and publisher. He was one of the organizers and incorporators of The Associated Press and of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. In the affairs of The Associated Press he has always been one of the most active and influential members of the Board of Directors and of its Executive Committee.

BRITISH FINANCE.

The best thing about British finance is that it cannot be misunderstood, except of course by Germans. Nothing is shirked, nothing is hidden or managed by trick and device. Business as usual. Cash on current account, or something equally acceptable to the creditor on deferred account, at his option. At home, taxes, thrift, economy, expenditure of capital to any necessary extent. That is the program laid down to Englishmen by their leading bankers. We made a great virtue of paying $100,000,000 gold a year ago, when it was nominated in the bond. The Englishmen are tackling a job sixty-five times as great this year, and expected to be ninety times as great next year. Besides there is the loss of men by multiples of army corps.

The world has never seen such a demonstration of stability of wealth, and has hardly ever seen such an exhibition of character. We are the larger and wealthier nation, and yet we have not believed such things of ourselves. The standard for us to gauge the British performance by is their stolidity in comparison with our hysteria over our smaller part of the operation. We turned our market upside down to find $100,000,000 gold, but already we have received $400,000,000 gold, not on contract, but on current business and because we would take nothing else. We thought we should be swamped by British sales of American securities, one conspicuous estimate being that we could absorb only about $1,250,000,000 without distress. The distress of those making the sales to us was never considered by us, nor our relation to the events which caused the business with its double aspects.

That there are these two points of view, and that one is of particular concern to us, is shown by the concluding paragraph in the British bankers' manifesto:

> Individuals possessing securities marketable abroad must sell them to pay for goods and munitions for which no other means of payment can be provided. Only by all classes adding to and carefully husbanding their income, by selling foreign securities, by creating foreign credits, will it be possible to provide the vast sum needed by the nation and its allies.

This is the only market in which securities can be sold or the goods can be purchased in worth-while amounts. The bankers' manifesto might as well be addressed directly to Americans, letting them know that they must take American securities if they want to sell their goods. The only alternative is that they shall take still other new securities if they wish to avert the pressure on the American market for American securities. There can be no doubt that such pressure already is felt, and that it must continue to be felt. It is the price of our boom in the "war brides," the biggest factor in starting up the domestic revival which is more to be desired than any war boom. The bankers' manifesto must be read in connection with the Government program for the exchange of British bonds for American income properties of the savings bank class for the most part, with such special exceptions as the Steel Trust issues. Some $25,000,000 of those already have come to market by the voluntary action of the Carnegie trusts, but they have caused no ripple here. The reason is that they are dealt with by strong hands, and are only to be had on private sale.

The policy of the British Treasury will be similar. It is not possible that the British Treasury, in business on the scale of a billion or more, should wish to spoil its own market by sacrifice sales. The American securities will be sold to best advantage when the market will best take them, and always with an offer of an alternative in British paper. If we will take enough British bonds we can lessen the weight on the market of the Americans which must be sold. If we won't take the British bonds, then we must take the Americans. We can name the price on either, but one we must take or lose our trade.

The Americans which will come to market through the British Treasury are such as otherwise never would have come back except at maturity for payment. They are the kind which rest at the bottom of boxes, never seeing daylight except when coupons are clipped. Some of them were specified at the International Trade Conference by Mr. SANTILHANO of the Guaranty Trust Company. British trade was fostered by taking our securities, just as our trade will be fostered by taking them back. Chicago & North Western shares were bought in quantity around 49. The English owners have had handsome returns, and might have sold around 270. They will not be ruined by taking smaller profits at the present level. Illinois Central was taken at 80, and has since been at 180. St. Paul was taken at 80, and has since been at 193. Bonds of these and other sound roads were taken by bales, and even in their present depressed market show a profit. The comparison with the shrinkage in consols or rentes is striking. There are no profits to be had in them except in unusual cases. The British will sell what they must, that is, what there is a market for. The world's best market is for Americans, with a profit for long-time owners and, there is reason to believe, for the present buyers.

HIS PRIVATE FUN.

Mr. ALEXANDER P. MOORE, Progressive National Committeeman for Pennsylvania, illuminates a benighted country by the assurance that Mr. ROOSEVELT will not be a candidate for President in 1916. "Colonel "ROOSEVELT is having too much fun "as a private citizen," says Mr. MOORE.

There is no noticeable disposition to shut off the Colonel's private fun. Let him enjoy himself to the top of his bent, sing his growing collection of Songs of Hate, and make all the rumpus that his multilateral expansive nature requires for its expression. He is the chartered libertine of speech. He is always robustious. He defies, challenges, arraigns, denounces. He has views on everything and scorns to hide them from the public. If he had a gift of silence equal to one-millionth of his capacity for language, he might have been President now.

The kindly Fate that watches over the United States denied him that. But who grudges him his joy of battling words? Whether he stir sympathy, amazement, amusement, or weariness, according to the ears of his hearers, he is always in full eruption. His personality is unfailingly interesting, alike to those who worship and those who damn him. Long may he wave and rave, having "a bully time" in private life. The Americans think too much of him in that capacity to consent to withdraw him from it.

BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.

The interview with M. SKOULOUDIS, the Greek Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, in yesterday's TIMES was a fine bit of apologetic literature, though rather offensive than defensive in its intention, a jab at the Allies and especially at the British Government. There is a certain amount of truth in it and no small dose of sophistry. The tears of the Premier over "poor Macedonia" are almost amusing when we remember that the harrying of poor Macedonia by Greek banditti, paid to make trouble, was a regular performance in order to bring on intervention or war. The Bulgarians and Serbians did the same thing. The "forcible conversion" of Bulgars or Serbians into Greeks and vice versa was a favorite pastime. That a part of poor Macedonia should be grabbed by the Bulgars is a "tragic" event to the Greeks.

If the Allies had frankly said to Greece, M. SKOULOUDIS cries, "come "in with us, we want your aid and "you may count on clearly defined "recompenses at the end of the "struggle," Greece wouldn't have hesitated. Instead, the Allies, duped by Bulgaria, asked Greece to give up territory to placate that Power. This is all very well, but Greece herself has steadily duped the Allies, unless they may be said to have duped themselves. Their case was hopeless from the first. Russia's Byzantine dream is in the way of Greek plans. In the eighteenth century the Empress CATHERINE and JOSEPH II. of Austria got up a little scheme, long tucked away in dusty archives, by which CATHERINE'S grandson, auspiciously named CONSTANTINE, was to bear sway in Byzantium. CONSTANTINE of Greece was named presumably as an omen of the ultimate restoration of a King of the Hellenes, somewhat highly Slavized and with many alien bloods received in the continual barbarian conquests and immigrations, to the throne of the first Christian Emperor. The Greek islands, where the purest Greek blood is found, islands to which the Greeks were forced to flee long ago from the Avars, the classic islands of the Aegean, Greek hopes on the coast of Asia Minor, whose cities are full of Greeks, these give cause for apprehension. Greece fears Italian ambitions, which again, on the Eastern Adriatic and in Albania, run counter to those of Greece. The Eastern Greeks are among the ablest and richest of the race. Possession of the old Ionic, Doric, and Aeolic colonies is part of the Byzantine dream.

Even if preterstupidity be attributed to the diplomatists of the Allies in dealing with Greece, the event seems to have been inevitable. Italy and Russia were fatal handicaps.

As for the readiness of Greece to fall on the bosom of the Allies if they had offered "clearly defined recompenses" and had not proposed sacrifices of territory, a statement made by M. SKOULOUDIS on Dec. 7 summarizes the attitude of Greece during the war, a watchful waiting to see how the cat jumps:

> What we want to avoid, what we shall avoid, is associating Greece with the uncertain outcome of the war.

Her stretch of coast line, the necessities of her sea-borne commerce, her considerable merchant marine, her islands, her Aegean aspirations, forbid Greece to oppose openly Great Britain and France. Their seapower can choke her. On the other hand, Austria with Germany at her back can reach her from the north. Bulgaria, unexpectedly powerful after a so recent and severe discomfiture, may seek to redress old scores, it may be said. But CONSTANTINE is not a brother-in-law of the Kaiser for nothing. He is a great admirer of German military efficiency and the German way of doing things. Twice in six years the Constitution has been set aside, once in collusion with the military and naval clique in 1909-10, again this year to block the policy of the great Cretan statesman, VENIZELOS. Judicious self-defense, it may be fairly argued; and there has been no popular uprising. What secret arrangements the King may have made with Germany, with Bulgaria even, or Rumania, who knows? Before the Balkan Alliance was formed he made a secret treaty with FERDINAND of Bulgaria which nobody but the two knew of.

It is the creature of a minority, the spokesman of a King who has calmly put the Constitution aside, who speaks in M. SKOULOUDIS. A liveliness, a skill in rhetorical fence, albeit a certain theatricalness, are disengaged from the interview. Greece is a weak country, caught in the shock of the great Powers. Naturally it wants to get out with a whole skin and such scraps of the booty as it can pick up. It has not been heroic. Its game is opportunism. If its King and present Government have been crooked of counsel, smooth, double, no worshippers of the inutile truth, why that is a proof that the traditions of ODYSSEUS and old Greek statesmanship have not been forgotten by the modern Hellenes.

STAND BY THE NAVAL PROGRAM.

If Mr. HENRY A. WISE WOOD really feels that he could not conscientiously perform his duties as a member of Secretary DANIELS'S Naval Advisory Board while differing with the Secretary as to the measures that should be adopted for national defense, he has done well to resign from the board. We do not remember that Mr. WOOD'S appointment aroused great enthusiasm, and we note that his retirement has not as yet caused a ripple of excitement. He chooses to pit the General Board of the Navy against the Secretary, and we doubt if Admirals DEWEY, BENSON, and BADGER and their associates in that body will be particularly grateful to him on that account. Mr. DANIELS has shown more respect for the General Board than any other Secretary of the Navy, and, if he has not accepted all its suggestions for the enlargement of the navy, it must be remembered that the board, in prescribing a maximum strength for the navy within a specified period, advised that it should be gradually increased to this point "by such a rate "of development year by year as may "be permitted by the facilities of the "country." The Navy Department's recommendations to Congress for the immediate increase of our naval strength contemplate precisely a development according to the facilities of the country.

What Secretary DANIELS advises is such a program as may in time give us the navy we should need if the nation were beset with peril. The General Board advises the laying down of four dreadnoughts and three battle cruisers next year. The program submitted to Congress calls for two dreadnoughts and two battle cruisers in that period. As the dreadnoughts authorized three years ago are not yet finished, as the two ordered last Spring have not yet been laid down, as the latest Naval List reports the progress of work on the California at the Brooklyn Navy Yard with the customary discouraging "0," it is obvious that our start toward a large navy must be slower than the General Board would have it, and must continue slow until facilities are increased.

We want in the way of military and naval preparedness what we can get now. Men cannot be obtained by whistling, warships cannot be built by resolutions, guns and ammunition cannot be turned out overnight. The whole business of recruiting in this country needs to be reformed under the control of experienced officers. We are in a better situation now in regard to this kind of work than ever before, but we cannot accomplish it all with a rush. Much of the blame for our state of unpreparedness rests with Congress. It is the duty of the present members of both houses to repair the wrong that has been done. To do that in the quickest and best way possible will be to accept the measures of defense proposed by the War and Navy Departments. The movement to defeat these measures is now well under way out of Congress, and with the peace societies, the scheming politicians, Mr. BRYAN and the hyphenated contingent it is sad to see enrolled men like Mr. HENRY A. WISE WOOD and others of whom more wisdom was expected.

NOVEMBER TRADE.

The exports and imports for November break several records. That has been done so frequently that it has exhausted capacity for astonishment and the adjectives of the commentators. But a new use is found for these figures of foreign trade. They are treated as tariff arguments by the protectionists. They have a double edge of which it is prudent for both protectionists and tariff reformers to beware, as it seems to us. The Democratic tariff is a failure because the Treasury shows a deficit, say the Republican partisans. But Republican tariffs also have produced deficits, and that, too, when there was no war. The only way for the Republicans to derive any fair argument from present conditions is to show that the tariff is a greater factor than the war, or that the Republican tariff would have worked better under the war conditions. Neither proposition is demonstrable.

The only fair way for the Republicans to make a tariff argument out of the foreign trade conditions is to admit that tariffs are responsible for whatever occurs under them, and that puts a sword into the hand of the Democratic debaters. When did any Republican tariff ever produce such a total of exports as last month, or such a credit balance for foreigners to pay? When did any Republican tariff ever produce imports of gold in any twelvemonth of $410,650,976? It is true that Republican tariffs have been more successful in checking imports of goods, but the claim of merit on that account has been worth more at other times. The loss to the revenue is confined to the transfer of dutiable goods to the free list, the imports being larger than ever before in total. The percentage of free imports in November, however, rose from 62 per cent. last year to 68 per cent. this year. The difference in income to the Treasury must be balanced against the stimulus to trade, the net difference being incalculable but certainly not important on the scale of the business.

If the Democrats are to be held responsible for whatever happens under their tariff they are entitled to the credits as well as to the debits. That is a fair warning to the Republicans to keep off the premises. The tariff was not designed for war conditions and cannot fairly be credited with either debits or credits, the war being an immeasurably greater factor. So far as our affairs are concerned the war is an accident, while the tariff is a policy approved by the people and not to be reversed except by the people. After the war is over the tariff wrangle may be resumed, but without any presumption in favor of the high and higher tariff schedules.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Won Favor as He Departed.

Though it is only in narrow circles here that there will be mourning over the departure of Captain FRANZ VON PAPEN from this country, in still narrower circles will there be any disposition to deny that his evident effort to make his going as graceful as the circumstances permitted was a highly successful one. Indeed, so pleasing is the impression created by the tone and tenor of his farewell that with something of compunction does one yield to the temptation to quote MALCOLM'S declaration as to the death of that Thane of Cawdor who gave Macbeth his first proof that the witches were true prophets—"nothing in his life became him like the leaving it."

An obvious paraphrase would be to say that of all the Captain did while here, nothing was as seemly as his farewell, but the implications that all his other doings in the United States were ill done would be far from the truth. Until after the war was well along nobody had any excuse for thinking of Germany's military attaché otherwise than as "an officer and gentleman" of high type, and now the good temper and courtesy that marked the last moments of his stay make it easy to remember that while of late he was too closely connected with transactions which were intolerable from the American point of view, and made the demand for his recall inevitable, he was engaged in what he considered—not without the excuses of reason and precedent—the usual duties of his position.

He enabled us, in short, to realize, as we would not have done had sullenness and recrimination marked the last episode of his stay, that though he had become persona non grata in the official and diplomatic sense, there was neither humiliation nor disgrace for him in what amounted to banishment from the country. Even the concluding words of his farewell statement, in which he predicted that in time Americans would come to a judgment the reverse of the one they now entertain as to the justice of Germany's cause, and would admit that she took up arms in self-defense—those words, too, will be accepted as sincere. We cannot see them as true, but he thinks them so, and that he does is only another evidence of the mysterious power which the wish or need to believe has over us all.

More About the Bronx School War.

In order to minimize or destroy the force of evidence offered by The Bronx Home News as to the sort of education New York boys are getting in our grammar schools the District Superintendent and teachers who feel themselves attacked are vehemently denying that the examination of the selected boys was fairly conducted or that the deductions made from their sorry achievements were correct.

It is something of a pity that these defenders of the public schools as conducted have preluded their defence by impugning the motive of the Bronx paper in making its disclosures. Whether that motive was good or bad, in the sense of interested or disinterested, is a matter of almost complete irrelevancy to the one important question of whether or not the pupils in the public schools are learning the English rudiments with enough of thoroughness to fit them either for immediate employment or for acquiring further education. To that question the answers yet given are not particularly convincing.

And one statement by Superintendent TAYLOR himself is, to say the least of it, disquieting. In what must be taken as explanation of the wretched showing made by some of the boys examined he writes:

> Many mentally deficient children are scattered among the normal children, for we have not half enough ungraded classes to segregate these unfortunates. They are scattered in all grades, for they are equally hopeless in all grades.

As a defense of the teachers—who, by the way, have not been attacked by The Bronx Home News or anybody else—that serves well enough, but as a defense of the "system" it falls dismally for the reason that it in effect confesses that in all the grades there are children who should not have been promoted.

It recalls the fact, as reported to us, that Superintendent TAYLOR, in eulogizing a deceased School Principal not long ago, praised him as one who had "refused to promote unfit pupils, though he knew that he was running serious risk of censure from his superiors by so doing."

In exact proportion to the seriousness of that risk is the need of an immediate change in our school methods.

Vagueness at Its Ultimate.

We have long been accustomed to the receiving, when the great ones of earth are ill, of official announcements that in solemn words and long tell next to nothing as to what's the matter with them. The culminating triumph, however, in this sort of concealment is certainly the explanation given by the physicians of the Kaiser to account for his present retirement from whatever "front" it was that last received his inspiring attention.

As translated for us, the Kaiser is suffering from "a slight inflammation of the cellular system." That has an informative sound, if spoken quickly and subjected to no thought, but if it meant anything at all it would mean that the poor man was inflamed all over and through and through. That, even though "slight," would be serious indeed, for the cellular system of Kaisers, as of common mortals, includes everything there is to them—of a material nature at least.

In the bulletin as written there seems to have been, not only the pretty word "zeligewebentzuendung," whence the "cellular system" that reaches us must have come, but the other verbal charmer, "bindegewebentzuendung," which would pass for "connective tissue" with a little straining. But connective tissue is as much cellular as is the rest of us—or of Kaisers—and that both should have been used, if they were, is confusing. A New York doctor puts another obstacle in the way of comprehension by declaring that the Kaiser's trouble is "inflammation of the subcutaneous tissues." That, also, is largely inclusive.

Incidentally, it is noticeable, and perhaps significant, that the Crown Prince is to pay a short visit to his father in the course of the holidays. Whether that should be taken as proving the Royal and Imperial parent much or little under the weather is problematical. The relation between the present and the prospective wearer of a crown is not infrequently a little strained and—but why wander deeper into a marsh of uncertainties of more than Masurian depth?

Patriotic Christmas Wreaths.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I suggest that in placing Christmas wreaths in windows, the usual bow of red ribbon be replaced by one made up of red, white, and blue? So let all who live in this glorious Republic declare themselves for the United States, its Constitution, and its President.

FREDERICK R. NEWTON.
New York, Dec. 21, 1915.

THE STREETS OF LONDON.

The streets of London, on this Christmas Eve,
Are dark, and show no sign of Christmas cheer.
That Phantom of the Air, who would be reave,
Must find no ray of light to guide him here.
The very moon retreats, in pallid fright,
Behind such shelter as the clouds afford;
The trees raise frozen arms into the night,
And seem to stand on guard, with lifted sword.
No laughing crowds, no lights, no Christmas bells!
Yet, hark! Some voice a Christmas message tells:—

"God rest ye, merry gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay,
For Jesus Christ, our Saviour,
Was born on Christmas Day."

Christmas—but ah! No peace upon the earth!
A world bowed down by suffering and loss;
The star that heralded the Christ Child's birth
Is darkened by the shadow of the cross!
Still, as of yore, the waits their carols sing,
And those who, passing, pause a space to hear,
May note how bravely sweet the pure notes ring,
Softly—so very softly—but so clear!
Though darkness shrouds the singer from their sight,
He voices all the nation's heart, tonight:—

"God rest ye, merry gentlemen,
Let nothing you dismay,
For Jesus Christ, our Saviour,
Was born on Christmas Day."

BEATRICE BARRY.

A NEW LIBRARY SYSTEM.

Readers May Borrow Six Books Instead of Four—No Special Privileges

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of your correspondents have complained because the cards granting special privileges have been withdrawn from use at the branches of the New York Public Library. While it is true that a few readers have been deprived, for reasons of economy which are absolutely necessary, of their special privileges, the service of the library in lending books is to be made more generous and democratic.

On Jan. 1, 1916, every reader in the library will be allowed to borrow six books at a time, instead of only four as is now the case. There will be no new conditions attached, except that only one of the books may be a new and popular book.

The officers of the library believe that this new system is more suitable for a free and democratic institution like a public library than the old method, which granted special privileges to a few people.

BENJ. ADAMS,
Chief of the Circulation Department,
New York Public Library.
New York, Dec. 22, 1915.

Colors of the Submarines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would not be surprising if it should be found that the Japanese liner Yasaka Maru was sunk by a submarine flying either the Turkish or the Bulgarian flag. If it was the Turkish flag, the liner which will be sunk in January will probably fly the Bulgarian flag. If it was the Bulgarian flag, it is likely that the liner which will be sunk in January will fly the Turkish flag. By February the Kaiser, being in need of more flags, may proclaim somebody or other the sovereign of Poland, and it may well be that the liner to be sunk that month will be sunk by a submarine flying the Polish flag. Having exhausted the possibilities of note writing so far as Germany and Austria are concerned, we will do likewise in turn with Turkey, Bulgaria, and Poland, and perhaps with Persia after that. All the time Count Bernstorff will remain in Washington assuring the American people of his inexhaustible love and affection and of the good faith of Captain Boy-Ed.

MAURICE LEON.
New York, Dec. 23, 1915.

The Correct Use of "Nee."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the editorial comment in THE TIMES on the use of the word "née," will you kindly permit me space to say that in the language to which it belongs the word is not the sole property of "society," but is a simple word, expressing exactly, not vaguely, for high and low alike, the idea intended, and that the baptismal name is not in reality a name until properly and legally annexed to the patronymic—after, not before, birth.

The French language is of unmatched precision, leaving no loopholes for the personal whims frequently displayed by the "society" preferring a foreign but not well-understood language to its native tongue. I would say that in French there is no authority whatever for using the word "née" as used in the President's wedding announcements, which have provoked the discussion.

A FRENCH READER OF THE TIMES.
New York, Dec. 21, 1915.

Derivation of Muhib ul Islam.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Gotthelf quite correctly says that Muhib ul Islam means nothing but a lover or well-wisher of Islam. The word "muhib" is not derived from the Arabic verb "wahaba," meaning to give or to make a gift, but from the verb "ahaba," which means to love, to cherish. If it were derived from "wahaba," as Mr. Saidy suggests, the phrase would have been "Muwahhib ul Islam" instead of "Muhib ul Islam."

AHMED SHUKRI.
Columbia University, New York, Dec. 20, 1915.

GOES TO A NEW FIELD.

The Republic's Appreciation of Mr. Knapp's Newspaper Work.

From The St. Louis Republic of This Morning.

Charles Welbourne Knapp, who served in the business office of this paper from 1867 to 1870, was for fourteen years thereafter in the editorial department, and then became General Manager, has resigned from the Presidency of The Republic in order to assume, as Treasurer of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a position of high responsibility in one of the greatest newspaper organizations of the world. He will also be a member of the Editorial Council, where his long editorial and administrative experience will serve and aid other departments than his own. The deep regret of his fellow-workers and friends in bidding him farewell is tempered by appreciation of the importance of the opportunity which invites him to a larger field, and his special fitness for the responsibilities which await him there.

In leaving The Republic after almost a half century of active service, Mr. Knapp leaves behind him far more than the personal regret of his associates. He has put his indelible mark on the paper he has served so long. His administration has always stood, in a peculiar way, for two things—receptivity to new ideas and fidelity to trust. The story of The Republic's pioneering, under his leadership, if written, would form an interesting and important chapter in the history of American newspaper making, on the editorial, business, and mechanical sides. Nor has any newspaper ever received more self-forgetful service than that which Mr. Knapp has rendered The Republic. The paper has been to him as bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh, and he has not stopped to count the cost to himself of that which he gave so freely.

As publisher, Mr. Knapp has a national reputation as an expert in the problems of newspaper making. In the evolution of the newspaper press, in the development of cost accounting in newspaper offices, in the adaptation of the methods of modern manufacturing to the mechanical departments of a metropolitan journal, he has had an important part.

The spirit of his work as an editor was summed up in his words to a newly engaged editorial writer: "I want no man to express any views in his writings here with which he is not himself in cordial sympathy. Whatever else the editorial page of The Republic may stand for, I have always liked to think it stood for conscience." This conscientiousness has been shown throughout Mr. Knapp's editorial career by a most scrupulous reverence for fact. He has an innate horror of the editorial tricks that cover ignorance with a parade of facility. No man has worked under him without catching from him a sense of the moral obligation of the newspaper man to inform himself with care before writing and to state only what he can prove. His uniform kindliness and courtesy, also, will be part of the recollection of every man who has been associated with him.

As a Director of The Associated Press, in the membership of which association he will continue to represent The Republic, Mr. Knapp has rendered a service to the newspaper profession and the news-reading public which is not the less real because few among thousands of newspaper workers and tens of millions of newspaper readers have been in position to appreciate its value.

It is a matter of gratification to the management that Mr. Knapp will continue to serve on The Republic directorate, and that in these days of leased wires and limited trains his judgment and counsel will still be available at all times.

As he goes to assume the duties of a position for which his high professional and personal standards peculiarly fit him, there will follow him the deep regret and substantial good-will of every member of The Republic organization. There will remain behind him the ineffaceable impression of his cordiality, his good cheer, his ingrained courtesy, his inflexible honesty, his high conception of the duty of a newspaper man to himself, to his community, and to his age.

GERMANY'S PIONEER WORK IN BULGARIA.

Foundation for the Alliance Laid by German Schools—The Balkan Kingdom as the Bridge for Teutonic Culture.

Translation of an Article
By MAX BOLOFF in the Frankfurter Zeitung.

Bulgaria's decision to join Germany and Austria-Hungary was not only a surprise to the diplomats and the citizens of the Quadruple Entente, but many Germans, who up to the present were not well versed in Balkan affairs, must have pricked up their ears at the announcement of a new "Central European Quadruple Alliance," (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.)

Well, this didn't happen in the twinkling of an eye. Long before the beginning of the world war individual Germans recognized the capabilities of the Bulgarian people and that this nation was really the pick of the Balkan races. This is evidenced by the founding of two German schools in that country, one in Sofia and the other in Philippopolis. Both schools were established at a time when the interests of Germany in Sofia were represented by a Consul General, as there was no German Minister to Bulgaria.

Both schools began very modestly, and at home the activities of the German School Union in these two cities was hardly understood at all. Even on the occasion of the special exposition last year of German Mind Culture Abroad in Leipsic there was no place for the models of the schools in Sofia and Philippopolis. But our countrymen did not allow themselves to be discouraged by this. At last they succeeded in obtaining an annual stipend from the German and the Austrian Governments and thus the existence of the schools was assured. On the other hand, the Bulgarian Government and the Bulgarian people looked upon every foreigner who concerned himself with the education of the young as a friend of the country and the people.

Foreigners have regarded the Bulgarians' thirst for education as overdone and have declared it would be fatal to the future of the country, as it was to be feared that an educated proletariat would be developed which some day would not be able even to find its living in the country. This is not to be feared in the case of Bulgaria, at least not for the present, as the heart of the people is far too sound. To be sure, there are more "pro-gymnasiums" (something that about corresponds to our high schools from the sixth to the lower third grade) in the country than there are cities, so that there are pro-gymnasiums even in the larger villages. And something else that should not be overlooked is the fact that the pro-gymnasiums are free to both sexes. The son of poor parents who attends the pro-gymnasium will never be ashamed to learn a trade, no more than the gifted but poor student in the gymnasium (which corresponds to our high school from the upper third to the upper first grade, and in which instruction is not free) is ashamed to work in a factory in the afternoons when the school is not in session, and thus earn something toward covering his school expenses and his board. I became acquainted with many of these needy students, both boys and girls, who worked through the Summer holidays as waiters, or the like, in order to get enough money to supply themselves with new clothes.

The two German schools mentioned are attended in part by the children of the better class of native Government employes and of officers. A year ago the Bulgarian Government provided that children who have attended a German school may be admitted to a Bulgarian high school at once and without any examination—a move of considerable importance, as it places the German schools on the same footing as the pro-gymnasiums.

Now the German school in Sofia is on a sound foundation, thanks to the support it receives from banking and business circles. It is located in its own building and withstood the Balkan war without any damages worth mentioning. The German school in Philippopolis is also in a better condition than it was two years ago, when it was necessary to print repeated appeals for help in the German press. This school also has its own home and all it lacks is the addition of a much-needed commercial class. Many of the German members of the school association in Philippopolis and some former teachers have been in the trenches in the East or the West since the outbreak of the world war. How joyfully must these heroes in field gray, these brave pioneers of German ideals in Bulgaria, have greeted the Bulgars as comrades in arms and allies!

Now it is our task to retain the sympathies of the entire Bulgarian people and to continue and develop the unobtrusive pioneer work of our countrymen who, under many trials and difficulties, paved the way for a German-Bulgar raprochement. This is no longer difficult for us to do, but we must not repeat any of the old mistakes. That Russia, England, and France, the first named at least, have lost all influence in Bulgaria is an indisputable fact. What will now become of the French school palaces in Philippopolis which have caused us Germans so much envy? What will become of the French school consul in this city? It becomes plainer and plainer as this world war progresses that English missionaries first served the interests of Great Britain and then of Christianity, and it is the same thing with the French religious schools in the Orient. This is also the case with the schools and similar institutions maintained in the Orient by the "Alliance Israelite Universelle," which, although it is supported by contributions from Jewish circles in all Christendom, is mainly devoted to the propagation of the French language in the Orient. This fact has been recognized in German Jewish circles, and after the war not a cent of German money will be available for purposes which, in reality, are hostile to Germany. It is too bad that we haven't enough teachers at present to man all the orphaned French and English schools in the entire Orient with German instructors!

The Balkans and the entire Near East will present quite a different picture after the war, and everywhere the German will be greeted with complaisance. The Balkan peoples, including Serbia, have always had strong leanings toward Germany. I well remember the remarks of an educated Serb, made in Belgrade immediately after the end of the Balkan War. He knew the merits of the products of German industry, as, for instance, the electric street railway in Belgrade, and he prophetically exclaimed:

"You Germans! You shall see. Some day a statue will be erected in honor of your Kaiser right across from here in the grounds of the Terasia!"

The Serbian people, who are naturally sound, at that time had had enough of the Alp-like pressure from Petrograd. How much worse must it seem now!

It has been said that the key of the Dardanelles is to be found in Sofia. This is true, and not only the key to the Dardanelles, but, in a degree, that of the entire Near East. In co-operation with the practical Bulgars, we can achieve quite different results in the work of elevating the Ottoman Empire, both spiritually and economically, than if we had to try out everything all alone. The Bulgar knows the Turk very well, as he has lived together with him for centuries, and he has a much better comprehension of his sufferings and needs than we Occidentals, to whom the complete understanding of the soul of the Oriental is almost impossible. Here the Bulgarian must form the bridge by which we may reach the Orientals. The points of difference between the Bulgars and the Turks have been abolished. The Bulgarian and the Serbian peoples will soon become reconciled and finally they will both be able to rejoice at having been freed from the paws of the Russian bear.

Therefore we have plenty of work to do in the Balkans to see that the new Central European "Bloc" is firmly welded together, not with pen and ink upon scraps of paper, but with a firm handwriting upon the hearts of the peoples. To do this, it is necessary that we loyally continue the task begun by our pioneers and build further upon this foundation after the war. Since the cession of Karagatsch, the suburb of Adrianople, to the Bulgars we have three German schools in Bulgaria, but one must be founded as soon as possible in Rustchuk, the most important of the Bulgarian ports on the Danube. And after the war we must establish one in Belgrade, the door of the Balkans. Some day the German language will reign as a world language from Belgrade to Constantinople and far toward Persia. The hearts of all the peoples along this road undoubtedly are already full of sympathy toward us Germans.

PATH OF THE AUTOMOBILE.

A Record of Deaths Throws the Fault on the Drivers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to read in your report of the Safety First Forum that Commissioner Woods's smooth formula that "more accidents have been due to the carelessness of pedestrians than to anything else" received a jolt from Commissioner Gillespie of Detroit. Mr. Gillespie's statement that responsibility "nearly always rested with the automobile drivers" will be indorsed by every one who is accustomed to walk in the streets. Too many cars are driven precisely as fire engines and ambulances are driven, thanks to that hypocritical "safeguard," the horn.

If Mr. Woods wants figures, October's record will do, as published in your columns: Forty-three killed by autos, 4 by trolleys, 3 by wagons, in this city. "Up the State" in the same month: Forty-two killed by autos, 3 by trolleys, 3 by wagons. At grade crossings, in New York, 13 killed, of whom 10 were autoists. In New Jersey, 7 killed, of whom 6 were autoists. Who is careless?

There is an evident disinclination on the part of our officials to deal seriously with the automobile. So we have the sorry record of 142 fatal accidents in this city, in the first nine months of this year, and not one indictment. So we have Judge Cardozo's phrase about pedestrians who "close their eyes in crossing the streets," and Mr. Woods's complaint of men that "run in front of the vehicular traffic." I have seen many narrow escapes, but only one accident. In that, the victim, an old woman, was not running. She couldn't run; that is why she was struck. Perhaps her "eyes were closed"; certainly the chauffeur was "going it blind."

As for schemes to keep children off the street, they are mere salve for rudimentary consciences. If the well-meaning gentlemen who motor from home to office and back again would take a few long walks (not rides) on either the east or west side, they would understand the conditions there. Talk to the boys; ask them what playgrounds—back yards or roofs—are available. Then you will understand the full beauty of the "Safety First's" innocent proposal to paint, "Stop, Look, Listen!"—the formula of the grade crossing—in front of all the schools.

The remedy is simple. Why do influential citizens oppose it? They claim that they drive carefully, can "stop in an instant," &c. Then, why is killing by auto practically unpunishable? Why not punish it at least as seriously as we punish the infraction of trifling police rules? Why encourage it by scolding the victims?

"Bonis nocet, qui malis parcet."

S. H. H.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1915.

A TURKISH VIEW.

Rejects the British Version of a Safe Withdrawal from Suvla Bay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Ottoman Empire is justly proud. It is in her theatre of war that the Allies have been obliged for the first time to acknowledge their defeat. While the victories of the Central Empires have been without doubt even more complete on their western and eastern borders, where, after inflicting tremendous losses in men and munitions on their enemies, they have conquered territories the size of which has practically doubled

COTILLION DANCED AT DEBUTANTE FETE

A Novelty at the Biltmore as Miss Helen Kerr Is Introduced —Miss De Veau's Debut.

DANCE FOR MISS PARSONS

Miss Muriel Wiggin Presented at Her Home, and Miss Maude L. O'Brien at a Ball at Sherry's.

Thursday's entertainments were nearly all for débutantes and included teas and dances. One of the latter included a cotillion, a novelty, for it is several years since cotillions were the vogue.

Mrs. John Clapperton Kerr was the hostess at a dinner and dance at the Biltmore for her débutante daughter, Miss Helen Culver Kerr, a granddaughter of the late Andrew R. Culver. The dance was in the music room, which has a private entrance only, and there were no guests for the dance that were not bidden for the dinner. Mrs. Kerr and Miss Kerr had receiving with them Mrs. Arthur K. Buxton, Mrs. Walter Bettinson, Mrs. Parker Newton, the Misses Houghton, Jessie C. Tredwell, Shelby Johnson of Baltimore, Kathleen Moses of Washington, and Miriam Coleman of Mississippi.

In Christmas Colors.

The dinner was served at small tables decorated in the Christmas colors, and this was followed by general dancing, followed by a short Southern cotillion, in which all the guests were on the floor at once, led by George Davis Kittredge of Louisville, Ky., and Caruthers Askew Coleman of Como, Miss. The favors for the girls were Hawaiian beads, Japanese fans, and feather flowers, and for their partners flashlight guns, Chinese paper cutters, sterling silver pencils, and ash trays.

The dinner guests included the Misses Adrienne Iselin, Carolyn H. Dorsett, Josephine Bedle, Louise Ruxton, Anne Rogers, Delite Woolley, Edith Williams, Baroness Vera de Ropp, Charlotte Hibbard, Cathleen Lyon, Amy S. Jennings, Helen Clarkson, Helen Barrette, Mildred and Elisa Rice, Mabel Alker, Elizabeth Haight, Delia Bowen, Marian Vanderhef, Constance Gray, Beatrice Kalley, Mary Cawling Pratt, Lydia Babott, Diana Richards, Mary Praeger, Lieut. Commander Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell, Wallace Chauncey, Lawrence Grinnell, Cass Canfield, David Cowles, Greenman Canda, Sydney Brewster, Philip Broughton, Ross Harden, Douglas Woolley, R. Stuart-Wortley, Wykcoff Vanderhoef, Max Rivington, Orville Ramason, Harold de Ropp, Charles Schuaeker, 2d, John Meyerkort, and Ernest Stires.

Miss de Veau.

Miss Antiss de Veau made her début at a reception followed by a dinner at Sherry's, a theatre party, and supper and dancing. Mrs. de Veau and Miss de Veau had receiving with them the Misses Adelaide Flint, Alice Davies, Mildred Mitchell, Katharine Van R. Crosby, Genevieve Clendenin, Madeleine M. Carey, Geraldine Adee, Esther Louise Denny, Rosamond Batcheider of Boston, Marion Townsend, Mary Hartshorne, Beatrice Borchers, Eleanor Cuyler of Philadelphia, Helen Alexander, Lilian Palmer, Julia Zabriskie, Dorothy Greer, Alma De Gersdorff, Vera Morgan, Angeline Krech, Constance Chappell, Anita Delafield, Mary Francke, Helen Pierce, Mary Minot, and Miss Anstiss Hunt Putnam of Boston.

Additional guests for the dinner and theatre included Edward Putnam of Boston, Reginald Whitman, Theodore Siser, Bonsall Cobb, William Emerson, Frank Burton, Robert Littell, Francis Henderson, Robert Munroe, Jarvis Cromwell, David Williamson, Julien T. Davies, Jr., Charles Baker, John Olyphant, William Osborn, Tappin King, Abbot Ingalls, Charles Ladd, David Sanford, John Browning, Frank Lawrence, George Rushmore, Alfred Mestre, John Phillips, Thomas Mackay, and Frederick Conger.

Mrs. James Remsen Strong will give a luncheon for Miss De Veau on Dec. 29 at her residence.

A Dance for Miss Parsons.

Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons gave at Sherry's a dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Katharine de Berkeley Parsons, a granddaughter of Mrs. William Barclay Parsons. The dance was preceded by a number of small dinners, and Mrs. Parsons entertained at dinner in the tapestry suite before the dance. The guests for the dinner and dance, which took place in the small ballroom, included the Misses Annette Markoe, Irene L. Gibson, Ruth Cutting, Pauline Bacon, Madeleine Carey Dinsmore, Edith Black, Mary Jay Scheffelin, Helen Hamilton, Alma de Gersdorff, Elizabeth Schuyler Howard, Eleanor de G. Cuyler of Philadelphia, Miriam Harriman, Helen MacGregor Byrne, Alexandra Emery, Maude Coster, Rita Norrie, Arlemus Lelia, Ellen Potter, also Archibald Roosevelt, Marshall Kernochan, Roland Harriman, Wadsworth Lewis, Reginald Rives, Jr., Geraldyn Redmond, George McCook, Percy R. Pyne, 2d., Chester Burden, Francis, and Maurice Roche, J. R. Suydam, Jr., E. A. Leroy, Jr., Watson Emmet, R. Thornton Wilson, Richard Gambrill, Charles Lanier, Jr., Alfred O. Hoyt, and Schuyler L. Parsons, Jr. There were between 200 and 300 guests for the dance.

Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin introduced her daughter, Miss Muriel Wiggin, at a dance at her residence, 521 Park Avenue, which was preceded by a dinner for eighty young people, and others came in for the dancing. The decorations were appropriate to the holiday season. The dinner guests included the Misses Helen Porter, Isabel Ninon Newton, Margaret White, Mildred Ingersoll, Nina Danforth, Margaret A. Thompson, Marion Townsend, Katharine Black, Helen L. Geer, Grace Franklin, Mary Elizabeth Haldane, Kate Griffin, Alice Baldwin, Margaret Rathbone, Sarah Larkin, Mr. and Mrs. Sherburne Prescott, John Larkin, Lyman Cunningham, William and Paul Schieren, and others.

Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien introduced her youngest daughter, Miss Maude Louise O'Brien, at a ball at Sherry's, which was preceded by many small dinners. It took place in the large ballroom, and Mrs. O'Brien and the débutante were assisted in receiving by Miss Estelle O'Brien. There were about 500 guests and a buffet supper was served. The ballroom was gay with Christmas greens and holly, with poinsettia and red roses. All of the season's débutantes were in the throng.

MISS M. L. HECHT A BRIDE.

Married to L. H. Rosenthal at the St. Regis by the Rev. Dr. Fisher.

The wedding of Miss Madeleine Leah Hecht of the Hotel Netherland to Leon H. Rosenthal of this city took place at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the St. Regis. The Rev. Dr. Henry Fisher officiated. Owing to the bridegroom's family being in mourning, only the nearest relatives and friends attended the ceremony and the reception which followed.

The bride is a sister of Mrs. Bernhard Guggenheim and of Mrs. Charles Adler. She wore a gown of white satin and tulle. Her veil of old rose point lace was caught up and held about the coiffure with a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. There were no bridal attendants, and Ignatius Rosenthal acted as best man.

After a trip to the Pacific Coast Mr. and Mrs. Rosenthal will make their home in this city.

MISS IDA G. SMITH WEDS.

Granddaughter of Horace Greeley Marries Louis F. Geissler.

Miss Ida Greeley-Smith, granddaughter of Horace Greeley, and Louis Fred Geissler of Philadelphia were married at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, 535 Scotland Street, Orange, N. J. Colonel Nicholas Smith, the bride's father, gave her away. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. Warren Giles, pastor of the First Reformed Church of East Orange.

The attendants were Mrs. Andrew W. Ford, a sister of the bride, and Mrs. H. L. Bearss. Arthur Geissler, son of the bridegroom by a previous marriage, was best man. The couple will reside at the Ritz-Carlton, Philadelphia.

Mr. Geissler is General Manager of the Victor Talking Machine Company and a member of several Philadelphia clubs.

Marshall-O'Neill Wedding.

Miss Katherine O'Neill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. O'Neill of 4 West 108th Street, and J. Randolph Marshall of this city were married last evening at 6 o'clock in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Canon Jones officiating.

Only the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends witnessed the ceremony, which was followed by a dinner at the Hotel Vanderbilt.

Mr. Marshall is the son of Fielding Lewis Marshall of Orange, Va., and is a great-grandson of Chief Justice Marshall. He is a brother of Walton H. Marshall of the Vanderbilt, and also of J. Newton Marshall, assistant manager of the McAlpin.

The couple will make their home in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Gray P. Crowley to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson Price of Garfield Place, Brooklyn, and Indian Neck, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mrs. Gray Price Crowley, to Frederick B. Merrels of Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Crowley is well known as a painter of miniatures. Mr. Merrels is a graduate of Yale University, class of 1900.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Young Smith of Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, announced yesterday the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Young Smith, to Donald Hearn Cowl, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson Cowl of Great Neck, L. I., and grandson of the late George A. Hearn.

Mrs. James Wood Lasher of Kingston, N. Y., announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Althea Hagadorne Briggs, to Dr. Robert Livingston Loughran of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

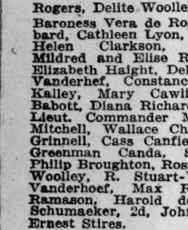
Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Boggs of 44 Spruce Street, Newark, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Cornelia Paterson Boggs, to Gilbert McKie Milligan of Montreal, Canada. Miss Boggs is a graduate of the Oldfields School in Maryland. Mr. Milligan is a son of Mrs. Thomas P. Milligan of Elizabeth, N. J., and has lived in Montreal for about six years. He is a member of the St. James Club in that city. The wedding is to take place in the Spring.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Brettauer of 1,063 Madison Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marianne Brettauer, to Benjamin H. Namm, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph L. Namm of 34 West Seventy-fourth Street. The wedding will take place late in the Winter.

Nichols-Jennings Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth Brittin Nichols, daughter of the late Mrs. John A. Nichols of Newark, N. J., to Robert E. Jennings, 2d, of New York, has been announced. Miss Nichols is a great-niece of the late Jeremiah C. Garthwaite of Newark. Mr. Jennings is a son of Edward J. Jennings, formerly of Washington, D. C., and is a nephew of Robert E. Jennings of Jersey City. He is a member of the Engineers' Club of New York, at which he resides.

ADVERTISEMENT.



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Examine this remarkable bottle at the above stores and convince yourself. Thermor is a *warmer!*

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BESNARD'S 'PEACE' ELUDES SEARCHERS

Aid of Police Enlisted to Trace Canvas Loaned by France.

MAY BE ON WAY TO DETROIT

Express Company Holds Painting Was Delivered—Exhibition Will Go On.

To the various forces that are seeking trace of Albert Besnard's allegorical group symbolizing "Peace" that disappeared on its arrival here on the French liner Espagne the police were added yesterday. The disappearance of the painting was reported to the police by W. Francklyn Paris of 53 West Thirty-ninth Street, and the search was at once placed in the hands of the Third Branch Detective Bureau in East Thirty-seventh Street. The theory on which the detectives of the American Express Company are working is that the painting was shipped by mistake direct from the French Line pier to Detroit, and nearly all day the foreign bureau of the company was endeavoring to get a report of an ordered examination of the contents of the two packages that arrived on the Espagne and were shipped West. Paul Faguet, agent of the French Line in New York, notified Mr. Paris that he was still awaiting answers to cables sent to Paris and Bordeaux. In the meantime the agents of the line conducted another exhaustive search of the pier and all freight consigned to the company's care.

Mr. Paris hangs his hopes on the chance that it was the painting that was shipped to Detroit in place of some other express package. He bases this, he said, upon the fact that there were two cases appearing on the ship's manifest marked "A. B. 27," while investigation shows that there was really one package bearing that number. The missing painting was in a case marked "A. B. 29." So if two packages were shipped West, the chances are that one of them has been mistaken for No. 27 and is really No. 29.

"The case supposed to be one of those marked 'A. B. 27' weighed 190 pounds, while the painting weighed 160 pounds," said Mr. Paris. "The missing painting was in a case twenty feet long, while the supposed 'A. B. 27' was eighteen feet long. You see the painting could easily have been mistaken for the other entry on the manifest."

It was reported that the painting was not shipped on the Espagne, but was put in storage in this country on another steamship of the same line. This report found no credence with Mr. Paris. He said that if this had been so the word of a change of plan in shipping the painting would have reached him before then.

While "Peace" is insured, there is a prospect of a lawsuit if any attempt is made to hold the express company responsible. The company has already notified Mr. Paris that when it turned over the crates to the customs officers that constituted a legal delivery, even though there was no painting waiting on the French Line pier to be carted to the Appraiser's Stores. Beyond saying that he did not believe the surrender of the papers made a bona fide delivery, Mr. Paris did not comment on this phase of the case.

It was announced yesterday by Mr. Paris that the exhibition of paintings in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton on Sunday evening, Jan. 2, which was to have opened on the 1st, has been postponed because of the loss of Besnard's painting, that was advertised as the gem of the exhibition. There are to be shown nearly a hundred paintings by well-known French artists, which constitute the donation of the Fraternité des Artistes of France to the Committee of One Hundred American Artists. The receipts are to be devoted to the relief of the families of French soldier artists. Whitney Warren will preside, and James J. Beck, Mr. Faguet and Dr. Frank Langdon Humphries will speak. Some of the artists whose work will be exhibited are Bonnat, Montenard, Maxence, Lefevre, Carolus-Duran, Rafaelli, Vernier, Gervars, Harpignies, Roll, Ball, Lamy, Flameng, Goruet, and Chabas.

The hostesses of the exhibition will be Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Miss Field, Mrs. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Mrs. James F. D. Lanier, Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Edward H. Harriman, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Whitney Warren.

"The Fairies' Plea" by Children.

The first of the series of entertainments to be given by the children and play leaders of the park playgrounds and gymnasia under the direction of Park Commissioner Cabot Ward and William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation, as a part of the Shakespeare tercentenary celebration, will be given next Tuesday afternoon in the Amsterdam Opera House. The program will consist of an interlude entitled "The Fairies' Plea" in which Shakespeare is the hero, adapted from Thomas Hood's "Plea of the Midsummer Fairies," and a "Pageant of the Months," together with gymnastic and patriotic drills by the boys.

To and From Europe.

Some of those booked to sail today for Liverpool on the St. Paul are:

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Archdeacon, W. A. Burns, Miss E. Banks, Miss Marie A. Bates, Dr. J. E. Carpenter, R. M. Cox, H. W. Curchin, W. J. Curtiss, R. B. L. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. W. Decker, T. S. Dixon, Grant Duncan, W. H. Eastlake, H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Funnell, William Guthrie, M. Goodfriend, Miss M. M. James, W. S. King, L. P. Laird, W. E. Layland, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Lorea, Charles Martin, E. P. Morriss, B. C. Niner, Mrs. G. E. Ratsey, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Robinson, John Ross, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Sawyer, Rubert Stephens, J. H. Stone, Dr. R. M. Young, William Tait, S. S. Taylor, K. C., and H. C. Tucker.

Among the arrivals yesterday on the Rotterdam from Rotterdam via Falmouth were:

Mrs. John Astor, Lionel Guiness, Frank J. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer S. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ball, Miss Grace Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Bennett, J. C. Brooks, Percy Chubb, H. S. Chapman, Stanley Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. G. Chapman, Miss G. E. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dunning, B. A. Eames, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Hay, J. E. Jennings, C. M. Marpole, T. W. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Moir, G. W. Edwards, W. Allen Dunlap, G. D. Foster, Colonel George Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. French, Mrs. M. W. Barton French, W. A. Gill, Lieut. Col. A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. Emma Goodman, Mrs. D. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gray, R. C. Sands, Baron and Baroness F. de Ropp, Miss L. M. Johnson, Miss S. P. Lawrence, Stanley B. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lyon, J. A. Milne, Mrs. R. R. Mitchell, J. H. Neale, F. Perry, Mrs. G. Riley, H. B. Robinson, E. T. Stebbing, Mrs. L. A. Swann, Mr. and Mrs. Wilton Taylor, Lieutenant M. H. Thompson, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey Wallace, B. G. Work, G. E. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Washburn, William Thaw, Norman Prince, and Elliot Cowden.

DR. WM. P. SPRATLING DIES.

Specialist on Nervous Diseases Succumbs in Florida.

Dr. William P. Spratling, a specialist on nervous diseases and the former Superintendent of the Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea, N. Y., died suddenly last Wednesday at Welska, Fla., in his fifty-third year. He was a native of Alabama and received his medical education at Vanderbilt University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore. In 1887 Dr. Spratling entered the United States Marine Corps and later became assistant physician of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane at Morristown.

In 1894, he became Superintendent of the Craig Colony, and in 1904 was elected Superintendent of the Bellevue and Allied Hospitals of this city, but never took office owing to the civil service requirements. Dr. Spratling was a former President of the National Association for the Study of Epilepsy, a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, and the American Medico-Psychological Association.

Miss Adele Le Brun Dead.

Miss Adele Le Brun, for many years active in Catholic charitable work here, died on Wednesday at the Convent of the Helpers of the Holy Souls, 112 East Thirty-sixth Street, in her sixty-first year. She was born in Philadelphia and was a daughter of the late Napoleon Le Brun, widely known as an architect. After being educated at the Sacred Heart Convent at Manhattanville, she studied abroad, and became interested in the work of the Helpers of the Holy Souls while in France. Twenty-five years ago Miss Le Brun returned here and helped to found a branch of that order.

Dr. Prudencio Alfaro.

SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, Dec. 23.—Dr. Prudencio Alfaro, former Vice President of Salvador, died last night after a long illness. For many years Dr. Alfaro was a revolutionary leader. He headed the revolution of 1908 and participated in other uprisings.

James Le Baron Willard.

James Le Baron Willard, a member of one of the old families of this city, died yesterday at his home, 194 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Mayflower Descendants, of which he was formerly Secretary for twelve years.

Ex-Judge A. J. Seay.

LONG BEACH, Cal., Dec. 23.—Ex-Judge A. J. Seay, former Territorial Governor of Oklahoma, died at his home here last night. He was 83 years old. Ex-Judge Seay was appointed Territorial Governor of Oklahoma in 1892 and served two years.

VITAGRAPH LETS GO THEATRE

It Will Again Be Criterion When Hacket Appears in "Macbeth."

The Vitagraph Company, it was announced yesterday, would not renew its lease on the Criterion Theatre, which will expire shortly. The Vitagraph was the first of the motion picture companies to invade the stronghold of the spoken drama. The Broadway and Forty-Knickerbocker eventually followed the Criterion.

James K. Hackett and Viola Allen, in "Macbeth," will be the first attraction at the Criterion after it returns to its former policy. The first performance will be Monday night, Feb. 7.

Gamut Club Matinee.

"Making Dick Over," a new comedy in three acts, by Rose O'Neill and Edith Ellis, was presented under the auspices of the Gamut Club as a special matinée yesterday afternoon at the Candler Theatre. The Dick in question is a male Dora, and the play derives its humors from the well-intentioned efforts of his family and friends to make a business man out of him. At yesterday's performance Norman Tharp played the leading rôle, and others in the cast were Bernice Golden, Mrs. Cecil Raleigh, Eva Davenport, Beatrice Prentice, Mrs. Georgette Proctor, Anna Wynne, Walter Kingsford, J. Malcolm Dunn, and Charles Francis.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lansing McVickar are being congratulated on the birth of a son yesterday at their home in Tuxedo Park. Mrs. McVickar was Miss Amelia Kane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane. This is their second son.

Mr. and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Pinchot's mother, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, 1,025 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Pinchot was Miss Cornelia E. Bryce before her marriage to Mr. Pinchot, who was the Forester in the Department of the Interior under President Roosevelt and President Taft's Administrations.

Miss Mildred Whaley, daughter of A. R. Whaley, will be married to Joseph Sample of 44 West Forty-fourth Street on Dec. 29 at the Whaley residence, 539 West End Avenue.

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde of 36 West Fifty-eighth Street will give a dance and supper at the Hotel Gotham on Dec. 29.

Mrs. George Quintard Palmer of 1 East Seventy-third Street is giving a dance at Sherry's tonight for her débutante daughter, Miss Lillian Palmer. Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Burchard will give a dinner and theatre party for Miss Harriet McKee, taking their guests afterward to Mrs. Palmer's dance.

Dr. and Mrs. John H. P. Hodgson of 29 Washington Square are to entertain with a dance at the Plaza on Dec. 29, when they will introduce their daughter, Miss Ensley Hodgson.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The company that will appear with Elsie Ferguson in Hall Caine's play, "Margaret Schiller," assembled for rehearsal yesterday in the Lyceum. The cast includes Norman Trevor, Eileen von Biene, Merceita Esmonde, Edward Waldmann, Grace Carlyle, Gareth Hughes, Paul Doucet, Leslie Palmer, Horton Cooper, Lewis Sealy, and Douglas Paterson.

"The Melody of Youth" is the title selected for Brandon Tynan's play to be produced by the new firm of Hackett & Tyler on New Year's Eve in Stamford. The author will appear in the piece, together with George Giddens, Haidee Wright, Lily Cahill, Walter Walker, Alice Gail, Helen Evily, and Mart J. Cody.

At the monthly reception of the Theatre Club, Incorporated, in the Hotel Astor on Tuesday afternoon a gold medal will be presented to Jasper, the educated dog that has one of the important roles in "Young America." Fred Niblo will make the presentation speech.

Valeska Suratt, who returned to New York yesterday from the West, where she has been playing in vaudeville and acting for pictures, has accepted a play for her use entitled "The Designing Mrs. Despard."

Anna Pavlowa's program at the Hippodrome on Sunday night will include Tschaikowsky's "Pas des Deux" and Glazaumow's "Bacchanal." Sousa's Band will play the accompaniment, and it will be the first time the Russian danseuse has given the dances to band accompaniment.

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GILBERT R. LIVINGSTON DIES.

Member of Old Family Expires Suddenly on an Erie Train.

Gilbert Robert Livingston of 192 Nutley Avenue, Nutley, N. J., died suddenly yesterday afternoon on an Erie Railroad train, while going from Newark to Jersey City. His death was caused by heart disease, and his wife, who was Miss Annie L. Wheeler, was with him at the time.

Mr. Livingston was 65 years old, and was a member of the Livingston family, founded by Robert Livingston, who came to this country in 1673, and was the first Lord of Livingston Manor. He was graduated from Williams College in 1877 and was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars. Mr. Livingston was Treasurer of the East Side Co-operative House Owning and Investment Company.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL R. HALLETT, a vaudeville performer, whose stage name was Colonel Samuel Holdsworth, died yesterday at St. Paul's Sanitarium in Dallas, Texas, in his eighty-fifth year. He was called "The Dean of American Minstrelsy," and appeared in Dallas last week, where he sang "Silver Threads Among the Gold," the song he sang in this city in September, 1911, at the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the opening of Tony Pastor's Variety Theatre in East Fourteenth Street.

WILLIAM J. McDERMOTT, a sanitary engineer and plumbing expert, formerly for many years in the plumbing business in this city, died yesterday at his home, 337 First Street, Brooklyn, in his sixtieth year.

Captain GEORGE C. NORTON, President of J. M. Robinson, Norton & Co., and a Confederate veteran, died on Wednesday at his home in Louisville, Ky., in his eightieth year.

Mrs. SUSANNA VETTER died yesterday at the home of her son, Charles, of 61 Second avenue, College Point, L. I. Had she lived another day she would have celebrated her ninety-first birthday. Mrs. Vetter, who was born in Germany and lived for more than fifty years in College Point, was the widow of Michael Vetter.

JOHN STILLWELL, 88 years old, a veteran of the civil war, during which he served in Company F, Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, died yesterday at the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny, N. J.

WILLIAM B. REEVES, a veteran of the civil war, who was admitted to the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny, N. J., from Camden, N. J., in 1909, died yesterday at the home in his nineteenth year.

B. A. HAWKSLEY, a close friend and adviser of the late Cecil Rhodes, died in London on Tuesday. Mr. Hawksley was a Trustee of the will of Mr. Rhodes.

JAMES R. STUART, 81 years old, well known as an artist, died of pneumonia in Madison, Wis., Wednesday. Mr. Stuart was a native of South Carolina.

Mrs. MARIANNA GILSEY, widow of Andrew Gilsey, a brother of the late Peter Gilsey, at one time owner of much real estate here, died on Tuesday at her home, 895 West End Avenue, in her seventy-fourth year.

Dr. ALFRED V. BEALLY, a practicing physician here for thirty years, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,416 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, in his sixty-fourth year.

Dr. SAMUEL STILLE, 86, retired, one of the pioneers of Atlantic City, N. J., died there last night from pneumonia.

STEPHEN R. WHITING, for thirteen years General Manager of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, died yesterday in Cambridge, Mass., at the age of 81 years. He retired from active business in 1901.

EBEN T. SUMNER, one of the oldest railroad men in New England and for sixty-two years an employe of the Boston & Lowell and its successor, the Boston & Maine Railroad, is dead at his home in Melrose, Mass, aged 77.

Mrs. HANNAH K. VAN VRANKEN, 78 years old, died at her home in Hempstead, N. Y., yesterday. Her husband, the late G. D. Van Vranken, was in the lumber and real estate business in Hempstead.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE FICKETT KELLOGG, widow of Edward L. Kellogg, founder and for many years President of the firm of E. H. Kellogg & Co., dealers in lubricating oil at 243 South Street, Manhattan, died yesterday at her home, 117 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, in her eighty-fifth year.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH KING, widow of John E. King, a Brooklyn contractor, died from paralysis on Wednesday at her home, 1,435 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 65 years. Mrs. King was a resident of Brooklyn for more than half a century, and was one of the oldest members of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Teresa. She left two daughters and four sons.

Mrs. SUSANNA VETTER, who would have been 91 years old today, died yesterday at the home of her son in College Point, L. I. Mrs. Vetter was the widow of Michal Vetter and had lived in College Point for fifty years.

ALEXANDER WEIGAND, a contractor and member of Liberty Council, of Brooklyn, died at his home, 324 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 57 years. He is survived by his wife, a son, and two daughters.

ROBERT W. SCHEDLER, an expert chemist, for thirty-six years with the Royal Baking Powder Company and for the last twenty years superintendent of the plant, died on Wednesday at his home, 905 Fourth Street, South Brooklyn. Mr. Schedler was born in this city sixty-seven years ago, and for several years was with a Swiss smelting plant, returning to Brooklyn in 1873. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Mrs. FRANCES SAGE PELLETREAU MATHEWS, widow of William J. Mathews, formerly a merchant of Washington, Penn., died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Bird Clarke, 60 First Place, Brooklyn, in her eighty-eighth year. Mrs. Mathews was of Huguenot ancestry, and her parents were among the earliest settlers of Southampton, L. I. She was educated in the Washington (Penn.) Seminary. Besides her daughter she left three sons—William P. Mathews, Dr. Frank S., attending surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital, and Dr. John A. Mathews, President of the Halcomb Steel Company of Syracuse, N. Y.

WILLIAM F. DORAN, a real estate dealer and formerly a roundsman of the New York Police Department, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 19 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, in his forty-eighth year.

MARTIN SUTTER, a commission merchant and one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange, New York, is dead at his home, 197 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Sutter was 74 years old, and had lived at his late residence for the last forty-five years.

JOHN J. FEENEY, a civil war veteran and retired fireman, died from apoplexy on Tuesday at his home, 1,131 East Thirty-sixth Street, Flatbush, aged 66 years.

Mrs. LOUISE J. FAGE MILLER, widow of John H. Miller, who was a member of the Miller and Wright Paper Company of Manhattan, is dead at her home, 398 Park Place, Brooklyn, from paralysis. She was 71 years old and left a daughter and a son.

CHARLES RAUBS, long active in the work of the Grace Gospel Church in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,069 Halsey Street, that borough, of pneumonia.

Mrs. HELEN M. CRAW, born in London, England, 80 years ago and widow of William H. Craw, who was connected with the publishing firm of D. Appleton & Co., died at her home, 456 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, from pneumonia. She had been a resident of that borough for more than sixty years and left a son and a daughter.

THOMAS RUSHBY, for many years with the Mott Iron Works, died yesterday morning in his seventy-ninth year at his home, 149 West 126th Street.

ABRAHAM ANGLEMAN, aged 81, a prominent Republican of Plainfield, N. J., for fifty years, died last night at the home of his son, Attorney W. S. Angleman of Prospect Avenue.

Dr. ERDMAN N. BRANDT died at his home in Tarrytown, N. Y., yesterday, from pneumonia. Dr. Brandt was 48 years old and was born in Hamburg, Germany, the son of Carl Brandt, a celebrated artist, who built Telfair Academy in Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. WILLIAM FIRMAN HARRIS, aged 93, died last night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Sharkey, in Netherwood Avenue, Plainfield, N. J., from injuries received in an accident on Tuesday, when she fell down a flight of stairs.

Mrs. CECILIA CONNOLLY, 94 years old, of 18 Reese Court, Phillipsburg, N. J., died yesterday.

WILLIAM A. ASHMORE, a civil war veteran, dropped dead yesterday from heart disease at his home, 91 South Main Street, Phillipsburg, N. J. He was 76 years old. Seven years ago he was pensioned by the Central Railroad.

Mrs. PHOEBE FLORA DAY, wife of Nathan Day, died yesterday at her home in Tooker Avenue, Springfield, N. J.

Coin "Good Will" Into Dollars

and send to Charles Lanier, Treas., 59 Cedar St., for free hospital treatment to the poor.

Christmas comes but once a year.
Our 46 hospitals are open always.
Generous support needed now.
120,990 patients last year.
78 per cent. of service was free.

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association
Robert Olyphant, President.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

GOLDSTEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Selg Goldstein of 267 West 89th St. announce the birth of a son, Richard Selg, on Thursday, Dec. 23, 1915.

Engaged

LUBSCHEZ—WILSON.—Mr. and Mrs. George I. Wilson of 460 West 147th St., wish to announce the engagement of their daughter, Bessie R., to Mr. Benjamin Lubschez of Kansas City, Mo.

PAULSEN—HOENING.—Bertha Hoening to Charles A. Paulsen.

Married

FRYER—ROSS.—Dec. 23, Hilda Ross to Alexander L. Fryer, Jr., by the Rev. Albert C. Monk at Forest Hills, L. I.

GEER—McWILLIAMS.—On Dec. 23, 1915, at the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Jas. A. McWilliams, Miss Alice Beattie McWilliams to Walter Geer, Jr.

HECHT—ROSENTHAL.—On Dec. 23, at Hotel St. Regis, New York, Madelaine Leah Hecht to Leon H. Rosenthal of New York.

LEE—CLARK.—On Dec. 22, 1915, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Dr. Francis S. Dunham, Ph. D., Rector Emeritus Christ Church, Albion, N. Y., Anna Chace Clark to Dr. Henry Thomas Lee.

Died

BERRIGAN.—Dec. 23, Mary Berrigan, beloved mother of Michael J. Berrigan, at her late residence, 214 West 105th St. Funeral, Sunday, Dec. 26, at 1 P. M. Interment, Calvary.

BRANDT.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Dec. 23, 1915, Dr. Erdman N. Brandt. Funeral and interment private.

BUDDE.—On Thursday, Dec. 23, 1915, Christiana A. Budde, in her 74th year. Relatives, friends, and members of Martha Washington Lodge No. 51, D. O. H., are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 2,777 Marion Av., Bronx, on Sunday, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M.

BURKE.—Miss Frances Sara Burke, at her late residence, 945 Park Place, Brooklyn. Funeral from Saint Gregory's Church at 10 o'clock Friday, Dec. 24.

BURKE.—Edward F., suddenly, on Dec. 23, 1915, at his home in Baltimore, Md., in the 43d year of his age. Funeral private.

DOWNEY.—John L., beloved son of Joseph P. Downey, after a brief illness, aged 20 years. Interment, Calvary Cemetery. Sunday, Dec. 26, 1915, at 3 P. M., from his father's residence, 15 Macon St., Brooklyn.

ELLIOT.—At his residence, 120 East 34th St., Daniel Giraud Elliot, in the 81st year of his age. The funeral services will be held at the Brick Church, 5th Av. and 37th St., on Sunday morning, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock. Interment in Woodlawn. A special train will leave the Grand Central Station at 11 o'clock. Washington, Philadelphia, and Boston papers please copy.

ELLIOT.—Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, Office of the Secretary, 43 Cedar St., New York.—It is with deep regret that announcement is made to the members of this society of the death on Dec. 22, 1915, of their late associate, Daniel Gi

NEW YORK CLUBS STRIVING TO SIGN STARS OF DEFUNCT FEDERAL LEAGUE

GIANTS AND YANKEES WANT NEW PLAYERS

Lee Magee, Rousch, and Rariden Sought by Local American Nine.

TO RENEW BAKER DEAL

Manager McGraw Defers Trip to Cuba in Hope of Strengthening Giants from Fed Ranks.

Both of New York's major league baseball clubs—the Giants and the Yankees—expect to benefit by the amicable settlement of the baseball war with the Federal League. Both clubs are anxious to get the best players possible from the independent circuit, and it is certain that the playing strength of both clubs will be materially increased.

Captain T. L. Huston, who is returning home from Cincinnati, has been in communication with Manager Bill Donovan of the Yankees and will meet him here this morning. Captain Huston has options on several Federal League players, but before purchasing any of them he will confer with his manager.

After the conference today Manager Donovan will return to Philadelphia, and it is expected that soon after the holidays he will have another conference with Frank Baker, the home run hitter of the Athletics. Since the signing of peace President Comiskey has consented to give the Yankees a free hand in endeavoring to procure Baker's services, and it is thought that the Yankees will come to terms with Mack over the transfer of Baker within a short time.

Players That Yanks Want.

It is known that three of the players Captain Huston has under consideration to strengthen the Yankees for next season are Lee Magee, last year with the Brookfeds; Rousch, the outfielder of the Newarks, and Rariden, the catcher, who was formerly with the Boston Braves. Captain Huston also has options on one or two of the Federal League pitchers, but the officials of the club would not say who they were, because the competition for players is so keen that all the club owners are trying to keep their plans secret.

George Stallings, manager of the Boston Braves, says Rousch was the best outfielder in the Federal League last season, and he has put in a strong bid for him. If the Yankees can get Rariden, the catching staff will be greatly strengthened, because the Yankees were weak in this department of the game last season.

The amalgamation of the Federal League will also benefit the Giants, as Manager McGraw has deferred his trip to Cuba until he can obtain some of the Federal players.

Two of the Federal League's most promising players jumped from the Giants, and it is expected that they will be back in the field next season. One is Jim Bluejacket, whom the Giants bought from Bloomington, Ill., just before he jumped to the Feds. This Indian showed great promise with Brooklyn, and developed rapidly under the management of Magee and Ganzel.

Giants May Get Claude Cooper.

Claude Cooper is the other player who jumped from the Giants to the Feds, and in the past two years he has not only developed into a good hitter, but is said to be the fastest man in base running in the Federal League. As McGraw is in need of new pitchers, it is believed that he will get one or two from the independent league teams. One pitcher the Giants have in mind is Harry Moran, the southpaw of the Newark Feds, who showed great promise last season.

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants stated yesterday that little attention should be given to the reports from the West that the Giants would be sold. "The club has not been sold yet," said Mr. Foster, "and I can probably tell you the same thing next year or several years hence. Mr. Sinclair has talked over the matter with Mr. Hempstead, but within the past year five or six men have talked about it with him. The conversation, however, in each instance stopped when Mr. Hempstead named his price. The Giants were not sold today, but they may be tomorrow; no one can tell. I doubt it very much, however."

The proposed hearing before the Board of Estimate yesterday on the closing of 142d and 144th Streets, east of Lenox Avenue, at the request of the Federal League for their new baseball park, was not held. Borough President Marks withdrew the matter from the consideration of the board, although it may be taken up again. With the signing of peace the Federal League project of building the new park will be abandoned. The options on the property are held by Harry F. Sinclair, the owner of the Newark Club of the Federal League.

BIDS FOR FORTY PLAYERS.

Scramble by Big League to Get Available Men.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—There are eighty-four players under contract to clubs which were members of the Federal League, and already bids for forty of them have been made by American and National League clubs, according to James A. Gilmore and Charles H. Weeghman, who returned today from the peace meeting in Cincinnati. The Federal League owners expect to have to carry a comparatively few contracts, as it is almost certain, Mr. Gilmore said, that the high-salaried better-known players will be taken over by their late rivals.

Minor league clubs which have claims on players who left their ranks for the Federals will get an opportunity to buy the men who fail to find places in the majors, according to Mr. Gilmore. In a few of these cases it is possible the owners of the Federal League will have to supply part of the contract salaries.

Mr. Weeghman insisted today that he would buy the Cubs and move them to the north side, despite stories here and elsewhere that there was a hitch in the deal. He confirmd a story that his agreement with Charles P. Taft, providing for his purchase of the major portion of the stock, extended indefinitely, or until peace was agreed to.

It was likely, Mr. Weeghman said, that the nickname, Cubs, would be retained.

Manager Tinker, who is in a hospital here, was informed over the telephone of the successful termination of the peace meeting, and the announcement that he would be manager of the combined Whales and Cubs. He was not permitted, however, to discuss his plans.

Regarding stories that C. W. Murphy, former President of the Cubs, still held a majority of the club stock, and that had been blocking their sale, it was learned today that he holds the shares as collateral given by Mr. Taft when the latter bought the club nearly two years ago.

PEACE CONFEREES SCATTER.

Transfer of Cubs to be Made at Cincinnati Jan. 4.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 23.—With the departure of President John K. Tener of the National League for New York late today, all outward appearances of the signing of a treaty of peace between organized baseball and the Federal League disappeared and quiet once more reigned around the National Commission's headquarters here. With President Tener went Captain T. L. Huston of the New York Americans and President Charles H. Ebbets, Sr., of the Brooklyn club.

Several conferences between these men and August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission, were held today, but at the conclusion of each the statement was made that there was nothing to announce and that the conferences were taken up entirely discussing the various events of the last few days.

It is probable, however, that a large number of the men who have been in town to attend the peace meeting will return here on Jan. 3, when the National Baseball Commission holds its annual meeting. The committee appointed to thresh out the differences between the Federal and International Leagues will also meet here at that time, while the day following, Jan. 4, is the date set for Charles P. Taft to return from his hunting trip in Texas, and it is not improbable that the negotiations looking toward the acquisition of the Chicago Cubs by Charles H. Weeghman will be begun and possibly ended on that day.

NEW YORK CLUBS TO PLAY AT NEWARK

Federal League Park to be Utilized for Ball Games on Sundays.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23.—"I have the disposition of the Kansas City, Buffalo, and Newark Federal League players, and I hold the contracts of Benny Kauff, Lee Magee, and George Anderson, all of the Brooklyn Federals.

"The Newark park of the Federal League has been turned over to the American and National Leagues and the New York City clubs will play Sunday baseball there."

These statements were made tonight by Harry F. Sinclair of Tulsa, Okla., and retiring owner of the Newark Federal League Club, who is on his way to his home in Oklahoma.

"You can say," said Mr. Sinclair, "that the owner of the Cincinnati Nationals yesterday offered me $5,000 for Pitcher Moseley of Newark, and that the owner of another National League Club offered me $15,000 for Magee. Moseley will go to Cincinnati as soon as I get the $5,000. Magee, however, is worth much more money than $15,000, in my estimation, and he will not go for that figure. These two offers are in answer to the published report that the National League owners have agreed not to take any Federal League players."

Mr. Sinclair declined to go into details as to how he acquired Kauff, Magee, and Anderson, or how he happened to have the Kansas City, Newark, and Buffalo players on his hands. He denied, however, that he was the liquidating agent of the Federal League.

"I'm out of baseball, but I went out the front door," said Mr. Sinclair. "I got in the game because I liked it, and a friend of mine who was deeply interested in the Newark team thought he could use some of my money to advantage. It has been great fun.

"I'm not out much. If I did lose anything, the fun was worth it. I've heard ridiculous statements that the Federal League lost $3,000,000 this year. That's absurd. We came out all right."

Mr. Sinclair announced he would sell Bennie Kauff, Lee Magee, and Anderson of the Brooklyn Federals to the highest bidders.

"There was no magic in my work in the Federal League," Mr. Sinclair explained. "It was just a battle of money. I kept putting up the money and the other fellows got tried of calling me. The settlement is a great thing for baseball. It will save the game.

"It is barely possible that I may yet be identified with a major league baseball club. I will not be a minority stockholder, and my chances of acquiring a club outright are not bright. However, I will not be disappointed if I quit the game just as it stands right now."

The St. Louis Americans have not yet been turned over to Phil Ball and Otto Stifel, but the formal transfer may take place tomorrow. Robert L. Hedges will continue as President only until the money is paid over. The amount has not yet been stated.

KICKED OUT; TIME TO QUIT.

President Gwinner of Pittsburgh Tells of Treatment by Federals.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 23.—"Whenever I get kicked out of an organization it is time for me to quit, and that is what I am going to do," said Edward W. Gwinner, President of the Pittsburgh Federal Club. "I was willing to go along until the Federal League became a paying proposition, but when my partners saw fit to 'feather their own nests' and drop me overboard, I decided that baseball politics were too much for me, and so I am out. I do not want a franchise of any kind, neither major nor minor, and as soon as I have sold my players I want to forget that I was ever in the baseball ownership game."

It was announced at the local club's headquarters today that he received $50,000 to pay for improvements made at the local park, and was told to get the best price possible for his players. He has sixteen men under contract for next year, whose salaries amount to over $60,000, and unless he can dispose of them before the season opens he will have to give them away so as to be released from paying their salaries. He hopes to place Konetchy with the New York Giants, and figures that he ought to get a fair price for the first baseman. Konetchy's contract calls for $8,500 a year and runs until the end of 1917. Steve Yerkes has the same sort of a contract. Gwinner figures his personal losses in the baseball venture at over $100,000.

PLAYER LIMIT RULE TO STAY.

But Cubs and Browns Are to be Exempt Until 1917.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 23.—The Chicago Nationals and the St. Louis Americans are exempt until the year 1917 from that provision under which organized baseball is now working, limiting the number of players of each team on the 20th of May of each year.

This is part of the baseball peace agreement that was signed here last night, according to August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Commission. Mr. Herrmann made this announcement tonight when told that Harry F. Sinclair, one of the Federal League peace conferees, had stated that there would be no player limit in baseball next year.

In the National League the number of players limited to a team is twenty-one, while in the American League the limit is fixed at twenty-five.

"Owing to the combination and amalgamation of two clubs in the Federal League to a club in the National and one in the American League, we considered it unjust to ask these clubs to dispose of what would naturally be considered a large number of players," said Mr. Herrmann.

"I cannot say accurately," Mr. Herrmann added, "but I estimate that with the Chicago Cubs absorbing the Chicago Federals and the St. Louis Browns taking in the St. Louis Federals, each of these clubs have close to fifty players at the present time.

"It would be unjust to ask them to dispose of such a large number as would be necessary in order to cut down to the limit under which organized baseball is now working, therefore we gave them until 1917 to dispose of the surplus players."

When asked if any or all clubs in the major leagues would be exempt from the limit, or the rule would be abrogated until 1917, Mr. Herrmann said, "Absolutely no." Continuing, Mr. Herrmann said:

"The other fourteen teams of the major leagues will go along in the same manner and observe the limit. In so far as I know, there is no movement on foot to do away with the limit rule. In the opinion of all baseball men, it is an excellent rule, but circumstances made it necessary to give the new prospective owners of the Chicago Cubs and the St. Louis Browns a fair chance to dispose of their surplus players."

CUBA ASKS FOR OLYMPICS.

Mayor of Havana Cables Request to Have Games in That City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.—The Mayor of Havana, with the consent of President Menocal of Cuba, today cabled Baron Pierre de Coubertin, President of the International Olympic Committee, asking that the next Olympic games be held in Havana.

CROSS HAS HARD BOUT.

Packey Hommey Gains Draw by Strong Finish in Tenth.

By a wonderful finish in the tenth round Packey Hommey earned a draw with Leach Cross at the Harlem Sporting Club last night. Up to that time the east side dentist had outpointed his opponent, but it was all set at naught by the finish which Hommey put forth. He jolted Cross with rights and lefts, and had him hanging on at every opportunity, and when Cross was free he staggered under punishment.

When the bout started Cross appeared to have things all his own way. Hommey was not so finished in defense as his opponent and left himself wide open to attack. His guard was ineffective to turn aside the blows which Cross whipped in, but what Hommey lacked in science he made up for in stamina. The blows of Cross pattered about him with no more effectiveness than raindrops. Time and again Cross's left glove crashed flush to Hommey's jaw, but the latter just grinned and waded in for more. Sometimes he landed fair on Cross, and then the dentist showed that there was terrific force behind the punch. There was no hiding the fact that the blows hurt. And it was far from satisfactory for Cross to see his own blows fall of effectiveness.

Still Cross had the advantage until the tenth round. As the bell sounded for the final three minutes Hommey jumped from his corner to force the fighting. He broke through Cross's guard with repeated blows to the jaw that staggered the dentist and had him hanging on. But even at the infighting Hommey was effective, and there was no safe place for Cross inside the ropes.

Kilbane and Chaney Matched.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23.—Johnny Kilbane of this city, featherweight champion, and George Chaney of Baltimore will battle fifteen rounds for the title in Baltimore March 17. Arrangements for the match were settled here tonight and articles will be signed tomorrow. Billy Rocap of Philadelphia was agreed upon as referee. Kilbane's terms of $5,500, with privileges of 40 per cent. of the gate receipts, were accepted by Chaney. The weight will be 122 pounds ringside.

Cassignol Double Winner.

Firmin Cassignol of France defeated Maurice Daly in two 18.2 practice matches at Daly's Academy yesterday. In the afternoon he scored a victory by a score of 250 to 93, making a high run of 161 and an average of 22 8-11. The evening game was won by the Frenchman by a score of 250 to 74. His best runs were 69 and 49 and the average 20 10-12.

Williamson Wins Jersey Shoot.

F. E. Williamson of the New York Athletic Club was the top-score man yesterday out of a total of thirty-five who competed in a special distance handicap match at the traps of the Jersey City Gun Club. Shooting from 18 yards' rise, he smashed 148 blue rocks out of a possible 160, there being eight twenty-"bird" events, the men shooting in squads of five each.

GENERAL PLAN TO DEFINE AN AMATEUR

Fifteen Sports Organizations to Meet with Intercollegiate Association Here.

Fifteen organizations governing amateur sport in the United States and Canada have joined the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America in its endeavor to adopt a universal definition of an amateur athlete, and will be represented at the conference which will open at the Hotel Astor on Monday afternoon.

Every athletic body of influence is included in the list of acceptances announced yesterday by Gustavus T. Kirby, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the I. C. A. A. A. A., who will be one of the principal figures in the conference which promises to make athletic history.

Leaders in all branches of amateur sports will be here as delegates to the conference. The Amateur Athletic Union of Canada favors the idea of the Intercollegiate Association, and probably will delegate its Secretary, Norman H. Crow, to attend the convention.

The other organizations which have accepted invitations are the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, United States Golf Association, Amateur Fencers' League of America, Intercollegiate Rowing Association, International Skating Union of America, United States Revolver Association, National Association of Amateur Billiard Players, Playground and Recreation Association of America, Boy Scouts of America, National Collegiate Athletic Association, Athletic Research Society, Intercollegiate Basket Ball League, United States Football Association, and the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

It is expected that Dean Le Baron R. Briggs of Harvard, President of the National Collegiate Association, who is recognized as one of the greatest exponents of amateurism in the country, will attend the conference, and his views on a general definition of the term "amateur" will be accepted.

George J. Turner, President of the Amateur Athletic Union; Frederick W. Rubien, its Secretry and Treasurer, and Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of this national organization, have been named as delegates to the conference.

Other delegates named are Robert D. Wrenn, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association; Howard F. Whitney, Secretary of the United States Golf Association; Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, President, and W. Scott O'Connor, Secretary, of the Amateur Fencers' League; Morton G. Bogue, Chairman of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association; David A. Slayback and A. W. Moeller of the International Skating Union; Dr. Reginald Sayre of the United States Revolver Association; George T. Moon, Jr., of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players; Dr. J. G. McCurdy of the Playground and Recreation Association of America; James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts; William F. Garcelon and Professor Frank W. Nicolson, Secretary of the National Collegiate Association; Dr. W. B. Bowen and Dr. J. E. Roycroft of the Athletic Research Society; Ralph Morgan, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League; John A. Fernley, E. L. Mockler, Douglas Stewart, Albert W. Keane, and Thomas W. Cahill of the United States Football Association; Walter P. Pfeiffer, President; Donelson M. Lake, Treasurer; W. Franklin Stroud, Acting Secretary; Gustavus T. Kirby, Thornton Gerrish, Romeyn Berry, Caspar W. B. Townsend, Frederic P. Clement, Jr., Arthur H. Bunker, and Paul F. Sanborne of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America.

In addition to these delegates it is expected that there will be present many men who have given the subjects to be discussed long and careful consideration, and who will include Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Dr. G. Randolph Manning, and Lee F. Hanmer.

Prospects favor the adoption of a definition of an amateur at this conference that will be acceptable to all the organizations represented. Favorable comment has been heard on all sides on the definition as drafted by the I. C. A. A. A. committee and published this week. Some regard the definition as being too radical, but all persons interested admit that the rulings leave no loopholes for professionals to creep into the amateur ranks.

The ruling against the capitalization of athletic fame has caused no end of discussion in athletic circles, especially among Amateur Athletic Union officials, for it is regarded as directed at those athletes who sell sporting goods and jewelry, and who allow their names to be used for advertising purposes by various clothing and wearing apparel stores, in most cases not for money, but sometimes for a suit or a hat.

BROWN TEAM AT CHICAGO.

Football Men Practice Signals on Northwestern University Field.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The Brown University football players, en route to Pasadena, Cal., for a game New Year's Day with Washington State College, rested here today, and were guests of local alumni of the Providence college. This afternoon the team went to Evanston for signal drill on the field of Northwestern University. The Eastern men resumed their journey this evening.

GIRL RIDER STUNNED.

Miss Clare Houghton Knocked Off Horse in Paper Chase at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Dec. 23. — While riding in the paper chase for a cup this afternoon, Miss Clare Houghton, daughter of United States Commissioner C. S. Houghton of New York, was struck on the head by a branch of a tree and knocked from her horse in an unconscious condition. Miss Houghton was soon revived, and she then remounted and continued to the finish.

For the second time this season Miss Dorothy Moss, daughter of Colonel Royal Moss, won the cup donated by Mrs. L. L. White and Mrs. J. Wright Brown. She had to find the cup twice today to get possession of it, as in the first case a male rider assisted her, which was against the rules. Several of the women riders were on their hands and knees looking for the coveted trophy, which was found under leaves and logs by Miss Moss.

The going was good, with the exception of a few slippery spots in shady places. There was some good jumping and fast riding. The trail led from Southwood Park through the Dr. Field and Christiani farms and over meadows of Thomas S. Field and William Conover in Middletown township.

The riders who finished at Minnisink Park were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Field, Miss Rachael Field, Thomas Field, Jr., Miss Dorothy Moss, Miss Margaret T. C. Rue, Miss Clare Houghton, Miss Mary Conover, Miss Elisabeth Brandis, Tiny White, Milton Erlanger, Allison Stern, Morton Bamberger, John S. Applegate, 3d, George Williams, Thomas Ford, James Reynolds, Herbert Stonebridge, William G. Stonebridge, Leo McKee, and Leroy Snyder.

FRENCHMAN GOES TO MAT.

Bothner Pins Colosse's Shoulders with Body Scissors Hold.

George Bothner, former lightweight champion wrestler, pinned the shoulders of Pierre Le Colosse of France to the mat in 18:41 with a body scissors in a finish catch-as-catch-can bout at the Manhattan Opera House last night. Bothner weighed 153 net, and the Frenchman turned the scales at 398 gross. The wrestlers were introduced as David and Goliath, but to the spectators it loked more like Mohammed and the Mountain.

At the start of the bout Bothner was warned by the temporary referee to use no hooks in his endeavors to turn Le Colosse over, and this undoubtedly handicapped the lighter man. His famous scissors failed to work properly because his legs could not fit around the neck of the Frenchman, but Bothner was always on the offensive and kept Le Colosse worried. Le Colosse incurred the displeasure of the crowd by turning his back on the spectators, thus concealing Bothner completely. After several vain attempts to get a body scissors on the gigantic Frenchman, Bothner finally succeeded and pinned his opponent down.

The Masked Marvel wrestled a twenty-minute draw with Ivan Linow, the Cossack. Linow endeavored to remove the black mask of his opponent at the start of the bout, but the unknown objected strenuously. Linow appealed to Referee Bothner and asked him to take the mask off the unknown, but the referee preferred safety first, and suggested that Linow attend to that ceremony himself. The masked man simply toyed with the Cossack and made no serious attempt to throw him, as he is seemingly saving himself for more important bouts. As usual, Linow started some rough work, but the unknown was imbued with the Christmas spirit and cheerfully returned each gift with interest.

In the other Graeco-Roman bouts of the evening Berner of Germany threw Dohm of Saxonia in 3:45 with a body hold and pivot, and Hevonpaa of Finland threw Kamarek of Bohemia in 12:15 with a side roll. In the catch-as-catch-can bouts Johnson of Sweden threw Feurst of Austria in 12:40 with a body hold and pivot; Bayley of America and Lundin of Sweden wrestled a draw, and "Strangler" Lewis of Germany and McGrath of Ireland wrestled a draw.

YALE WINS CLOSE GAME.

Basket Ball Team Defeats Rochester in Last Two Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Yale defeated the University of Rochester basket ball five by a score of 28 to 25 tonight in the State Armory by wonderful scoring power in the last two minutes of play. The first half ended 13 to 13. About 2,000 people, including several hundred Yale alumni, saw the game.

McLoughlan Fordham Track Captain

At a meeting of the Fordham track team yesterday Robert McLoughlan of Brooklyn was elected Captain. The choice for the place lay between Grace, Fenick, and McLoughlan, all letter men of a year ago. As McLoughlan is a senior, the other two candidates withdrew their names. The new captain was anchor man on the Fordham relay team last year. His special distance is the half-mile and he has won several points for the Maroon in individual competition. Two years ago McLoughlan was elected assistant manager of the football team, but resigned before the playing season opened.

Pierce and Kane Box Draw.

In the main bout at the Olympic A. C. last night Frankie Pierce and Billy Kane boxed ten rounds to a draw. Billy Kelly outpointed Perry Adams in one of the semi-final events.

MACKAY YEARLINGS BRING HIGH PRICES

Fifteen Young Thoroughbreds from France Sold at Auction for $50,000.

High prices were paid for thoroughbred horses last night at Durland's Riding Academy, where the yearlings from Clarence H. Mackay's stock farm, in Normandy, France, were sold. The galleries and tan bark arena of the riding school were crowded with notable followers of the turf.

The sale included fifteen thoroughbreds, which brought a total of $50,000. The thirteen yearlings sold for an average of $2,800 each, which is a price that has not been exceeded in this country for several years.

Gunrock, a Rock Sand youngster, foaled in February, 1914, was the first offering. Jack Joyner, the American trainer, who recently returned from Europe, started the colt at $1,000. It seemed for a time as if everybody wanted it, and in a few minutes Hugh Grant Brown had bid $3,500. W. R. Coe, a member of the Piping Rock Club, and owner of a number of race horses, offered $4,500, but another $300 was added to the price before it was knocked down to John Sanford of Hurricane Farm, at Amsterdam, N. Y.

The top price of the sale was obtained for Sunlight, a chestnut colt foaled May 14, 1914, by Sundridge-Spectrum, the only one of the get of this stallion in the country. Sundridge was a noted sire in England and a heavy stake winner. Bids started at $1,000 and were advanced to $6,000, when the yearling was sold to John H. Morris, a Western horseman. Mr. Morris also bought La Recolte, a Meddler filly, for $1,050.

Allumeur, a four-year-old, and another male offspring of Strike-a-Light, was sold to W. S. Kilmer of Binghamton for $6,000.

W. R. Coe, Emil Herz, and Hugh Grant Brown were bidders for the chestnut filly Gloriana, by Meddler, out of Ballantrae, a winner of the Cambridgeshire Handicap. But this trio retired when $5,400 became the top bid, and the youngster, which was foaled last February, went to John Sanford, who also obtained Pierre-a-Feu, a Rock Sand-Trigger colt, for $4,000.

Crepuscule, a filly sired by Meddler, whose dam was Strike-a-Light II., was bought by Hugh Grant Brown of Baltimore for $4,000. George Odom, the former jockey, who now has an extensive training stable, obtained Flotsam, by Meddler-Flocarline, at a bargain, as the colt was knocked down to him for $2,100. The horses, their purchasers, and prices paid follow:

Gunrock, c. c., by Rock Sand-Gunfire; John Sanford	$4,800
La Recolte, b. f., by Meddler-Wheatear; John H. Morris	1,050
Sunlight, c. c., by Sundridge-Spectrum; John H. Morris	6,000
Gloriana, c. f., by Meddler-Ballantrae; John Sanford	5,500
Pierre-a-Feu, b. c., by Rock Sand-Trigger; John Sanford	4,000
Crepuscule, b. f., by Meddler-Strike-a-Light; Hugh Grant Brown	4,000
Flotsam, c. c., by Meddler-Flocarline; George Odom	2,100
Merry Thought, c. f., by Uncle-Marise; W. R. Coe	4,600
War Dog, c. c., by Mordant-Miss Elite; Hugh Grant Brown	900
Hathor, b. f., by Meddler-Kamara; W. S. Kilmer	3,100
Sargon, c. c., by Uncle-Semblance; George Odom	2,800
Ginger Snap, b. f., by Gingal-Cafe-au-Lait; R. S. Strusburger	1,350
Courtship, b. c., by Phoenix-Courtisane; P. Chinn	1,200
Allumeur, b. c., 4 years old, by Meddler-Strike-a-Light; W. S. Kilmer	6,000
Nyack, c. c., 2 years old, by Uncle-Semblance; Harry Waterson	2,000

EARLY CREW TRAINING.

Coach Rice to Start Columbia to Work on Machines Feb. 9.

In view of the decision of the Cornell and Pennsylvania rowing authorities to vote for June 17 as the date for the Poughkeepsie Regatta, the Columbia management is already making preparations for early training. The university authorities will be asked to hold examinations for the oarsmen at the crew quarters at Highland, N. Y., so that the crew men can enter upon the rigorous training about May 25.

Coach James C. Rice is opposed to a training period at Poughkeepsie less than three weeks. In former years the entire freshman and 'Varsity crew squad left New York on Commencement Day or the day after and had from three to four weeks of practice at Poughkeepsie. Commencement Day next Spring will be June 7, and unless the crew starts work at Poughkeepsie at least ten days earlier, the Columbia crew authorities feel that success would be improbable. This season has been the shortest for Columbia rowing in several years. Although Fall practice was a little more earnest than usual on account of the race with Yale at New Haven on Nov. 12, crew work was abandoned on that day, and will not be resumed until Feb. 9, when indoor work on the rowing machines will begin.

Football Coach Metcalf Marries.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE CITY, Minn., Dec. 23.—T. Nelson Metcalf, coach of the football team at Columbia University, New York, was married here this afternoon to Miss Helen Wallar, daughter of the Rev. W. C. A. Wallar, who performed the ceremony. They were attended by Wentworth Wallar, brother of the bride, and Miss Cecile Eaton, both of Lake City. After a wedding supper the couple departed for Oberlin, Ohio, the home of the Metcalf family for several generations. Both the bride and bridegroom were graduated from Oberlin College in the class of '12. Following a ten days' visit at points in Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf will take up their residence at Morningside Heights, near Columbia University, in New York City.

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BAN ON CHICAGO RACE.

N. C. A. Will Suspend Six-Day Riders Who Compete There.

Richard F. Kelsey, Chairman of the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association, yesterday issued a warning that any member of the association who competes in the six-day bicycle race at Chicago in February will be suspended. No sanction has been issued by the N. C. A. for this race, and none will be given.

It has been reported that a number of men who competed in the recent Madison Square Garden event would participate in the Chicago contest. Mihlon and Uppercue, who promoted the Garden race, hold the N. C. A. franchise for Chicago. They held a race there recently and just broke even financially. Last year, on their first attempt to run the race in Chicago, the same promoters lost $6,000. It is only fair, in the opinion of Mr. Kelsey, that Mihlon and Uppercue should be protected, so that they may redeem their loss in a future event.

Packey McFarland, the Chicago lightweight boxer, is supposed to be one of the backers of the proposed race. He has been advised of the ruling against the race by the N. C. A.

SPEEDWAY FOR CINCINNATI.

New Structure Will Cost $500,000 —First Races July 4.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—A deal was closed today by A. J. Roberts, agent for the Cincinnati Speedway Company, for a tract of 330 acres at Sharon, Ohio, where a two-mile track will be built.

The construction will be of boards set on edge. It will be constructed like a huge saucer with wide turns, making it as safe as possible.

The site for the speedway is reached by three railroads and a traction line. Work will be started in the near future as it is planned to hold the initial race meeting on July 4.

"Cincinnati's new motor speedway will be made the fastest and safest in the country and we hope to attain a speed of 120 miles an hour or more," said Roberts. "Our architect and engineer will inspect the board tracks at Chicago and New York. We are going to build our speedway for $500,000 and will have just as good, if not a better speedway, than either Chicago or New York. We intend to promote aviation meets and other big sporting events in the large arena."

Men prominent in the automobile business and other Cincinnati business men are officers of the new company, of which E. W. Edwards is the President.

Y. M. H. A. PLANS BIG YEAR.

League Will Hold Track Meet and Basket Ball Tournament.

Preparations for a big year in indoor athletics were concluded by the Athletic Committee of the Metropolitan League of Young Men's Hebrew Associations at a meeting held recently at the Ninety-second Street branch.

Arrangements were made for an indoor track and field meeting to be held in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory. The events will be divided into three divisions to be known as follows:

Southern Division—Brooklyn, Bath Beach, Brownsville, Williamsburg, Borough Park, Long Island City, and Richmond. Northern Division—Bronx, Mount Vernon, Yonkers, White Plains, and New Rochelle. Central Division—East Ninety-second Street. One event, a relay race, will be open to all divisions.

Benjamin Levine of Bath Beach was elected Chairman of the Games Committee. To make the meet a success it was decided that each branch must pay $5 for twenty entries whether that number is entered or not, and that each association may—for the same fee—nominate as many athletes as desired.

A committee of five, of which J. Smolem is Chairman, was named to arrange a basket ball tournament among the associations in Brooklyn, the winner to play the Ninety-second Street branch.

Athletic News of the Colleges

"Baseball is a life of a loafer," asserted Professor James Paige of the University of Minnesota recently, in explaining the reasons why the Western conference professors passed the resolution to abolish intercollegiate baseball. "With the exception of a few hours a day, spent in the atmosphere of the idle talk of the grocery store, the poolroom, the saloon, the moving picture show, among not altogether desirable associates," Professor Paige says, "I have never met an athlete or any other man who wished his boy to play baseball for money as a member of a professional or semi-professional team. The reason why the Western intercollegiate conference discontinued intercollegiate baseball as a college sport is because it has become so thoroughly a commercialized sport that it is practically impossible to continue it on an amateur basis. The experience of the East and of the West proves it. We have got to admit that professionalism has honeycombed it and that we cannot in that sport, enforce the amateur law."

While Western college authorties assert that intramural athletics will displace intercollege contests if the amateur standard is not maintained, and that college sport is on trial as never before, yet an association of five colleges in the West, known as the "Little Five," has abrogated the rule prohibiting the playing of Summer baseball, which has been in effect three years. The "Little Five" conference held professional baseball to be a "respectable occupation," and decided that participation in that occupation would have no effect on the participant's amateur stand in the conference. The following conference officers were elected at the meeting: President, H. K. Ghormley, Monmouth; Vice President, C. E. Young, Beloit; Secretary, R. P. Sibley, Lake Forest; Treasurer, F. U. Quillin, Knox; Auditor, W. K. Smart, Armour.

"There isn't enough difference between Eastern and Western football to distinguish it," says Coach O'Neill of the Syracuse eleven, which played three games in the Far West last Fall. "After watching Montana and the Aggies play and talking with coaches and players in the West, I am convinced that the differences are of so slight a character that they will entirely disappear within the next few years. The West plays football as it does everything else. There is the same characteristic hustle and bustle about the gridiron warriors that one finds in the people engaged in commercial and industrial activities. The spirit of the West seems to be speed, and the football elevens have absorbed a generous quantity of this atmosphere. In the East they think Western football very crude, and it is to a certain extent. The absence of preparatory schools causes a lack of well-trained beginners in the game, while in the East the preparatory schools contribute many of the stars, whose chief value lies in their experience." Assistant Coach Horr of the Syracuse eleven says: "The Westerners have the size. Their linemen are both heavy and aggressive, and while they lack concentration in charging, their tackling and blocking are as good as any I have ever seen. The forwards do not seem to handle the ball as well as Eastern teams, but they have a knack of riddling opposing lines that is positively uncanny."

Undergraduates of the University of Pennsylvania will hereafter dominate the Rowing Committee, following the passing of an amendment to the Athletic Association by-laws, which takes this authority away from the College Boat Club, which will have only one member on the committee. Four other members are to be chosen, two from the Athletic Association, to be named by the Board of Directors, and the Captain and Manager of the crew.

Guy L. Bort, who was a star player on the University of Michigan football eleven ten years ago, dropped dead while reading a newspaper in a Turkish bath at Denver Sunday night. Physicians said heart failure was the cause. He is survived by a mother, father, and sister in St. Joseph, Mich.

Among the sixty Harvard men who have won scholarships by virtue of their high scholastic standing are several athletes. Group 1 contains Henry Lamb Nash, '16, Captain of the 'Varsity baseball team; Laurence Curtis, 2d, end on this year's eleven and now playing on the hockey team; Frederick Stevens Allen, '16, a track athlete, and Francis Higginson Cabot, Jr., '17, who is a football player. Group 2 is made up of students of marked excellence, which has seven well-known athletes, Richard Cary Curtis, '16, tackle on the 1914 and 1915 football teams; Powell Mason Cabot, '18, who played football on his freshman squad; Ralph Horween, a 'Varsity half back and future shot putter; Henry Ludwig Flood Kreger, '16, 'Varsity coxswain; Ludwig King Moorehead, '18, Captain of his freshman cross-country team; William Allis Norris, '18, a soccer player, and William Brackett Snow, '18, a guard on the 'Varsity squad and heavyweight wrestling champion of the college. Several men prominent in athletics are in Group 3, including Rufus Hallowell Bond, '19, back on the 1919 football team; Lucien Victor Alexis, '18, a cross-country runner; Thomas Hooper Eckfeldt, Jr., '17, a 'Varsity hockey player and end on the second football team, and Carlton Perry Fuller, '19, of the freshman football squad.

Yale's Special Committee, which will choose a football coach, may turn to the West for a man to pull the Elis out of their gridiron difficulties. Although no report of the committee will be made until the university reopens in January, it is said that the man most prominent on the committee's list of eligibles is Harry Williams, coach of the Minnesota eleven. The idea of inviting Williams to return to his Alma Mater to build up a new system of football coaching is attractive to the committee, and its report may turn in that direction in the event that Williams favors the scheme. While many Yale men would like to see Tad Jones at the helm, there is a belief that he lacks experience for a college coach, although he has been successful at Exeter Academy. The committee felt most warmly over the selection of Dr. Al Sharpe of Cornell, but even the proposal to allow him to remain another year at Ithaca and take up his work at Yale in 1917 aroused keen opposition among the Cornell Alumni. Sharpe is now regarded as lost to Yale. Another former head coach favored by some of the committee, who has declined to be considered, is Jack Owsley, who had charge of Tom Shevlin's eleven in 1905.

Both the Princeton and Pennsylvania Freshmen may have a place on the football schedule of Tome School next season. Representatives of these two universities have written asking for games.

Though Syracuse has expressed her willingness to resume athletic relations with Cornell in all branches of sport, no definite steps have been taken by either Manager C. Erwin Kent of Cornell or Walter S. Smith, graduate manager of athletics at Syracuse, to bring about such a renewal of relations. In a letter to THE TIMES Manager Smith says that no formal challenge in any sport was sent to Ithaca and the Cornell manager has repudiated a statement attributed to him in which he was alleged to have said that the professionalism of the Syracuse football men stood in the way of games between the two universities.

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LAWN TENNIS, SQUASH

WRENN TO RETIRE AS TENNIS HEAD

Former Champion Decides on Long-Contemplated Step—Junior Title Entries.

Robert D. Wrenn, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, intends to decline a re-election. The affairs of the National Association have become so burdensome that Mr. Wrenn has been compelled to give up much time that should have been devoted to his business interests, and he feels that after many years as head of tennis affairs in this country he is entitled to retire.

The announcement will come as a surprise to many followers of tennis, as few persons knew of his contemplated action. A year ago it was rumored that Mr. Wrenn would not be a candidate for re-election but he yielded to the pleas of his associates in the board to remain. He is again being importuned to continue in office, but the business demands on his time make this improbable.

A successor to Mr. Wrenn will be elected at the annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association on Feb. 11. As far as known there are no candidates in the field, but the logical successor to Mr. Wrenn is A. L. Hopkins of Philadelphia, the Vice President of the organization, who has a big following among the active members.

Mr. Wrenn's final duties will probably be in connection with the indoor championships, which will be held as usual at the Seventh Regiment Armory beginning Feb. 10, the day before the annual meeting of the national association. It is almost certain that new names will figure in the final rounds this year, for several of the leading players in past years are expected to drop out. The 1915 champion, Gustave F. Touchard, will not compete, and it is doubtful whether T. R. Pell, another holder of the title, will enter the lists. The entry of Wylie C. Grant is also uncertain.

There is a strong likelihood of other players of high rank trying their racquets at the indoor games. R. Lindley Murray, formerly of California, but now engaged in business in New York, is keen to play. Nat W. Niles is now a New Yorker, and it is possible that he will make a bid for the title. Efforts are being made to interest R. Norris Williams, 2d, of Philadelphia, intercollegiate champion and former national title holder, in the meeting. If he can arrange to get away from Harvard, where he is in his senior year, he will be a contestant. Among the others who are mentioned as probable entrants are Karl H. Behr, Watson M. Washburn, and Frederick B. Alexander.

The efforts of the National Association to interest the younger element in tournament play is bringing good results, and the first indoor national championship tournament promises to attract many of the school boy players to the metropolitan district. The age limit of eighteen years has not caused the entry to suffer for class, as among the entries which close today with King Smith are H. C. Rand, the Harvard player, who competed in the all-comers' tournament; H. P. Guiler of Columbia University, and James Weber of Andover. The other notable entries include L. Maxwell Banks, the Adelphi Academy youth, who was a finalist in the junior metropolitan tournament; W. A. Scott of Carlton Academy, G. I. Zabriskie, and I. Raymond of Trinity School; J. H. Robb and R. M. Sedgwick, and the diminutive Donaldson brothers of the Borough Park Tennis Club. The drawing for the title play will be made this afternoon at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

George M. Church, former intercollegiate champion, will play in the tournaments in Southern California this Winter. He will play against McLoughlin, Bundy, Johnston, Griffin, Strachan, Fottrell and others in the West.

STUYVESANT'S EASY WIN.

Swimmers Take First Place from Commercial in Every Event.

Swimmers of Stuyvesant High School gained another victory in their fight for the city championship yesterday, when they defeated Commercial High, Brooklyn, in the West Sixtieth Street public pool by a score of 28 to 6 points. They made a sweep of first places in the four events contested.

The furlong swim and the relay had to be abandoned as a majority of Commercial's first string men are under faculty ban for scholastic deficiencies.

Thomas Ruddy of Stuyvesant, a nephew of Joe Ruddy, the former New York A. C. swimming star, gave the best performance when he won the 100 yards swim in 1:03, easily defeating Earl Smith of Commercial, and John Sinclair of Stuyvesant. The summary:

40-Yard Dash.—Won by Paul Garrigus, Stuyvesant; Ross Cooke, Commercial, second; Leonard Du Brul, Stuyvesant, third. Time—0:21 3-5.

Dive for Form.—Won by Charles Linder, Stuyvesant, with 29½ points; Harry Gagney, Stuyvesant, second with 28 points; Earl Smith, Commercial, third with 24 points.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Thomas Ruddy, Stuyvesant; Earl Smith, Commercial, second; John Sinclair, Stuyvesant, third. Time—1:03.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Paul Stickle, Stuyvesant, with 54 feet; Charles Linder, Stuyvesant, second with 44 feet; Earl Smith, Commercial, third with 40 feet.

COLUMBIA CHESS BEST.

Harvard Loses Four Consecutive Games to Local Collegians.

Columbia University took a big lead yesterday in the intercollegiate chess tournament which is being played at the Murray Hill Hotel.

The New York team captured four consecutive games from Harvard, which gives them seven points, or three more than the Princeton score. The Tigers defeated Yale 3 games to 1. With the twice defeated Yale team as her opponent in the final round, Columbia's chances of again winning the championship are of the brightest.

Yesterday's contest was the first time in twenty-four years that the Harvard quartet have been blanked. The results follow:

COLUMBIA VS. HARVARD.

H. E. Leede (C.) defeated A. S. Ellenberger (H.); A. J. Mandell (C.) defeated R. Johnson (H.); E. F. Korkus, (C.,) Captain, defeated L. Le Fevre (H.); N. W. Kempf defeated E. T. King (H.)

PRINCETON VS. YALE.

E. S. Carter, (P.,) Captain, defeated V. A Quarles (Y.); J. R. Chamberlain (P.) defeated H. C. Levinson (Y.); R. S. Bartlett, (Y.,) Captain, defeated I. Starr, Jr., (P.); B. Franklin, Jr., (P.,) defeated J. C. Runkel (Y.)

TWO SQUASH VICTORIES.

Heights Casino and Princeton Club Win Metropolitan League Matches.

Heights Casino swamped Columbia Club and Princeton graduates overwhelmed old Crimson men yesterday in the Class A Metropolitan League championship squash tennis matches. The Brooklyn organization, playing on the home courts, won six matches to one, while the Tigers captured five out of seven matches on the Princeton courts. Many of these were long drawn out.

R. E. T. Riggs, the only Heights Casino player to lose a match played for the first time this season, having just returned from a visit to the Pacific Coast. He played far below his form. The remaining six players of the home team came through in splendid style and proved a strong combination.

The ease with which Charles M. Bull, Jr., the ranking player, disposed of H. B. Bulkely showed the Casino crack to be nearing the height of his form. As in his former matches he was slow in getting under way, but once he gauged the measure of his opponent he made short work of the match. The defeat of Lyle E. Mahan came in the nature of a surprise. J. H. Williams, who was responsible for Mahan's downfall, showed marked improvement over his previous form.

The successful Harvard players were P. M. Morrison and T. A. E. Harris. The former won from John Taylor in a hard three-game match, at 10—15, 15—6, 18—16, and Harris triumphed over G. Graham, 15—5, 13—15, 15—10. D. R. Noyes and W. H. Vander Poel, who represented the Squash Club end of the combination, played brilliant squash. Noyes disposed of J. W. Appel in straight games and Vander Poel scored a quick victory over J. V. Onativia. H. Tobey, Dr. H. L. Mixsell, and A. W. Riley, Captain of the each, each added to the success of the combined team. The summary:

PRINCETON-SQUASH vs. HARVARD.

A. W. Riley, Princeton, defeated A. Dana, Harvard, 15—8, 15—12; D. Raymond Noyes, Squash, defeated J. W. Appel, Harvard, 15—11, 15—9; P. M. Morrison, Harvard, defeated John Taylor, Princeton, 10—15, 15—6, 18—16; W. H. Vander Poel, Squash, defeated J. V. Onativia, Harvard, 15—10, 15—7; H. Tobey, Princeton, defeated R. G. Coburn, Harvard, 18—14, 7—15, 15—10; T. A. E. Harris, Harvard, defeated G. Graham, Princeton, 15—8, 13—15, 15—10; Dr. H. L. Mixsell, Princeton, defeated G. M. Richards, Harvard, 15—7, 17—15.

HEIGHTS CASINO vs. COLUMBIA.

Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, defeated H. B. Bulkley, Columbia, 15—11, 15—8; J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, defeated Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia, 17—15, 15—11; F. S. Keeler, Columbia, defeated R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, 15—8, 15—9; A. J. Corder, Heights Casino, defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia, 15—15, 15—8, 15—13; R. Goepel, Heights Casino, defeated H. Kellock, Columbia, 15—7, 15—8; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, defeated R. E. Wigham, Columbia, 15—8, 15—4; F. S. Page, Heights Casino, defeated R. L. Strebeigh, Columbia, 15—8, 15—3.

Following the announcement of the challenge of Frank Laforque of St. Louis for the squash tennis professional title held by Walter A. Kinsella of the Squash Club, Stephen J. Feron of the Harvard Club and former champion challenged Kinsella to a series of matches to start Jan. 10 for the title. Feron wants to play under the conditions that governed their match last December, when Kinsella won the title. As Laforque was the first to challenge he will receive the preference, but should the match between Kinsella and Laforque be abandoned Feron will have a chance to regain his title.

Five players qualified for the round before the semi-final yesterday in the Princeton Club handicap squash tennis tournament. H. Tobey, a member of the Princeton Class A team, was eliminated by B. M. Bryan, the latter's big handicap of five aces, two hands being largely responsible for the result. The summary:

Princeton Club Handicap Tournament.—W. E. Hope (5 aces 1 hand) defeated R. M. Forsythe, (7 aces 1 hand,) 16—18, 15—18, 15—10; A. B. Mittendorf (7 aces 1 hand) defeated R. Nel, (8 aces 1 hand,) 15—12, 15—8; B. M. Bryan (5 aces 2 hands) defeated H. Tobey, (minus 3 aces,) 13—15, 15—8, 15—4; A. W. Riley (minus 10 aces) defeated E. A. Walbridge, (8 aces 1 hand,) 15—9, 15—9; G. Graham (2 aces) defeated E. Ellsworth, Jr., (2 aces,) 15—7, 18—17.

INDIANA MAY PLAY HARVARD.

Western Eleven Will Be Invited to Fill Open Date on Schedule.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 23.—It was stated here today that Indiana University would be asked to take one of the two vacant places on the Harvard football schedule for 1916. The dates not yet filled are Oct. 14 and 21.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Dec. 23.—The offer of Harvard University to schedule a football game with Indiana University in 1916 had not been received here this afternoon. While several members of the Athletic Board of Control are out of the city because of the Christmas holidays, the consensus of opinion of those here was that the invitation for a game with the Eastern institution should be accepted if possible.

Oct. 21, one of the tentative dates suggested by Harvard, is an open one on the Indiana schedule, and it was thought probable that the game might be arranged for that date. No action, however, will be taken by the Board of Control without first consulting E. O. Stiehm, director of athletics at the University of Nebraska, who will assume that position at Indiana next year.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 23.—When told tonight of the dispatch from Cambridge suggesting a game between Harvard and Indiana, E. O. Stiehm, who next year is to coach the Hoosier football team, said Indiana had not arranged a game for Oct. 21, but that tentative arrangements had been made for a game with Chicago on Oct. 14. In case Harvard is taken up, he said he though it would mean the cancellation of the Chicago contest.

"I have nothing to do with the schedule for next year," said Stiehm. "The following year I will look after it."

CURTIS BOYS WIN TITLE.

Capture Division B Honors in the Whitney Trophy Rifle Shooting.

Curtis High School yesterday won the championship of Division B in the Whitney trophy subtarget rifle tournament conducted under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League. The Staten Island boys earned the right to oppose Erasmus Hall, winners of the Division A title in the final competition, by defeating the representatives of Evander Childs School on the latter's range by a score of 270 to 262. The P. S. A. L. will set the date for the final round between Curtis and Evander Childs, and three matches with the composite scores to count will decide the championship.

Perfect scores were recorded by two Curtis riflemen yesterday, Zizkl and Smith each registering thirty-five hits. The scores were:

Curtis High School—Zizkl, 35; Roberts, 34; Ellman, 33; Scarboro, 33; Meyerson, 33; Beggs, 33; Dougherty, 34; Smith, 35. Total, 270. Evander Childs—Gregory, 32; Lowenstein, 31; Koenig, 32; Kuhlman, 32; Butler, 33; Mains, 34; Haviland, 33; Matthies, 35. Total, 262.

RESERVE BOARD BARS POLITICS IN BANKS

Forbids, by Formal Resolution, Election of Party Workers as Directors.

McADOO URGED ACTION

Insistent Politicians Responsible for the New Policy Which Excludes All Officeholders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Federal Reserve Board, by unanimous vote, today decided to divorce politics from the national banking system. No State or Federal office holder or any person acting as a political committeeman hereafter will be regarded as eligible for election as a Director or officer of a Federal Reserve bank. This action by the board will apply to the selection of Class Directors. Those of Class A and Class B have been chosen. The action of the Federal Reserve Board is final and conclusive in the matter, and no appeal from it is provided in the Federal Reserve act.

The action of the Reserve Board was proposed by Secretary McAdoo and promptly received the approval of all. No member manifested the slightest disposition to oppose, amend, or modify in any manner the simple proposition that politicians should not use the banking system of the country as a part of their patronage or as an adjunct of the party machinery. The text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, It is the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board that persons holding political or public office in the service of the United States, or of any State, Territory, county, district, political subdivision, or municipality thereof, or acting as members of political party committees, cannot consistently with the spirit and underlying principles of the Federal Reserve act, serve as Directors or officers of Federal Reserve banks.

Resolved, That the Federal Reserve Board hereby expresses to the member banks its opinion that no such persons should henceforward be elected, or serve as Directors or officers of Federal Reserve banks, and prescribes as a condition of elegibility that candidates for election shall comply with the terms of this resolution.

Resolved, further, That copies of this resolution be sent to every member bank and Federal Reserve bank, and all Directors of Federal Reserve banks.

All regional reserve banks and all member banks throughout the country will be advised at once of the new policy. The Reserve Board will announce, probably tomorrow, the selections for the Class C Directors, and they will conform to this policy. The action of the board was made necessary because of the pressure of political influence for various candidates for directorships. The board found itself beset with the same deluge of political complications that surrounded its action last year in selecting Directors. The urgency of politicians became so insistent and so emphatic that no progress could be made in any direction without hazard of offense to leading men in the Democratic Party who undertook to dictate the choice of Directors.

The situation grew out of the banking practice of practically every part of the United States for half a century. National banks in many cases have been more or less a part of the party system, with Senators and Representatives acting as Presidents or Directors, and using their influence in Washington to obtain or increase Government deposits and to control bank organizations for the value they might have in the average community, in commanding political support. The board in the year that has elapsed since the organization of the Federal Reserve system has realized that the same influences and the same manipulations that attended the operation of the national banks would continue in the new system, and as time passed grow stronger and stronger until the entire system would more or less be the creature of political dominion. The member banks have just completed the annual election of their Boards of Directors. The new rule will not apply to them until the next election, a year from now.

TEN YEARS FOR GANGSTER.

Rosenzweig Pleads Guilty in East Side Labor Trouble Plot.

Joseph Rosenzweig, known as "Joe the Greaser" in the east side underworld, was sentenced to ten years in Sing Sing by Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday after pleading guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. His sweetheart, Tona Rollick, became so hysterical that she had to be removed from the court room.

On May 14, last, Rosenzweig engaged a fellow gangster, Benny Schneidor, to shoot and kill "Pinchy" Paul, an east side saloon keeper. He believed Paul had tried to steal some of Rosenzweig's business as a leader of gangs to beat strikebreakers. Schneidor pleaded guilty and was sent to Elmira. His confession implicated Rosenzweig in the murder and also caused the arrest of several labor agitators on charges of assault and rioting.

NO HELP FOR SICK CHILDREN

One Hospital Says They Are Not Ill; Another Has No Children's Ward.

Because Dr. W. H. Jessup, a visiting physician, said they were not ill enough for hospital treatment, two children of Joseph Comeu of 136 Prospect Street, Jamaica, Queens, failed of admission yesterday to Jamaica Hospital.

Dr. Bernath Weiss, ambulance surgeon from St. Mary's Hospital, said the children had bronchitis, but could not take them to St. Mary's because there was no children's ward there. He took their mother, Mary, to St. Mary's suffering from double pneumonia, leaving the father to care for four children besides the two sick ones.

The case was reported to the Big Sisters of Queens, and Mrs. Ralph Helmer, the President, sent her own physician to the house to prescribe for the children, and said she would find a woman, to be paid by the Big Sisters, if necessary, to help Comeu with them.

HEAR PAN-AMERICAN MARCH.

Sousa Played Their Native Airs for Scientific Delegates.

Wonders of New York were viewed yesterday by the delegates to the Pan-American Congress, which is visiting the metropolis, preparatory to going to Washington for the sessions, which begin next Monday.

All those now in New York went last night to the Hippodrome, where they were entertained by the special committee appointed for that purpose. There they saw not only scenic delights, but heard for the first time the strains of a Pan-American march by John Philip Sousa, a blending of all national airs of the southern republics, through which "The Star-Spangled Banner" ran as a central theme. There were 150 box seats reserved for the delegates and their families.

The medical members of the congress spent the day visiting the hospitals and clinics, and were especially interested in the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Mrs. Shoninger Wins Separation.

Mrs. Edythe Shoninger has won her suit for a separation from Dr. Leo S. Shoninger. Justice Goff yesterday granted her a separation and awarded her $50 a month alimony.

BRONXVILLE TO GIVE PLAY.

Residents of the Village to Have a Community Christmas.

The Village of Bronxville, which adopted the Community Christmas last year, is this year adding a Christmas mystery play, which will be participated in by about 150 persons of the village, and will be given on a sloping hillside overlooking the Village Square at 7:30 o'clock tonight.

All the lights in the square and in the adjoining houses will be extinguished, so that proper lighting effects may be produced and the necessary atmosphere created for the play. From a distance voices will be heard singing. There will be a chorus of 100 voices, composed of members of the Bronxville Singing Society, under the direction of Professor C. Linn Seller, who has prepared the music for the occasion. Mrs. Gertrude Stein Reiley will sing the solo part. The part of Mary will be taken by Miss Betty MacMonnies, daughter of Frederick H. MacMonnies, the sculptor. Joseph will be typified by Mr. Frank R. Chambers, head of the firm of Rogers, Peet & Co., who is a resident of Bronxville.

After the mystery play the little procession will move on, the star lighting their path; the tree will burst into light and become a glowing Christmas tree, and Christmas carols will be sung by the chorus. The play is being produced under the direction of William C. Langdon, master of pageants, aided by Bruce Crane, the artist, who lives in Bronxville, and who has planned the decorating features for the occasion, and the costumes and lighting effects are by Mrs. Langdon.

SAYS HE PAID THE POLICE.

Saloon Keeper Pleads Persecution to Disorderly Charge.

Defending himself from the charge of keeping a disorderly house, Robert A. Kane, a saloon keeper of Whitestone, testified before the Queens County Court yesterday that the police were persecuting him because he refused to buy their protection. Kane named Captain Thomas A. Darcy, who died five years ago, and Captain Cornelius Leary, retired two years ago and now in a sanitarium, as two of those to whom he had paid $50 a month. He also testified that Lieutenant Thomas Kenney, who succeeded Captain Leary, also demanded money, which Kane says he refused.

Kane's place is near the entrance to Fort Totten and several soldiers were witnesses. Captain Cooper testified that it was a matter of common knowledge at the fort that the place was a disorderly resort and once he was ordered to take a squad of men and suppress a row between soldiers and women. When he got to the place all was quiet. He had no personal knowledge of the character of the place.

In the afternoon Lieutenant Kenney, mentioned in Kane's testimony, testified that the testimony given by Kane concerning him was absolutely false.

The case will go to the jury this morning.

$1,000 FOR BUILDING FUND.

Dr. Terry Aids Medical College and Hospital for Women.

Dr. Marshall O. Terry has given $1,000 to the campaign fund of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. The donation is to be applied to laboratory equipment.

"I recognize the constantly increasing demand for women physicians," Dr. Terry said last night, "and I am glad to be able to help an institution which is endeavoring to place the best possible facilities for medical education within the reach of women students."

So great is the enthusiasm of the undergraduates over the prospect of a new building that many of them have declared their intention of devoting their Christmas vacation to securing pledges for the fund. A Campaign Committee has been organized in each class, and an automobile canvass of the financial district is being arranged. Mrs. Miriam G. Pitt is Chairman of the seniors, Miss Olive Bourne of the juniors, Miss Elizabeth Kleinman of the sophomores, and Miss Helen Hornbeck of the freshmen.

CHINESE CARPET, $765.

Mrs. Burke Roche the Buyer at Rug Sale at Silo's.

Mrs. Burke Roche was one of the purchasers at the creditors' rug sale at Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, paying $765 for a beautiful Chinese palace carpet with a field of Imperial gold, detached sprays in brown and blue, and with characteristic border. Miss M. C. Hurlbut gave $235 for a deep piled Khiva Bokhara carpet with rose field and design in ivory and blue.

Another Chinese palace carpet with a rich blue field and temple and floral designs went to Dr. F. N. Irwin for $300, and a Persian Sultanabad rug with rose field and design in ivory and gold and pale green went to Mrs. E. M. Smith for $185. Burton Holmes was one of the purchasers.

The last session of the sale will take place this afternoon.

ASKS SANTA FOR TEETH.

Child Wants Set for Mother and Suspenders for "Dad."

Somewhere in Long Island City there is a mother beloved by one of her children and who is in need of a set of false teeth and a father who needs a pair of new suspenders according to the mail addressed to "Santa Claus" and opened by Postmaster James Kelley and Assistant Postmaster John J. Keegan in the main Post Office in 51 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday. In all more than fifty letters were received, among them being one which reads:

"Dear Santa: Please bring a set of false teeth for mamma and a pair of suspenders for dad."

The letter was scrawled in childish fashion.

Letters containing addresses are turned over to the Queens Lodge of Elks, which has its clubhouse in Long Island City, where they will be investigated, and many of the writers remembered Christmas morning.

JANUARY 3rd
THE ANNUAL REVIEW NUMBER
OF
THE ANNALIST
Weekly Journal of Finance, Commerce and Economics
Published by The New York Times Company
WILL SURVEY
Growth in Foreign Trade of United States.
Working of the Country's New Banking System.
Uses of Panama Canal and Effect of Opening on Railroad Rates and Traffic.
What Investors Are Doing in the Bond and Stock Markets.
Foreign Exchange and Foreign Loans.
War Orders—What They Have Been and What They Have Amounted To.
State of Employment Now and a Year Ago.
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Sun rises..7:22|Sun sets..4:35|Moon rises..7:40

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:12	9:45	3:05	3:49
Governors Island	9:25	10:01	3:56	4:23
Hell Gate	11:15	11:51	5:16	6:08

Arrived—Thursday, Dec. 23.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 11.
SS San Guglielmo, Naples, Dec. 8.
SS Taormina, Gibraltar, Dec. 9.
SS Le Coq, Rouen, Dec. 5.
SS Taxandrier, Genoa, Nov. 26.
SS Caracas, San Juan, Dec. 18.
SS Tanafjord, Bergen, Dec. 1.
SS Asborg, Gibraltar, Nov. 26.
SS Alston, Hull, Nov. 27.
SS Stefender, Belfast, Nov. 2.
SS Medan, Huelva, Nov. 30.
SS Panama, Cristobal, Dec. 18.
SS Almirante, Kingston, Dec. 18.
SS Maroni, Bordeaux, Dec. 5.
SS Zent, Santa Marta, Dec. 16.
SS Roanoke, Dundee, Dec. 4.
SS Thistleard, Bermuda, Dec. 18.
SS Prosper III., Hull, Nov. 27.
SS Alamo, Key West, Dec. 19.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Dec. 19.
SS El Cid, Galveston, Dec. 17.
SS Ferndene, Naples, Nov. 28.
SS Tropea, London, Dec. 4.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Dec. 18.
SS Harrovian, Havre, Dec. 3.
SS Aosta, Genoa, Nov. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Thessaloniki	Gibraltar	Dec. 1
Seguranca	Genoa	Nov. 24
Ikemdyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 5
Ioannina	St. Michaels	Dec. 9
Adda	Valencia	Dec. 4
Venus	Cardiff	Dec. 7
Charlton	Las Palmas	Dec. 9
Riuston	Naples	Dec. 6
Charlinos	Cardiff	Dec. 8
Escalona	Liverpool	Dec. 9
Devon City	Plymouth	Dec. 9
Bankdale	Bordeaux	Dec. 9
Cape Breton	Newport	Dec. 9
Monterey	Havana	Dec. 21
Matura	Grenada	Dec. 17
Tallac	Galveston	Dec. 18
Concho	Galveston	Dec. 18

DUE TOMORROW.

King Edward	Cardiff	Dec. 11
Penobscot	Bordeaux	Dec. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Dec. 22
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 22

DUE SUNDAY.

*Lapland	Liverpool	Dec. 16
*New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Zaandyk	Rotterdam	Dec. 10
Palacine	Brixham	Dec. 11
*Stockholm	Gothenburg	Dec. 11
Ariosto	Middlesboro	Dec. 10
Phecda	Rotterdam	Dec. 11
Colorado	Hull	Dec. 11
El Rio	Galveston	Dec. 20

DUE MONDAY.

*Rochambeau	Bordeaux	Dec. 18
†United States	Christiansand	Dec. 12
Lord Cromer	Algiers	Dec. 6
Onega	Ardrossan	Dec. 11
Purus	Victoria	Nov. 30
Denis	Para	Dec. 16
Brazos	San Juan	Dec. 22
Pastores	Colon	Dec. 20
Stephano	St. John's	Dec. 22
Veenbergen	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 27
Medina	Galveston	Dec. 21
Olivos	Jamaica	Dec. 21
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 24

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Byron, Argentina	12:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Acre, Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cosmo, San Juan	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Nordan, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tennyson, Santos	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stephen, Barbadoes	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Evangeline, Bermuda	10:00 P.M.	12:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

California, Glasgow	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lepanto, Hull	——	12:00 M.
Borlind, La Palice	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Antillas, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tudor Prince, Buenos Aires	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Guantanamo, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, Grenada	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Maraval, Grenada	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Santa Theresa, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 23.

SS United States, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,422 miles E. at noon; due 27th, afternoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 164 miles N. W. of Torridge at noon.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas to New York, was 334 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 130 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 41 miles N. of Judifer at 8 P. M.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 162 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Trinidadian, Tuxpam for New York, was 95 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Currier, Guayanilo for New York, was 706 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Vera Cruz for New York, was 120 miles W. of Progreso at 7 P. M.
SS Keene, Brunswick for New York, was 304 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Tivives, Port Antonio to New York, was 1,073 miles S. at noon.
SS J. L. Luckenbach, Colon to New York, was 824 miles from Sandy Hook at noon.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 268 miles N. of San Juan at noon.
SS Olinda, Gibra to New York, was 688 miles S. at noon.
SS Conoho, Galveston to New York, was 427 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 502 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Onega, Archangel to New York, was 60 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.
SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 5 miles E. of Diamond Shoals at 8 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 32 miles W. of Key West at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 24, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Jan. 1, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden—Close Dec. 31, SS Stockholm.
Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Jan. 8, SS United States.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Fredrik VIII., at Copenhagen, Dec. 22.
SS Indra, at Shimonoseki, Dec. 21.
SS Troutpool, at Limerick, Dec. 21.
SS Canastola, at St. Lucia, Dec. 22.
SS Charlton Hall, at Valparaiso, Dec. 22.
SS Muncaster Castle, at St. Lucia, Dec. 23.
SS Tarian, at Port Natal, Dec. 22.
SS Buenos Aires, at Cadiz, Dec. 21.
SS Haselwood, at Lisbon, Dec. 20.
SS Ardgair, at Havre, Dec. 20.

Sailed.

SS Bellevus, from Table Bay, Dec. 22.

Passed.

SS Harpathian, Calcutta for New York, passed Perim.
SS Cannisaro, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Dec. 24
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru (11:30 A. M.).....Dec. 26
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Matai.....Dec. 31
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and British Columbia)—Empress of Japan...Dec. 27
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Dec. 31
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru.....Jan. 7

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Spend Christmas and New Year's at THE LAUREL HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J. Holiday Program

Saturday, Dec. 25th.....Christmas Dance
Sunday, Dec. 26th....Christmas Concert by Laurel House Orchestra
Monday, Dec. 27th.....Holiday Dance
Tuesday, Dec. 28th.....Laurel House Gun Club Ball
Wednesday, Dec. 29th.....The Dansant
Thursday, Dec. 30th....Motion Pictures, followed by Dancing
Friday, Dec. 31st....Annual New Year's Eve Ball
Saturday, Jan. 1st.....Dejeuner Dansant
Afternoon Tea Served Daily. Orchestral Concerts Daily.
$500 in Prizes
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Dec. 27th, 28th, and 29th, annual amateur individual trap shooting tournament of the Laurel Gun Club.
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THE LAUREL HOUSE, Lakewood, N. J.

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FLORIDA.

HOTEL CLARENDON SE

RAW PRODUCT'S COST MAY HALT GAS CUT

Brooklyn's Hoped-For 85-Cent Rate Is Threatened by Prices of Oil.

WAR MAKES THEM HIGH

Commissioner Williams, About to Favor Reduction Order, Now Doubts Its Fairness.

Chairman Thompson of the Legislative Committee, investigating the Public Service Commission announced yesterday that Commissioner Williams had changed his opinion with regard to the right of the Kings County Lighting Company to charge 95 cents for gas in the Thirtieth Ward, and was about to concur with Commissioner Hayward in fixing 85 cents as the proper figure.

"Commissioner Williams told me yesterday," said Senator Thompson, "that he was convinced he was wrong in his opinion. He believes now that 7 per cent. is a sufficient return for the company to make on its investment and that other charges have been put too high."

"How soon will the 85-cent rate be established?" the Senator was asked.

"I don't know. I suppose the Commissioner will draw up a modified opinion and present it to the full commission. It should not take long."

When Commissioner Williams was asked about this he was not so sure that the price of gas could be reduced. His doubt was based on the present status and future prospects of the gas oil market. It might be necessary, he said, to make considerable allowances for increased cost of the company's raw materials.

"It is true," said Commissioner Williams last night, "that I told Senator Thompson I had changed my views about what return the gas company should earn on its investment. I was in favor of 7 per cent., the rate approved by Commissioner Maltbie, as I believed there was 'going value' to be reckoned with in considering a proper return. After talking the matter over with commissioner Hayward, however, I have ascertained that there was no 'going value' such as the commission would recognize, and so I agreed with him that 7 per cent. would be a sufficient return.

"But yesterday a letter was received from the Kings County Lighting Company which showed that the price of gas oil not only was likely to continue as high as that named in a much criticised contract the company now has for that product, but also was likely to go considerably higher. I must take that into consideration before I render my final opinion, so I am not sure, after all, that a reduction of the consumer's rate is justified.

"I am always willing to admit my mistakes. My first opinion was merely a draft, subject to criticism by the other Commissioners, and I cannot now say whether I shall, all the circumstances considered, be able to recommend the reduction in the price of gas or not. I must study the question further."

The letter to which Commissioner Williams referred came from G. W. Mead, Vice President of the Kings County Lighting Company. It pointed out that in January, 1914, when the company contracted with the Standard Oil Company for 7,000,000 gallons of gas oil at 4.575 a gallon, it was at a considerably lower price than had been quoted in July, 1913, and the company thought it was not likely to go lower. It is a matter of fact Mr. Mead admitted the price went on declining and a better contract could have been made in May, June, or July, 1914.

But since then, he said, there had been a steady rise, and it was at present "wholly impossible to get a quotation on gas oil for delivery next Fall at or near the figure we are now paying, namely 4.575."

The letter continued:

"The good faith of the contract bearing a price of 4.575 has been questioned, and it has been publicly intimated that the man who executed the contract for the company was out of the country by design, at the time the subject was under consideration. Particular mention has also been made of the fact that the contract was executed several months before the former contract expired. This was made the basis of suspicion."

The officers of the company now believed, Mr. Mead said, that gas oil would continue to go up and that, if the war continued, it might be very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain a supply next Fall. Consequently the company felt it would better make a new contract now, at present rates, even though its old contract would provide it with a supply sufficient for several months.

However, if there should be a fall in price they would be exposing themselves to exactly the censure similar to that which they had already incurred. To protect themselves they have applied to the commission for advice.

"In our opinion," the letter ended, "the best interests of the company require that, although the price is high at the present time, a contract should be entered into for at least sufficient oil to carry the company through the year 1916. We invite any consideration of this subject which the commission may see fit to give, and will appreciate an immediate reply."

When the Thompson Committee meets again on Tuesday it will have before it the report of Perley Morse, its expert accountant, who has been going through the books of the General Railway Signal Company of Rochester. Special attention is likely to be given to two items W. W. Coleman, a salesman of the company, included in the July (1914) report of M. E. Brinley, the New York agent, an item of $19.75 for entertaining J. M. Waldron, "sig. engr. of I. R. T., at luncheon and dinner," and $40 "for automobile hire." When there was a receipt: "New York, Sept. 30, 1914. Received from the General Railway Signal Company $500 as retaining fee. (Signed) J. M. Waldron."

Mr. Morse said this was first charged to "general sales—sundries," and was then transferred to "speed control—engineers' salaries."

MORE CHEVROLET STOCK.

Shareholders Authorize Plan for Merger with General Motors.

A special meeting of stockholders of the Chevrolet Motor Company yesterday authorized an increase in the capital stock from the present total of $20,000,000 to $80,000,000. The new stock, or more than $50,000,000 of it, is to be exchanged for General Motors stock held by President W. C. Durant of the Chevrolet and his associates in a syndicate formed to get control of the two companies. The new Chevrolet stock is to be exchanged on the basis of five shares for one share of General Motors common and one share for each share of General Motors preferred.

There were fewer than thirty shareholders at the meeting, and Mr. Durant said that more information regarding the proposed exchange would have to be sought later. He hinted at the possibility of a further enlargement of the Chevrolet Company, saying that other propositions soon to come before the Directors might require additional outlay of capital.

Mr. Durant told his shareholders that the Chevrolet Company was earning about 20 per cent. on its stock, and he estimated that in 1917 earnings would increase with the larger output planned. The schedule for December calls for a daily production of 185 cars, which is to be increased in January to 220 cars, and by March 1 to 350 cars.

As Mr. Durant controls a majority interest in both companies no serious opposition is looked for from the General Motors interests. Nevertheless, James J. Storrow, Chairman of the Executive Committee of General Motors, was quoted in Boston yesterday as saying that it would be unfortunate if stockholders permitted control to pass to the Chevrolet.

CHILE HAS NEW PRESIDENT.

Juan Luis San Fuentes Inaugurated —Republic's Finances Improved.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 23.—The new President of the republic, Juan Luis San Fuentes, was inaugurated today with solemn ceremonies, in the presence of the Congress. Diplomatic representatives, military and civil authorities, and a great throng of people were in attendance.

After the ceremonies the entire assemblage attended a Te Deum in the cathedral.

LONDON, Dec. 13. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The announcement that $1,000,000 worth of Chilean Government bonds has been purchased in the London market on behalf of the republic's sinking fund is a reminder of the improved economic situation in South America.

"The first effect of the outbreak of war," comments The Times, "was to accentuate the depression in business there and to lead to numerous defaults on securities held in this country. But the substantial rise in prices of practically all its commodities exported to Europe which ensued later stimulated commercial activity, and in a comparatively short period signs were discernible of a healthy state of economic convalescence. Nitrate, which at the outbreak of war was almost unmarketable, is now commanding double the price which ruled then, and the revival of this industry no doubt has been of considerable assistance to Chile's national finances.

"The United States has, by enlarging her banking connections in the South, encouraged overseas trade, and we learn from private advices that the position in Brazil is gradually improving, thanks partly to this assistance."

APPROVE ROAD'S NEW PLANS

But Missouri Commission Rejects Some of Reorganization Schemes.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 23.—The Missouri Public Service Commission today approved in part the reorganization plan for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. The commission rejected the plan providing for a board of seven trustees who shall vote the stock of the road for five years and the provision for a $5,000,000 bonus to be paid in exchanging $69,384,000 in old general lien 5s for $17,346,000 prior lien 4s, $19,678,000 cumulative adjustment 6s, and $38,161,000 convertible income 5s—a total of $75,165,000.

The holders of the general lien 5s were to receive for each $1,000 worth $270 in prior lien 4s, $250 in cumulative adjustment 6s, $30 in cumulative adjustment 6s, in settlement of interest on old general liens from Nov. 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915, and $550 in convertible income 5s.

The commission also rejected the plan to convert $38,000,000 income 5s new company into 6 per cent. preferred stock, on the ground that such conversion would be illegal.

The plan as approved today reduces the proposed capitalization of the system from $327,000,000 to $313,000,000.

The commission approved the payment of $6,800,000 for reorganization expenses, commissions, &c., but specified that such expenses must be approved in detail by the commission before payment. The commission explains that unsecured claims must be taken care of in the courts and rejected the section of the reorganization plan that provides a bonus of $2,000,000 in the exchange of preferred stock in the old company for common in the new.

Under the reorganization plan each $100 share of first preferred in the old company was to receive $125 in new common and each $100 share of second preferred in the old company was to receive $105 in new common. Both first and second preferred also were to receive $50 in prior lien bonds.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Forty-two corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $616,800, were chartered today. They include:

John R. Livermore, Inc., ship, freight brokerage, commission, warehousing, $100,000; A. I. Ferguson, F. B. McGay, L. R. Livermore, 66 South Fullerton Av., Montclair, N. J.

Auto Knitter Hosiery Co., Inc., Buffalo, hand circulator knitting machines, yarn, hosiery, $50,000; O. Kunau, N. Bernstein, W. H. Jobson, Jr., Buffalo.

Superintending Company, Inc., discharge, shipment weighing cargoes of grain, $50,000; H. P. Winans, J. A. Dilkes, F. C. Pitcher, 80 Maiden Lane.

H. Brinberg & Bro., Inc., cotton and other goods, supplies, machinery, $50,000; E. Loudon, S. and H. Brinberg, 1,239 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn.

Newport Garage Co., Inc., $30,000; H. Rubenoff, E. I. Kleinfeld, G. J. Wise, 98 Morningside Avenue.

Navarre Securities Co., Inc., stocks, bonds, securities, realty, $50,000; J. J. Lenton, G. D. Armstrong, J. Hildenbrand, 1,416 Fifth Avenue.

Far Eastern Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, chocolate, cocoa products, confections, feed, $50,000; J. A. Schuller, G. A. Peal, H. A. Ingraham, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

The Westside Cloak Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $20,000; S. Manne, B. Davidowitz, S. Glass, 1,400 Troy Avenue, Brooklyn.

East New York Monument Works, Inc., Brooklyn; marble, granite, masonry, $20,000; J. Weiss, J. Haskel, S. Raiken, 82 Chester Street, Brooklyn.

Ella Realty Co., Inc., brokerage, realty, construction, $25,000; H. Cohen, E. Adler, J. J. Baker, 1,354 Union Street, Brooklyn.

Saretsky & Co., Inc., furs, skins, $12,000; V. and A. Saretsky, M. Potasnick, 331 East 13th St.

Marshall-Methods Corpn., advertising, bookselling, bookkeeping, devices, systems, $10,000; S. Marshall, Jr., Anderson, A. P. Anderson, G. Tumpson, 49 West 23d St.

No. 309 West 99th St., Inc., realty, construction, $10,000; M., A. R., and E. B. Wilson, Elberon, N. J.

The Sixtieth Street and Improvement Co., Inc., realty, construction, $10,000; J. Kahn, M. Gold, M. Greenburger, 51 Chambers St.

Youlin & Karniol Embroidery Works, Inc., Brooklyn, embroideries, supplies, appurtenances, $10,000; J. Karniol, I. Singer, I. Youlin, 732 Georgia Av., Brooklyn.

Mirror Mfg. Co., Inc., mirrors, novelties, glass utensils, $10,000; J. Scholer, S. E. Collins, W. H. Jeffers, 128 Broadway.

Grove-Griffin Co., Inc., hats, caps, millinery, $10,000; S. Hall, W. K. Grove, Lucas J. Griffin, 78 Lincoln Av., Rutherford, N. J.

The Louis Weisman Skirt Co., Inc., women's clothing, cloth, woolens, worsteds, $10,000; J. Kurzwald, L. and B. Weisman, 38 West 34th St.

L. & A. S. Building Corpn., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $10,000; R. R. Krefetz, S. Leifert, H. Selden, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Gertruhl Realty Co., Inc., Queens, realty, construction, building materials, $5,000; M. Bayer, G. and J. Uhl, 207 Lefferts Av., Richmond Hill.

Agins & Lazar, Inc., Brooklyn, groceries, dairy products, realty, $5,000; S. and S. Lazar, D. Agins, 277 Osborne St., Brooklyn.

Cooper & Maple Holding Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $6,500; W. Werner, J. Bock, F. Neuweiler, 1,651 Weirfield St., Queens.

Mechanical Display Co., Inc., advertising devices, machines, plans, $5,000; T. B. and G. Miller, E. B. Kramer, 21 Park Row.

H. and S. Automobile Co., Inc., garage, auto storage, $5,000; H. Lipschuetz, A. D. Fisher, W. Krauss, 66 Romaine Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Wingate-Miller, Inc., printing, publishing, bookbinding, $5,000; D. Kaplan, M. L. Staub, M. W. Hollander, 70 Lee Av., Brooklyn.

Public Centre Garage, Inc., Mount Vernon, garage, storage, supplies, $5,000; W. Bunn, A. F. Rosenthal, T. F. Yung, 17 Cooper St., Astoria, L. I.

Charles Emerson Cook, Inc., advertising, printers, publishers, devices, novelties, $5,000; J. M. Gregory, C. Emerson Cook, W. C. Colbert, 29 West 42d St.

Wilmar Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; R. and H. Gottlieb, M. McCauley, 328 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

Nathanson Auto and Supply Co., Inc., Bronx, garage, autos, supplies, $5,000; S. Gemeiner, L. M. and J. S. Nathanson, 304 West 149th St.

Pyramid Grate Bar Co., Inc., grate bars, fittings, appliances, specialties for boilers, furnaces, $5,000; D. A. Killeffer, G. L. Lyons, G. W. Elder, Jr., 770 Madison Av.

Authorization: The Navesink Park Co., (a corporation), Middletown, N. J., realty improvement, $75,000. Representative, E. D. Loughman, 1,190 Madison Av., New York.

Capital increases: Niagara Textile Co., Lockport, $50,000 to $500,000; Samuels & Demuth, Inc., New York, $10,000 to $50,000; Buffalo Potash and Cement Corp., Manhattan, $900,000 to $1,400,000.

Voluntary dissolution: American and Indian Transport Line, Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Dec. 23.—These charters were filed here with the State Department today:

The American Oil & Refining Corporation, New York; capital $500,000, to acquire, own and develop oil, gas, and mineral lands; James C. Gregg, John T. McGovern, and Harry F. Karst, all of New York City.

Texas Petroleum & Land Company, Pittsburgh, Penn., capital $500,000, to acquire lands containing petroleum and natural gas, and to improve and develop them; D. R. Stilsel, H. D. Montgomery, both of Pittsburgh, Penn., and W. F. Michael, Homestead, Penn.

PLAN TO REORGANIZE WESTERN PACIFIC RY.

Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Also Is Moving to Get Out of Receiver's Hands.

TAKEN AS PROSPERITY SIGN

Investment Market Thought to Warrant Efforts to Get the New Capital Needed.

An indication of the improved conditions in the investment market was furnished yesterday by the appearance of two railroad reorganization plans. Committees formed for the purpose have completed reorganization terms for the Western Pacific and for the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient.

Lord Monson is Chairman of the Orient committee and Samuel Untermyer, counsel. The committee says it has aimed to supply $15,003,600, enough new money to pay existing obligations, and to extend the line to Turner, eight miles from Kansas City, where connection will be made with the Kansas City, Outer Belt & Electric Railroad. It has also been the committee's endeavor to keep fixed charges within the probable minimum earning power, and to make adequate provision for raising further capital in the future.

The immediate fixed charges of the new company will be limited to interest on $15,003,600 first mortgage bonds, amounting to $750,180 per annum, as against estimated earnings available for interest and taxes of $1,290,000 the first year.

The plan provides for the issue of $50,000,000 first mortgage bonds, provided this can be done lawfully, the committee having in view the financing of the Mexican sections when conditions warrant, and providing for other corporate requirements. In the meantime, the committee has taken steps to safeguard the interests of the bondholders in respect of the Mexican property.

Estimated cash requirements are: To discharge two-year 6 per cent. gold notes, $5,640,200; for payment to the committee representing stockholders of the construction companies for grading, $960,000; for alleged preferential claims, reorganization expenses, &c., $815,000; construction from Wichita to junction with Outer Belt R. R., $3,900,000; completion of Outer Belt R. R., $1,663,000; interest from dates of instalments to Jan. 1, 1919, on $15,003,600 first mortgage gold bonds, $1,700,000; surplus available for expense of issue or other contingencies, $325,400; total, $15,003,600.

The Western Pacific plan provides for two companies, an operating company to be owned by a holding company. The latter is to enforce claims of the Western Pacific against the Denver & Rio Grande.

The estimated cash requirements are $18,600,000, of which $8,093,750 will be used for the acquisition of the distributive shares of nonassenting bondholders, expenses of the reorganization amounting to $2,000,000, for betterments of existing lines $2,579,750, and the acquisition of new equipment $3,514,000. The remainder of $10,506,250 will be applied to the acquisition of new property, protection of claims against the Denver & Rio Grande, &c.

The total amount of cash required is to be provided by the sale of bonds of the new operating company, which is expected to yield $18,000,000, and $600,000 which it is expected the receivers will have on hand in cash available for the use of the operating company on March 1.

The operating company will have the following capitalization: $50,000,000 first mortgage gold bonds, which are to be secured by a first mortgage on the existing railway properties of the present Western Pacific and those to be hereafter acquired by the operating company. Of this amount it is proposed to sell $20,000,000 at once to the depositors or to the members of the underwriting syndicate. The bonds are to be dated March 1, 1916, and bear interest at 5 per cent. The remaining $30,000,000 of this authorized issue are to be put out from time to time against betterments, additions, extensions, etc. These bonds are not to bear more than 6 per cent. interest.

The new operating company will also authorize $27,500,000 6 per cent. noncumulative preferred stock redeemable at 105 and convertible at any time prior to any fixed date for redemption into common stock, and also $47,500,000 of the latter class.

It is expected that after the completion of the reorganization the following amounts of securities will be outstanding in the hands of depositors and purchasers of new bonds: $20,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the operating company, $20,500,000 preferred stock and $47,500,000 of the common stock of the holding company.

The new company will have $20,000,000 first mortgage bonds outstanding against $50,000,000 for the old company; no second mortgage bonds against $25,000,000; no unsecured debt against $26,800,000. The capital stock will be the same, and interest charges will be $1,000,000 a year against $2,500,000 for the old company.

CANADIANS USING CAPITAL.

Bank of Commerce Reports $130,893,000 in Current Loans.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has issued its report for the year ended Nov. 30 showing that it has been free from the consequences of the diminished demand for commercial accommodation which has affected some other Canadian institutions. Current loans are now $130,893,000, a reduction of little more than $1,000,000 from last year, and only $5,500,000 less than the amount similarly employed in 1913, at the height of Canada's period of expansion. There has been a reduction of about $8,000,000 in current loans abroad in the two years.

Liquid reserves at the close of the year amounted to $101,173,357, compared with $92,983,000 a year ago. Profits for the year were not far behind those of earlier periods. They amounted to $2,352,000, or 8.25 per cent. on capital and surplus, against $2,668,000 a year ago.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Fri.; Sat. cloudy; probably rain, light to moderate variable winds.

Ga.—Fair Fri.; Sat. cloudy; probably rain; light variable winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri.; warmer in the peninsula; Sat. probably fair; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Fri.; Sat. rain and cooler; moderate s. winds.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Fri., probably followed by rain and colder; Sat. fair and colder; fresh s., shifting to n. w. winds.

W. Tex.—Cloudy and colder Fri.; Sat. fair.

Okla.—Cloudy Fri., probably followed by rain and colder at night; Sat. fair and colder.

Ark.—Cloudy Fri., probably followed by rain at night; Sat. fair and colder.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Fri., probably followed by rain at night; Sat. fair and colder.

Lower Mich.—Snow Fri. and probably Sat.; fresh w. winds.

Ohio—Cloudy Fri.; Sat. unsettled; probably rain in s. and rain or snow in n.; fresh w. winds, becoming variable.

Ind.—Cloudy Fri., probably followed by rain in s. and rain or snow in n. Fri. night or Sat.; colder in s. Sat.

Upper Mich.—Snow Fri.; Sat. cloudy.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri., followed by rain or snow by night and on Sat; colder Sat.

Mo.—Cloudy Fri., probably followed by rain in s., rain or snow in n. Sat., probably snow and colder.

Wis.—Cloudy Fri. Sat., unsettled and colder, probably snow in s.

Minn.—Cloudy and moderately cold Fri. Sat., fair.

Iowa—Unsettled Fri., probably snow. Sat., unsettled and colder.

N. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat., colder Fri.

S. Dak.—Unsettled and colder Fri., possibly snow. Sat., fair.

Neb.—Snow and colder Fri. Sat., fair.

Kan.—Rain or snow and colder Fri. Sat., fair and colder.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

$0 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BAGS.—Contractors for leather bags; good proposition for the right manufacturer. R 21 Times.

BAGS.—Open to buy leather bags, 50c. sellers up. Schreiber, 17 East 17th St.

CLOAKS, Suits, Skirts.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. Samuel Fisher, 40 W. 22d St.

COATS.—Children's; jobber looking at Spring lines; write for appointment. N 142 Times.

COATS. — Looking at Spring Samples. 40 West 28th St., 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look at Samples, 2 to 5 o'clock daily. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at Spring Line. M. Rosen, 36 W. 28th, 1st floor.

DRESSES, Suits, &c.—Jobs desired for cash in highest grade ladies and children's dresses and suits, plush and Winter coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, furs, sweaters. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

DRESSES.—Silk, afternoon and evening dresses; jobber looking at samples; big users. Address B. L. M., 152 Times.

JOBS, WOOLENS, Dress Goods, Silks, Laces, Embroideries; also plants bought for cash. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. Franklin 2960.

SUITS, Silk.—Chas. Berkowitz, Havana, Cuba, will buy silk suits, jobs or regular goods; call 10-12. H. Edelman, 1,367 Broadway.

TAFFETA.—Open to buy taffeta, 10 pieces old rose, 10 pieces Copenhagen, 36 inch; good quality; give lowest price cash. Address Box C 285 Times Downtown.

VOILE and Lawn.—We are open for a quantity cheap, also fancy cotton goods. Halper & Friedman, 119 Wooster St.

WEARING APPAREL.—Cash paid for jobs of ladies' and children's wearing apparel, general merchandise. Gruber, 459 B'way. Tel Spring 388.

WOMEN'S APPAREL.—Cash paid for job lots. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Frank. 2960.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Plush, corduroy, and uralamb; positively last lot; to close out for January sales at very low prices. Ulin Bros., 54 West 3d St.

COATS, fur trimmed; wool, velour, and corduroy, all sizes, to close out at a very low price. Adolf Schneider, 25 West 15th.

COATS.—Plush, Corduroy, and Mixtures, nice lot, at a bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush coats; good styles at reduced prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 W. 20th St.

DRESS FASTENERS.—Revol & Sonomor; all sizes. A. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

MUFFS, 500 to close out; price, $1.50 up. V. Fuchs, 440 Sixth Av.

PARTY DRESSES.—100 party dresses to close out. Max D. Diamond, 314 7th Av.

SKIRTS.—Our Spring line now ready for your inspection. Lesser-Roggen Co., 7 West 30th St.

SWEATERS.—400 dozen men's woolen sweater-coats to close out at reasonable prices. Cohen & Levinson, 14 Orchard St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

RESIDENT BUYER wants young man to buy muslin underwear, infants' wear, and kindred lines; must be a hustler; must have experience in the above lines. State salary and where last employed. Y 359 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Fewer Useful Gifts This Year.

Inquiries made yesterday regarding the kind of Christmas gifts that are being purchased this year for adults brought out pretty clearly the fact that fewer useful gifts are being bought this year than last. The improvement in business and the better tone it has imparted to things has led the man, who last year bought his wife a suit or a coat or a few pairs of stockings, to buy her this year a watch, lavalliere or some other high-priced article or adornment that is more in keeping with the general holiday spirit. From all accounts there has been an unusual run on brooches, bar pins, scarf pins and similar small pieces of jewelry in all ranges of price.

Good Outlook for Clothing.

The outlook in the clothing trade for 1916 is believed by close observers of conditions to be very encouraging. One man in a position to speak said yesterday that, naturally after a rather long-continued period of unsatisfactory events in the trade, some factors seem to become settled in the conviction that things will continue to remain as they have been. On the other hand, he said, reports from all sections pointed to a general improvement in trade conditions with the advent of 1916. "There's a lot of real prosperity throughout the country together with a rising confidence all round which is going to be reflected in our business next year," he declared.

Raw Silk Prices Unsteady.

The Yokohama raw silk market has lost the advance that took place at the end of last week, the reelers becoming impatient for new business and offering concessions in order to get it. Sales for the week amounted to 4,000 bales, and stocks are placed at 14,000 bales, or 10,000 bales less than at this time a year ago. The Canton market has fallen off somewhat as a result of less active buying. Shanghai is quiet, but firm. Steam filatures continue to be held above the parity of other sorts, there being little of it left on hand. Tsatlees are unchanged, and tussahs are irregular. Milan is steady, but quiet. The high cost of cocoons is a feature of that market. The effect of the holiday is plainly seen in local business.

Silk Throwsters Are Busy.

The picking is fat these days for the silk throwsters, reports from that branch of the trade indicating business more active than at any other time since the boom season of 1907. In many cases the throwing plants are working overtime as a result of the demands being made on them, but even then they find considerable difficulty in keeping up with their orders and making deliveries at the time promised. The heavy demand for broad silks for Spring is given as the reason for the rush, the call being especially liberal for those goods in which Canton raws are used. It is said that some manufacturers have stopped buying these sorts temporarily because of the difficulty in getting them thrown promptly.

Reservation as to Colors.

Buyers of worsteds and woolens are finding it increasingly difficult to place orders without a reservation by the selling agents that the orders "are taken subject to the ability of the mill to obtain dyestuffs. Colors are not guaranteed." While this condition of things is not by any means new, its significance, in the view of an important factor in the cloth trade, lies in the fact that the situation is rapidly getting to the point where practically every line or class of goods is affected. The American Association of Worsted and Woolen Manufacturers at its annual meeting held Dec. 1 advised its members to make reservations of this kind in all orders accepted by them. This week the suggestion is being acted upon more generally than heretofore.

Worsted and Woolen Prices.

Lively interest is being taken in the Fourth Avenue district regarding the new prices for worsted and woolen goods to be named shortly after New Year's. The dyestuff shortage, coupled with the uncertainties of the immediate future as related to wool supplies, are factors being considered by the makers of the new prices. The question interesting the trade is not that the new prices will be high, but how high. The situation is so precarious that many mills have not made any new sales for quite a period, since it seemed impossible to make prices at which they could be sure of making deliveries at a profit. The general feeling seems to be that the new year will bring a succession of advances unless peace comes without delay in Europe.

Gray Goods Were Pretty Active.

Notwithstanding the approach of the holiday, there was a pretty fair business done in the local gray goods market yesterday. Quite liberal sales were made for spot delivery on 48-square, four-yard sheetings at 5¼ cents, while similar business for January-March delivery were put through at an eighth higher. On spot 39-inch 72-76s, a pretty fair business was done at 5⅞ cents, while 38-inch 64 squares moved in quite large quantities for January-March shipment at 4⅞ cents. It is no longer possible to get spot 64-60s under 4⅝ cents, and it is said that very few spot and January 60-48s are to be had under 4¼ cents. Closing print-cloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6½c 38½-inch, 64-60s...4⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s....6c 38½-inch, 64-56s...4½c
39-inch, 68-72s....5¼c 38½-inch, 60-52s...4⅜c
39-inch, 56-44s....4c 38½-inch, 60-48s...4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...4⅝c 27-inch, 64-60s....3¼c

Appeal on Anise Seed.

Users of star anise seed, who have been fighting for free entry under the tariff for this product as a crude drug, will have to face additional litigation before the question is finally settled. Assistant Secretary Peters of the Treasury Department wrote Assistant Attorney General Hanson yesterday, saying that the Government was unwilling to accept a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers holding the seed a crude drug. Mr. Hanson believes that a presentation of the issue to the Customs Court will convince the tribunal that the Government is justified in taking a customs duty of 2 cents a pound under the specific provision in the law for "anise seed." The Government's contention seems to be that the board was under a wrong impression concerning the use to which the seed in question is put. Refunds will be held up pending a decision by the court.

Offers a Novel Rain Suit.

A local coat and suit house has brought out a novel two-piece rain suit for women that does away with the possibility of damage to dresses or suits from showers, whether sudden or expected. The jacket is twenty-seven inches long, and is finished with a Chin-Chin collar, all-around belt, and pockets. Both the jacket and skirt, which is of full length and which opens down the front, are closed by covered snap fasteners of the shade of the garment. The novel feature of the whole thing is a separate section that is stitched to the skirt over the left hip—without bulkiness—which forms by means of snap fasteners a bag arrangement similar to the bags in which bathing suits are carried. Into this bag both the coat and the skirt may be placed when folded. A patent for this attachment has been applied for. The suits are made in sizes ranging from 16 to 44, and can be delivered after Jan. 15 to one store in each town or city. They are offered in rubberized cassimere and other waterproofed fabrics in navy, tan, and black, and wholesale at $10.50.

All Are Not Merry.

Not everyone is having a merry Christmas season, and one of those who apparently are included in this class is an uptown druggist. This man has a Post Office sub-station in his store, which for the last week has been thronged with persons wishing to send away gifts of one kind or another. So great has the crush been of late that he has been obliged to detail four clerks to the job of handling mail matter, only one of whom is paid by the Government. The incoming line stands along one side of the candy counter, effectually blocking off would-be purchasers, while persons who have bought their stamps make impromptu mailing desks of the soda counter and chairs, blocking off more trade. Whether the druggist thinks the public is appreciative of all this service or not is best signified by a sign which greets the eyes of the incomers. It doesn't say a word about blocking the store, but it does try to expedite the handling of packages by means of certain explanations. And it ends up by asking, "Please be reasonable."

Canadian Pacific Changes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 23.—H. A. Carmichael has been appointed passenger and freight manager of the new Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, with headquarters in London. Captain J. T. Walsh has been appointed assistant manager of the new company, while W. G. Annable will be general passenger agent of the Atlantic service, and C. E. Benjamin, general passenger agent of the Pacific service.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Bailey Company of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Ames Company of the same city will make their local offices with Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72-74 Madison Avenue, after Jan. 1.

The annual midwinter meeting and dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association will be held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor, Tuesday evening, Jan. 25. The speakers' list at present is made up of Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board, Washington, and Edward Swann, the District Attorney-elect. It is expected that the name of a third prominent speaker will be announced shortly.

Governor James F. Fielder of New Jersey has accepted the invitation of the Silk Association of America to attend and speak at the fourth annual dinner on Saturday evening, Feb. 5, at the Hotel Astor. The election of members to the Board of Managers of the association will be held in March.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

HARRY E. STEINHILBER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry E. Steinhilber, druggist, of 1,721 Amsterdam Av., trading as the Steinhilber Drug Co., by Lehn & Fink, $1,000; A. H. Bullard, Inc., $41, and Schieffelin & Co. $15. Liabilities are $7,300, and assets $4,000.

ROBERT ENRIQUE MULLER of 390 Wadsworth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $6,743 and assets consisting of a law suit against R. M. Hoan & Co.

GEORGE C. BUTCHER of Blauvelt, Rockland County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,489. No assets.

NELLIE V. GROSS of 457 Convent Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,100 and no assets.

A. J. PIROSNICK & CO.—Judge Hand has appointed Aaron School receiver in bankruptcy for Abraham J. Pirosnick, trading as A. J. Pirosnick & Co., manufacturer of furs, at 118 West Twenty-seventh Street. Liabilities are stated to be over $40,000, and assets $15,000.

FAIR AND [illegible]IVAL TRADING COMPANY, INC. [illegible]le toys, of 142 Fifth Avenue, has [illegible]ludges owning liabilities of $50,[illegible]ts of $38,573.

INTERBOR[illegible]AVING COMPANY of 108 Fulton St[illegible]s filed schedules showing liabilities of $17,886 and assets of $2,595.

MAX STERNBERG, manufacturer of children's clothing, at 129 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $59,102 and assets of $32,488.

JOSEPH OLKIN, clothing dealer, of 48 Eldridge Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,313 and assets of $2,109.

MAX KRAMER, cotton goods dealer, at 105 Eldridge Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $1,815 and assets unknown.

TATZ & RAIER, composed of Harry Tatz and Isidor Raier, dealers in woolens and dress goods, at 1,602 Park Avenue, have made an assignment to Morris Strauss.

MAX MOSCOWITZ, grocer, at 128 East 107th Street, has made an assignment to David Kahn and Louis A. Epstein.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Orlando S. Beede, road contractor, Keene Valley, filed a petition in bankruptcy today; liabilities $47,317, assets $27,383.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Rice & Claflin, a Worcester clothing establishment, filed schedules in the United States District Court today showing liabilities of $21,769.23 and assets of $5,350. Bankruptcy proceedings were started against the company on Dec. 6. In addition to the Worcester store, the company also has a place in Holyoke. The partners are Wilbur C. Rice, Worcester, and Lewis L. Claflin, Holyoke.

An involuntary petition has been filed against the Columbia Rubber Company by local creditors.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Louis Sroka Co.—City of New York..$128.49
New Idea Sanitary Bottle Cap Co.—Same 128.49
New York Self-Winding Electric Clock Co.—Same 128.49
New York and Florida Lumber Co.—Same 238.71
New Netherland Trading Co. of N. Y.—Same 238.71
Reliance Paint Co.—Same..... 128.49
Stepney Spare Wheel Co.—Same..... 128.49
Sterling Debentures Corp.—Same..... 455.16
Schneiderman, Joseph—Same..... 346.95
Sophia Fair Co.—Same..... 128.49
Scientific Research Co.—Same..... 238.71
Sandler & Jacobs Co.—Same..... 122.49
Salesman's Magazine—Same..... 238.71
Walter H. Stearns—Same..... 238.71
Al A. Boeck Co., Inc.—W. Gottlob..... 354.96
Ayres, Chas. M.—Along the Hudson Co., costs 1,917.08
Altschuler, Fiecker, Hyman Altschuler, Simon Fiecker & Hary Goldowitz—G. Helpern 343.91
Brooks, Franklin—C. Dill..... 834.77
Block, Mervin S. C.—J. B. Richards..216.42
Biggs, Jay H. & Helen W.—P. J. Van Note 350.50
Same—Same 1,058.40
Same—Same 142.82
Bloom, Simon J.—503 Fifth Av. Co..175.42
Bolt, Herman, D. & Louis Baskind—B. Kolbrenner 10,535.38
Blumenthal, Joseph—J. M. Moffit..... 112.11
Century Engineering Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co. 146.79
Curran, Thomas J. Clarke..... 133.01
Corlett, William W.—J. R. MacMurray 2,303.85
Cohen, Max—N. Grokoff..... 197.90
Cole & Beekman, Inc.—M. Mahon..... 2,300.16
Cohen, Jack—J. Lurie, costs..... 105.86
Caparalo, Vincenzo—Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co., costs..122.16
David, Robert S.—E. H. Huber..... 420.74
Dachtera, William—E. S. F. Wade..1,060.93
Deutsch, Siegfried—S. D. Matthews, costs 115.00
Same—A. T. Thomson, costs..... 125.78
Dadley, John D., &

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which can be relied upon is even more necessary now than during ordinary times. Our Investors' Service Department as the result of many years of study and gathering of data is prepared to provide information regarding practically every investment security of any prominence. This information will be given without charge to those interested. As we are very desirous that investors should know the valuable service this department of our organization renders, we have prepared a booklet which explains in detail the character of this service and we will be glad to mail it gratis to those who apply for Booklet No. 195.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks More Active and Strong —Railroads Lead—Foreign Holdings of Our Securities.

The cumulative effect of routine good news manifested itself in the stock market yesterday in a rise which was general and which in numerous instances was quite substantial. Notable strength in some of the leading railroad stocks was a conspicuous feature of the session. This movement was attributable in part to the stimulus given railroad shares by the Southern Pacific report for November, which showed an increase of about $3,500,000 in gross and a gain of close to $2,000,000 in net. So gratifying a report naturally enough aroused new interest, the more so inasmuch as what has been happening with Southern Pacific has been happening in varying degree with railroads in all parts of the country.

Figures current in banking circles placed the probable earnings of the New York Central on its stock this year at very close to 12 per cent., or two and two-fifth times the present dividend. Hopes of an increase in this dividend, disappointed on the occasion of the recent meeting of the board, are still entertained, but meanwhile emphasis is being laid on the improvement in the road's position not only through the growth in traffic, but also through the advantages which have been gained by the consolidation which went into effect at the beginning of this year. These were the reasons assigned for the very substantial rise in New York Central yesterday. The copper shares, following their advance of the previous day, were under the influence of the usual phenomenon of selling on goods news, but despite this many of them made further gains. Steel was active and substantially higher, a movement which, like that in the copper shares and in the railroads, was traceable to the excellent trade news. The miscellaneous industrial list was irregular.

The Austrian situation is no longer causing any concern, though it is still conducive to reserve in some quarters. Less and less attention is being paid to the probable effect of impending foreign liquidation. There are two reasons for this. One of them is that Wall Street has become convinced that the securities to be sold for the account of the British Treasury will be sold with discretion. Another reason, which was much fortified by information which became available yesterday, is that the amount of American securities remaining in foreign hands is relatively small, whether by comparison with the rough estimates which used to prevail of foreign holdings of American securities or measured by the ability of this country to absorb them.

Mr. Loree, who made a notable contribution to financial data in the statement of foreign holdings which he obtained from the railroads of the country last Spring, has supplemented this with figures which bring the record up to a much more recent date. The figures tend to confirm the estimate that we have taken a total of something like $1,500,000,000 of our securities back from Europe this year and that the amount remaining in the hands of investors abroad is not very much more than double the amount we have taken this year. At the rate at which our trade balance is now running it would be an easy matter to take back all that remain of our securities abroad within the next two years. Not all of them are likely to come back, but those that finally remain will probably be more than offset by the capital which we have invested in foreign securities. When that comes about we shall no longer have any net remittances to make to Europe for interest or dividends, and we shall have made a very great stride toward attaining lasting financial independence. From that it would be but a step to obtaining financial supremacy. That is ours now temporarily, but we have yet to secure it in a lasting sense.

LONDON MARKET ACTIVE.

Bankers' Appeal for Economy Is Followed by Increased Business.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Money was in increased demand for holiday requirements today. Discount rates were steady. American exchange was slightly easier at 4.78½ for cable transfers.

The stock market maintained a steady undertone on favorable war news. The bankers' appeal to the public on the question of economy was followed, curiously, by increased business in British and French war issues at rising prices. Rubber and oil shares had a good tone and copper stocks were strong on American advices.

American securities maintained a steady tone with only moderate sales recorded. A fair number of American gold bonds changed hands.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£21,000
Circulation increased	831,000
Bullion increased	809,952
Other securities increased	5,585,000
Other deposits increased	4,564,000
Public deposits increased	998,000
Notes reserve decreased	64,000
Government securities unchanged.	

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 23.58 per cent.; last week it was 23.55 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	44,164,000
Silver in hand decreased	5,441,000
Notes in circulation decreased	248,392,000
Treasury deposits decreased	1,873,914,000
General deposits decreased	180,961,000
Bills discounted increased	18,644,000
Advances increased	11,000,000

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent., rentes, 62 francs 75 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 71 centimes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company will receive bids until Dec. 29 for an issue of $250,000 of 5 per cent. improvement bonds of the City of Jacksonville, Fla.

W. R. Barnet, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, having resigned, C. C. Howard has been chosen to succeed him. W. V. Liffsey and Harry Parry have also been made Assistant General Passenger Agents, one with an office at 1,216 Broadway and the other with his office in Buffalo.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has executed its $600,000,000 refunding and general mortgage to the Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee.

The Protective Committee formed by holders of the 100-year second mortgage bonds of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway is asking holders to deposit their securities at once with the Union Trust Company. The receiver has failed to pay interest on bonds prior in lien to the ones secured by this mortgage. Certificates of deposit will be listed on the Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, DEC. 28, 1915.

Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	598,013
Same day last year	107,923
Year to date	169,602,504
Same period last year	47,558,801
Average price and change 50 stocks	90.79 + .61
Same day last year	89.17 — .88

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	37.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	66.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
129	132	100	Adams Express	132	132	132	132	...
24⅞	25⅛	6,000	Alaska Gold Mines	25⅝	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	—1
9⅝	10	300	Alaska Juneau	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	...
31⅝	32¼	1,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32	32½	32	32	...
84	84¼	8,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82½	85	82½	84	+2
69½	70	800	Am. Beet Sugar	69½	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
94	95	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ½
102¼	104	175	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
60½	60¾	2,100	Am. Can	60⅞	60⅞	60¾	60¾	+ ⅛
77⅞	78	1,000	Am. Car & Fdry	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅛
116	119	100	Am. C.& F.pf.s.30 f.	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	+ ⅛
155⅞	156⅞	400	Am. Coal Products	156⅝	156	155⅞	156	+ ⅛
54½	54¾	400	Am. Cotton Oil	54	54½	53⅝	54½	+ ⅛
10½	11	700	Am. H. & Leather	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
50	51	100	Am. H. & Leath.pf	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
26½	27	100	Am. Ice Securities	26⅞	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	— ⅛
22⅞	23	900	Am. Linseed	22⅝	22⅞	22	22⅞	— ⅛
40¼	41	200	Am. Linseed pf	40¼	41	40¼	41	— ½
69½	69¾	4,300	Am. Locomotive	69	70	69	69⅝	+1
101½	102	100	Am. Locomotive pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ¼
8⅝	10	300	Am. Malt	9¼	9½	9	9	...
103¼	103¼	20,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	103⅝	106¼	103¼	105¼	— ½
112	112⅞	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	112	112	112	112	+ ½
89⅞	90	575	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	89⅝	90	89⅝	90	+ ¾
85	85¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	85	85	85	85	+ ¾
61⅞	62¼	400	Am. Steel F'dries	62	62	61¾	62	...
115½	116¼	700	Am. Sugar Ref	115⅝	116¼	115⅝	116¼	+ ⅞
128½	128⅝	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	128⅝	128½	128⅝	128½	+ ¼
200½	201	600	Am. Tobacco	201	202⅝	200⅞	200⅞	+ ⅝
47½	49	100	Am. Woolen t. r.	48	48	48	48	—1
95¼	96	100	Am. Woolen pf. t.r.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅝
68⅝	69	2,100	Am Zinc Lead & S.	69⅛	69½	68½	69	...
89⅝	89⅝	27,300	Anaconda Copper	89⅝	89⅝	89¼	89¼	+ ⅛
63¾	64½	300	Associated Oil	64	64	63¾	64	— ⅝
106¾	106½	3,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	105¼	106⅝	105½	106½	+1
101⅝	101⅞	100	Atch., T. & S. F.pf.	101⅝	101⅞	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
113½	114	200	Atlantic Coast Line.	118	113	113	113	+1½
117½	118	14,220	Baldwin Loco	116¼	118½	116¼	117⅝	+1⅝
93⅝	93⅞	4,500	Baltimore & Ohio	92⅞	93⅝	92⅝	93⅛	+1¼
77	77½	100	Baltimore & O. pf.	77¼	77¼	77⅞	77⅛	— ⅛
3½	3⅝	1,000	Batopilas Mining	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
471	473	400	Bethlehem Steel	465	472	465	472	+2
87½	88	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	87½	87½	87½	87½	— ⅛
132	135	200	Bklyn Union Gas	133	133	133	133	...
11½	12	100	Bruns. Tr. & Ry S.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
87½	88	400	Burns Brothers	86¾	87½	86¾	87½	+2
66¾	67	1,200	Butte & Superior	67	67¼	66¾	67	+ ⅛
30	32	100	Butterick Co	31	31	31	31	...
31⅞	32¼	7,000	California Petrol	32¼	32⅝	31⅞	32	— ⅛
61¼	61½	1,100	California Pet. pf	61⅞	61⅞	61⅛	61⅝	+ ⅛
181	183¼	1,700	Canadian Pacific	179½	181	179	181	+1½
53¼	53½	1,300	Central Leather Co	53⅛	53½	52⅝	53⅛	+ ⅛
141	143	18	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	144	144	144	144	...
63	63¼	8,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	62	63	62	63	+1½
14⅞	15	300	Chi. Great Western	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
38⅞	39¼	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	39	39	39	39	...
94	94¼	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93⅞	94¼	93¾	94⅛	+ ⅛
131½	132¼	200	Chi., M. and St. P. pf	131⅛	131⅝	131⅛	131⅝	— ⅛
		100	Chi. & Northwest	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	+ ⅛
16½	16⅝	2,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
120	124	200	C., St. P., M. & O.	120	120	120	120	...
120	124	33	Do., odd lot	119½	119½	119½	119½	...
24⅝	24½	2,000	Chile Copper	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24½	+ ⅛
54⅞	55¼	12,117	Chino Copper	54⅝	55½	54⅛	55	+ ⅝
75	77	500	C., C., C. & St.L.pf.	75⅞	75⅞	75	75	...
72	74	100	Cluett, Peabody Co.	74	74	74	74	...
51⅝	51⅞	1,250	Col. Fuel & Iron	51⅛	51⅞	51⅛	51½	+ ⅛
47	49	200	Comp. Tab. Rec.	48¼	48½	48¼	48½	+ ⅛
143¼	143¼	1,800	Consolidated Gas	144½	145½	144⅜	144⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	19¾	8,000	Corn Products Ref.	19¼	19⅞	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
91⅛	92¼	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	91⅛	92¼	91¼	91⅜	+1⅛
73⅛	73⅝	2,500	Crucible Steel	73⅛	74¼	73	73⅝	+1
154	160	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	157	157	157	157	—1
48⅞	49	25,600	Distillers' Secur	47⅝	49⅝	47⅞	49	+ ½
28½	28⅝	100	Dome Mines	28½	28⅝	28½	28½	...
64	64⅞	200	Elec. Storage Bat.	64½	64⅝	64½	64½	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅝	17,700	Erie	41⅝	42¼	41½	42¼	+ ⅛
56⅛	56⅜	600	Erie 1st pf	55⅜	56⅜	55⅜	56½	+ ⅛
52½	53	800	Federal M. & S. pf.	52⅝	53½	52½	52½	— ⅛
173½	174½	900	General Electric	173½	174½	173½	173⅝	— ⅛
455	470	1,200	General Motors	490	490	456	463	—24
115	117	900	General Motors pf	118⅝	119	116	116	—5
72⅝	73	2,400	Goodrich (B.F.) Co.	72⅝	73⅜	72⅜	72⅝	+ ⅛
112	112¼	100	Goodrich pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111⅝	— ⅛
126	126½	1,100	Great Northern pf.	125⅞	126	125¼	126	+ ⅛
49	49½	4,800	G. N. certs.ore prop.	48⅝	49	48½	49	+ ⅛
51	51½	2,400	Greene-Cananea	50⅝	51⅜	50⅝	51¼	+1
79½	79⅝	8,500	Guggenheim Explor.	78½	79⅝	78½	79⅛	+1½
122	...	25	Homestake Mining	125	125	125	125	...
107	108	300	Illinois Central	107	107	107	107	...
45¼	45⅜	10,400	Inspiration Copper	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45⅜	+ ⅛
21⅝	21½	1,300	Interboro Consol	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	...
77⅝	78	100	Interboro Con. pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	...
57	60	100	Int. Agricultural pf.	59	59	59	59	+1⅝
111⅛	112¼	200	Int. Harvester, N.J.	111	111	111	111	...
18¼	18½	5,400	Int. Mer. Mar.	19	19	18½	18½	— ⅝
73	73½	5,700	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r.	74	74¼	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅝
194½	196	825	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs.	196½	196½	195	195	—1
108	110	10	I.Nickel pf.v. tr.cfs.	109	109	109	109	...
12⅝	12½	400	Int. Paper	12	12	12	12	...
49¼	49½	900	Int. Paper pf	49	49½	49	49⅜	+ ⅛
65	67½	100	Kan. C., P.S.& Gulf pf.	67	67	67	67	—1
31⅝	31½	400	Kansas City South.	31	31¼	31	31¼	+ ⅛
63¾	64	100	Kan. City South. pf.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅛
82	85	100	Kayser (J.) & Co.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	—2½
80½	81	800	Lackawanna Steel	81	81⅝	80½	80½	+ ⅛
14	14⅜	2,100	Lake Erie & West.	14	15¼	14	15	+2
36	38	900	Lake Erie & W. pf.	34⅝	38	34⅝	37½	+3½
82⅜	82¼	1,700	Lehigh Valley	81⅞	82¼	81½	82½	+ ⅝
94	96	100	Loose-W.Bis. 1st pf.	96⅛	96⅛	96¼	96¼	...
54	...	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	60	60	60	60	+5
75⅜	76	4,200	Maxwell Motors	76½	76½	74⅝	75⅝	— ¾
101½	101⅞	1,200	Max. Motors 1st pf.	101½	101½	101¼	101⅜	— ⅛
55	55½	2,200	Max. Motors 2d pf.	56⅜	56⅝	55	55⅜	—1⅝
61	63	600	May Dept. Stores	61¼	61½	61¼	61¼	—1⅝
105¼	105½	51,800	Mexican Petroleum	103⅜	106⅞	102⅜	105½	+2⅝
97½	98	300	Mex. Petroleum pf.	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	34¾	4,150	Miami Copper	34⅝	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
15½	16	1,350	Minn. & St. Louis	15¼	16	15¼	15½	+1
124	125	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122½	124	122½	124	+1
15¼	17	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	4	800	Missouri Pacific	4	4	4	4	...
79	80	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	+ ⅛
108¼	110¼	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf.	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
29	29¾	100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	29	29	29	29	...
66¼	66¾	2,300	Nat. Lead Co.	65¾	66½	65¾	66⅛	+ ⅜
110	113	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	110	110	110	110	—2
		100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	16	600	Nevada Con. Cop.	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
136⅝	139⅝	500	N. Y. Air Brake	136⅞	137½	136½	136⅞	+ ⅛
107⅛	107½	45,200	N. Y. Central	105¾	107½	105¾	107½	+1⅝
45⅝	47	1,300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	43½	46⅝	43½	46⅝	+3½
...	...	45	do. odd lot	43	43	43	43	...
83	86	200	N.Y.,C.& St. L. 1st pf.	83	83	83	83	—1½
75¼	75⅝	1,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	74¾	75⅝	74¾	75¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	31	900	N. Y., Ont. & West	30½	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
122	122¼	4,600	Norfolk & Western	120⅜	122¼	120⅜	122½	+1⅝
72⅜	73	300	North American	73	73	72½	72⅝	+ ⅛
117	117½	2,900	Northern Pacific	116¾	117⅜	116⅜	117⅛	+1⅛
10⅜	10½	500	Ontario Mining	10½	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	2,400	Pacific Mail	11½	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
58⅞	59	4,350	Penn. R. R.	59	59¼	58⅝	59	+ ⅛
44⅜	45	900	Philadelphia Co.	45	45	45	45	+ ½
80	81	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	81	81	81	81	...
35⅜	35⅝	1,300	Pittsburgh Coal	35½	36	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	50	do., odd lot	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	...
112	112½	1,400	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	111½	112	111½	112	+1
64	65	100	Pressed Steel Car	65	65	65	65	+1⅜
165	165¾	100	Pullman Co.	165¾	165¾	165¾	165¾	— ⅜
4¼	5	200	Quicksilver	4¼	4¼	4½	4½	— ⅛
4	5½	100	Quicksilver pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	—1⅛
44	45	100	Railway Steel Sp.	44	44	44	44	...
25½	25⅝	8,120	Ray Con. Copper	25	25⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
82¼	82⅝	9,900	Reading	81½	82⅝	81⅝	82⅝	+1
54⅞	55¼	8,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	54¼	55¼	54¼	55	+ ⅝
109¾	110¼	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	109¼	110¼	109¼	110¼	+ ⅛
...	...	700	Rock Island Co. pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾	...
5	5	500	St. Louis & San F.	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
7	7¼	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6¾	7¼	6½	7¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	18	300	Seaboard Air Line	18	18	18	18	— ⅛
39½	40	300	Seab. Air Line pf.	39¾	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
184½	184½	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	184½	184½	183¾	183¾	+ ⅛
62¼	62⅞	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	62	62	62	62	...
62¼	62⅞	25	do., odd lot	63	63	63	63	...
102¾	102½	14,800	Southern Pacific	100⅝	102½	100⅝	102⅜	+1⅜
22⅞	23	4,100	Southern Railway	23	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
62	62¼	700	So. Railway pf.	61⅝	62	61⅝	62	+ ⅛
167¼	169	9,520	Studebaker Co.	169	169	166¾	167¾	— ⅞
112⅝	113	200	Studebaker Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	...
60	60¼	6,400	Tennessee Copper	60⅝	61¼	60	60⅝	+ ⅝
281	282	1,700	Texas Co.	233½	238¾	229⅞	230	—1⅝
14⅝	16	200	Texas & Pacific	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
60⅝	60¾	8,600	Third Avenue	59⅜	60¾	59⅜	60⅝	+ ⅜
5	6	100	Tol. St. L. & West	7	7	7	7	...
95	97	100	Twin City R. T.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+1⅛
95	97	70	do., odd lot	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	...
138¼	138⅝	8,800	Union Pacific	137¼	138⅝	137	138⅝	+1½
83	83½	200	Union Pacific pf.	83½	83½	83	83	— ½
83	83¼	70	do., odd lot	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	...
9¼	9¾	3,700	United Cigar Stores	9⅜	9½	9¼	9¼	...
147½	148	400	United Fruit Co. x d.	148	148	147½	147⅝	...
21	21¼	200	United Rys. Invest.	21¼	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
23½	24	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	24	24	24	24	+ ½
47½	51	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	50	50	50	50	—1
131	131¼	23,260	U. S. Indus. Alco.	125¾	131¼	124⅜	131	+6¾
3½	4	600	U. S. Red. & Ref.	3½	4	3½	4	— ⅛
54½	54⅝	200	U. S. Rubber	54½	54½	54½	54⅝	+ ⅛
109½	109¾	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	— ⅜
86¾	86⅞	61,800	U. S. Steel	86¼	86⅞	86¼	86⅞	+ ⅞
116⅜	117	500	U. S. Steel pf	116⅜	116⅞	116⅜	116⅞	...
80¼	80⅝	12,500	Utah Copper	80¼	80⅝	80¼	80½	+1
47	47⅞	2,400	Va.-Car. Chemical	47	48	46⅞	47⅞	+ ⅞
15⅞	16⅛	3,700	Wabash	15⅝	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
44	46¼	2,700	Wabash pf.	45½	46¼	45	46¼	+1¼
29½	29¾	1,800	Wabash pf. B.	29½	29½	28⅝	29¼	+ ¼
126	130	100	Wells Fargo Exp.	126½	126½	126½	126½	—8½
31¾	32¼	100	Western Maryland	32	32	32	32	+ ⅝
86⅜	87	100	Western Union Tel.	87	87	87	87	...
69	69¼	9,800	Westingh. E. & M.	68⅝	69¾	68¾	69	+ ⅛
16¼	18	500	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	15¼	16¼	15¼	16¼	+1½
5⅝	6	700	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	5	5⅞	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
238	243	100	Willys-Overland	240	240	240	240	—2½
112⅜	113½	25	Willys-Overland pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	...
119¾	120	3,000	Woolw. (F.W.,) Co	119¾	120½	119¾	119⅞	+ ⅛
122	124	300	Woolworth pf.	123	123	123	123	+ ⅝

EXCHANGES MERRY TODAY.

Lots of Christmas Cheer Bubbling in Wall Street This Season.

The stock exchanges are to make merry this afternoon, and the trader who wants to execute an order in the last hour will have to send messengers after some one to take the other end. Both the Big Board and the Consolidated are planning to give rein to the exuberance that is bubbling in several hundred members. The Stock Exchange celebration will be informal, starting on the floor and continuing after 3 o'clock in the luncheon club on the seventh floor.

Work of decorating the board room of the Consolidated was finished yesterday. Flags and the national coat of arms, with wreaths and long streamers of the national colors, have made the interior a brilliant spot. "The full [so described in the publicity man's program] Twenty-second Regiment Band of forty pieces is to furnish the music for the celebration."

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS.

Authoritative articles on currency, commerce, stock and bond fluctuations. Open Security Market. The Annalist every Monday. 10 cents; $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Christmas Where the Money Is.

On every corner in the financial district yesterday stood either a seedy Santa Claus, with a beard once white but now badly soiled, or a woman in Little Red Riding Hood costume ringing bells to catch the attention of passers-by for a wooden chimney or a red tea kettle lined with coins. At intervals of ten feet on each side of the busier thoroughfares fakers offered monkeys that climb strings or dogs that turn somersaults. Blue clad messenger boys hurried along with arms under piles of boxed cigars and stood in line before bank windows waiting for bundles of new gold coins.

The telephone booths on the floor of the Stock Exchange were almost hidden under streamers and holiday green, and the big punch bowl in the luncheon club was polished until it glistened. Bootblacks, elevator runners, carriers, and scrubwomen passed cards around wishing the reader a Merry Christmas.

It is a Merry Christmas in the caverns that separate the tall office buildings south of Fulton Street, the merriest in a long, long time, for money, so scarce a year ago, has been pouring into banks and brokers' offices at an unprecedented rate.

Even the stock market seemed to have caught the spirit in the air yesterday, for issues long dormant got under way once more and many customers who had long been tied up with securities got an opportunity to get out. There will not be much business today in some lines, but the restaurants have hunted cases of champagne out of their dusty recesses below ground and have stacked them up against the hour when Tom, Dick, and Harry, arm in arm, call it a day and sally forth to wish their friends a prosperous New Year.

***

Copper Continues Upward.

Copper sold in round amounts yesterday at 21 cents a pound, and it was reported in the late afternoon that one agency had placed a substantial amount at 21¼ cents. Bidding for the metal was said to be excited, with domestic consumers showing great anxiety to get contracts closed for delivery in the early Spring.

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225,000	Buffalo, N. Y.	3.90%
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100,000	Jefferson Co., N. Y.	4.00%
150,000	Yonkers, N. Y.	4.00%
120,000	Akron, Ohio	4.10%
12,000	Peekskill, N. Y.	4.10%
34,000	Plattsburg, N. Y.	4.10%
100,000	New York City	4.15%
40,000	Dallas, Texas	4.25%
10,000	Fort Edward, N. Y.	4.25%
47,000	Solvay, N. Y.	4.25%
25,000	Southampton, N. Y.	4.25%

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Union Pacific
The third installment of our railroad editor's review of the Union Pacific appears in the current issue of The Financial World. The writer who has an intimate knowledge of the financial and physical possibilities of this property in this installment touches upon another phase of business which has contributed so largely to the success attained by this railroad system.
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MAY ISSUE BONDS TO GET NEW FUNDS

Democratic Leaders Discuss the Panama Canal Securities as Solution of Nation's Problem.

CAN PUT OUT $240,000,000

Income Tax Modification and Tax on Inheritances Also Considered Stamp Opposition to New Imposts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The sale of Panama Canal bonds, modification of the income tax, and a tax on inheritances, are three revenue producing plans now receiving the attention of the Ways and Means Committee, which faces the necessity of raising additional funds.

Representative Cordell Hull, author of the income tax section of the Underwood law, was engaged today in an investigation of the merit of each suggestion. Mr. Hull will spend practically the entire Christmas recess of Congress at this task, which was assigned to him because of his reputation as the income tax expert of the Ways and Means Committee.

That the Democrats may decide to sell Panama Canal bonds, in spite of the President's hint that the country should pay as it goes in providing for a national defense, was admitted tacitly by a Democratic leader today. It was asserted that the sale of bonds may be justified on the ground that this Government has invested millions in the Panama Canal and is entitled to a return of at least a part of the investment now that the Government is in need of funds.

The possibility of a sale of bonds is increased by the fact that there is much hostility in Democratic ranks to the additional taxes on gasoline, bank checks, pig iron, and fabricated steel, suggested in the President's address.

There is no concerted movement for the enactment of inheritance tax legislation, but Mr. Hull will be prepared early in January to lay before his colleagues an analysis of the revenue-producing qualities of such legislation. The inheritance tax laws of various European countries and the States are now being studied by Mr. Hull.

The author of the income tax law, it is understood, believes that the measure may be amended so as to produce about $65,000,000 more than at present. It is realized, however, that any modification which touches smaller incomes will be exceedingly unpopular, and if the law is amended the increased burden of taxation probably will apply mainly to incomes or five figures.

The Democratic leaders of the House are not unalterably opposed to the sale of Panama Canal bonds, and of the several revenue plans suggested this seems much in favor. Members of the Ways and Means Committee have obtained within the last week information from the Treasury Department regarding the sale of bonds. The Treasury Department reported that of the entire issue authorized only $184,631,980 have been sold within the last nine years. There are outstanding, autnorized but not issued, $240,000,000 at 2 per cent.

It is asserted that out of the ordinary receipts of the Treasury toward the construction of the canal the sum of $222,000,000 has been paid. The Democrats are now considering the force of an argument that it is only fair that the Treasury should be reimbursed and the Panama Canal, which is to be used by future generations, shall "pay its own way." Discussing such a suggestion today a Democratic leader said:

"The revenue situation remains up in the air, but it is certain that no matter what direct taxes are levied they will not be popular. The figures show that we have an investment of more than $200,000,000 in the Panama Canal. It was the intent of Congress all along to have bonds pay the way of this undertaking and the annual reports of Republican Secretaries of the Treasury have urged from time to time the sale of these bonds to replenish the Treasury. More than $130,000,000 worth were sold.

"Now that the country is in need of revenue for national defense it can be fairly argued that the time has arrived to get back some of the money expended from the ordinary receipts of the Government in constructing the canal, which will be used by taxpayers who eventually will redeem the bonds.

"The income tax may be amended to produce considerably more revenue—just how has not been worked out. There are also revenue-producing qualities in an inheritance tax, and the availability of such suggestions will be considered in connection with the proposal to sell bonds. The Ways and Means Committee expects to consider the several suggestions as soon as the revenue needs of the Government are ascertainable, and it can be said now that the bond issue appeals to many members of Congress as the best solution of the extraordinary problem presented."

From Republican sources it was gathered that the minority would oppose practically any revenue bill advanced by the majority. The Republican view will be that with a protective tariff heroic revenue measures and direct taxes would be unnecessary.

It is apparent that it will be exceedingly difficult to put through Congress legislation imposing additional stamp taxes. The suggested tax on gasoline has practically no support, nor is there general sympathy with the proposal to levy a heavy tax on pig iron and fabricated steel.

The members of the "small army and navy" contingent in the House are lining up for an excise tax on war munitions. It is regarded as doubtful, however, that such a bill would receive sufficient support, and it will probably be opposed as similar to class legislation.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$12,446,122	$93,123,004
Ordinary internal rev.	25,187,371	182,408,908
Income tax	229,225	13,952,622
Miscellaneous	3,392,790	20,061,794
Total receipts	$41,855,737	$310,142,319
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. rec'ts	7,931,948	51,099,115
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	9,246,153	50,649,437
Expenditures	49,787,685	361,241,434

DIVIDENDS.

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL SALES CO.
New York, December 23d, 1915.
The Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. ($1.25 per share,) payable January 15, 1916, to those stockholders of the Company who are holders of full share certificates of stock, registered on the Company's books at the close of business January 6th, 1916. Checks will be mailed.
W. J. BURTON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN PIANO COMPANY,
437 Fifth Ave., New York.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company on December 22nd, 1915, the 31st quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred Stock was declared payable January 1st, 1916, to Stockholders on record of December 22nd, 1915. Transfer books closed December 22nd, 1915, at 2:15 P. M. and reopened on January 3rd, 1916, at 10 A. M.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.
New York, December 21st, 1915.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after January 3d, 1916. The transfer books will remain closed from December 23d until that date.
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY.
New York, December 23, 1915.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend on the Capital Stock of this Company of THREE PER CENT. (75 Cents Per Share,) payable January 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Monday, January 3, 1916.
FRANK H. RUDE, Treasurer.

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR CO.
37 Wall Street, New York.
The Board of Directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock of this Company, payable January 3, 1916, to all stockholders of record at the close of business December 24, 1915.
HENRY P. DU BOIS, Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Throughout the entire session a good tone showed in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The leading stocks in many instances closed at their best figures for the day. United States Steel common was a case in point, reflecting a gradual strengthening, its opening price of 80⅛, which was the same as its closing on Wednesday, proved its lowest and it closed at 86⅞, its highest. The railroad group was particularly firm in the final dealings, with Union Pacific, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Reading, and Erie scoring substantial gains.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Alaska Gold	25¼	25¼	25	25
80	Allis-Chal. pf	32½	32¾	32½	32¾
40	Am. B. Sugar	69½	69¾	69½	69¾
1,140	Am. Can	60⅝	61	60½	60¾
100	Am. C. & F'y	78	78	78	78
40	Am. Linseed	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
660	Am. Loco	69¼	70½	69¼	69¾
3,280	Am. Smelt	105⅝	106⅝	105¼	105¼
3,570	Anaconda Cop.	88⅝	89½	88⅝	89⅛
140	At., T. & S. F.	105⅝	106⅛	105⅛	106⅛
1,450	Baldwin Loco.	117	118¾	116½	117¼
80	Balt. & Ohio	92¾	93⅞	92¾	93⅞
70	Batopilas	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
40	Butte & Sup.	67	67	67	67
1,120	Cal. Petroleum	32⅜	32⅜	31⅝	32
10	Canadian Pac.	181	181	181	181
50	Cent. Leather	53½	53½	53⅝	53½
200	Ches. & Ohio	62	63	62	63
40	C., M. & St. P.	94	94½	94	94½
150	Chi., R. I. & P.	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½
240	Chino Copper	54⅜	55½	54⅝	55
240	Col. F. & Iron	51½	52	51⅝	51⅝
370	Coal Products	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾
220	Crucible Steel	74½	74½	73⅝	73⅝
1,160	Dist. Securities	47½	49¼	47½	49
1,500	Erie	41½	42¼	41¼	48¼
40	Goodrich Co.	73⅝	73⅝	72¾	72¾
200	Gt. North. Ore	48½	48½	48⅝	48⅜
80	Guggenh'm Ex.	78½	79½	78⅞	79
840	Inspirat'n Cop.	45⅝	45⅞	45½	45½
30	Interboro Con.	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21⅜
160	Int. M. M., t.r.	18⅝	18½	18¼	18½
50	Int. Paper	12½	12¾	12¼	12½
50	Lacka. Steel	81	81⅝	81	81⅜
50	Lehigh Val.	82½	82½	82½	82½
40	Maxwell Motor	76¾	76¾	75	75
9,300	Mexican Pet.	103⅞	107¼	103	105¼
130	Miami Cop.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝
20	Nevada Con.	16½	16½	16¼	16¼
930	N. Y. Central	106½	107⅝	106	107½
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	75⅝	75⅝	75½	75½
20	N. Y., O. & W.	31¼	31¼	31	31
40	Nort. & West.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅜	120⅜
30	Nor. Pacific	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
270	Ontario Min.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅜
10	Pacific Mail	11¾	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
30	Pennsylvania	59¼	59¼	59⅛	59¼
40	Pitts. Coal	38	38	38	38
40	Pressed S. Car	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
340	Ray Copper	25⅛	25½	25¼	25½
870	Reading	81⅝	82½	81½	82½
30	Rep. I. & S.	54⅞	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝
300	S. Pacific	101¼	102¼	101¼	102¼
570	Studebaker	167⅞	168¼	166⅝	167
390	Tenn. Copper	60⅝	61¼	60¼	60¼
90	Texas Co.	233½	233⅝	233½	233⅝
560	Union Pacific	137	138½	137	138½
50	United Fruit	148	148	148	148
40	Un. Rys. Inv.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21¼
100	U. S. Rubber	54½	55	54½	54⅝
10,050	U. S. Steel	86⅛	86⅞	86¼	86⅞
360	Utah Copper	80	80½	80	80½
50	Va. Car. Ch.	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
20	Wabash pf. B	29½	29½	29¼	29½
40	West. Un. Tel.	87	87	87	87
750	Westing. Elec.	69¼	69¼	69	69⅛
42,700					

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	Atlanta	.21	.21½	.21	.21½
800	Booth	.40	.40	.40	.40
300	Jumbo Ext.	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
1,400	Kewanas	.20½	.21	.20½	.21
300	Mexican	.25	.25	.25	.25
300	Ophir	.20	.20	.20	.20
200	Ton. Belmont	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60
200	Ton. Ext.	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½	3.87½
4,700					

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Light & Traction	386	391
American Light & Traction pf.	110	114
Adirondack Electric Power	19	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	70	73
*American Gas & Electric	132	137
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Power & Light	71	71¼
†American Power & Light pf.	85	86½
American Public Utilities	38	42
†American Public Utilities pf.	72	75
American Waterworks & Electric	8	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	93
Cities Service	96½	98¼
Cities Service pf.	74	76
Colorado Power	25	25¼
Colorado Power pf.	95	98
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	59½	61
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85½	87
Consumers' Power Co. 5s, 1929	100	102
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.	92	95
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	96½
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	75	85
Electric Bond & Share pf.	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	80	85
Federal Light & Traction	9	12
Federal Light & Traction pf.	42	48
Gas & Electric Securities	98	103
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	75	85
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	85	87
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	53	58
Northern States Power	46	47
Northern States Power pf.	93½	95
Ozark Power & Wter	25	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	55½	56½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	89	90
Republic Railway & Light	20	22
Republic Railway & Light pf.	70	73
Southern California Edison	88½	89½
Southern California Edison pf.	99	100½
South. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	7½	8½
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30	31
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	10	10½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	43½	45
United Light & Rys.	45	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	73	75
Utah Securities	18	20
Western Power	17	18½
Western Power pf.	54½	55

*Par value, $50. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17¾	18¼	17¾	18¼
Atlantic Refining	685	690	685	690
Borne-Scrymser	285	295	285	295
Buckeye Pipe Line	112	115	112	115
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	275	280	275	280
Crescent Pipe Line	47	50	47	50
Cumberland Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	260	270	260	270
Galena Signal Oil	164	167	164	167
Galena Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	181	184	181	184
Indiana Pipe Line	112	115	112	115
Internat. Pet. Co.	13	13¼	13	13⅛
Nat. Transit	33	35	34	35
N. Y. Transit	230	235	230	235
Northern Pipe Line	105	110	105	110
Ohio Oil	185	187	185	187
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	69	71	69	71
Prairie Oil & Gas	435	440	437	440
Prairie Pipe Line	232	235	234	236
Solar Refining	320	325	320	325
Southern Pipe Line	230	235	235	240
South Penn. Oil	380	385	379	383
South West Penn.	130	135	133	137
Standard Oil of Cal.	380	385	385	388
Standard Oil of Ind.	545	550	545	548
Standard Oil of Kan.	475	485	475	485
Standard Oil of Ky.	355	360	355	365
Standard Oil of Neb.	355	360	355	365
Standard Oil of N. J.	553	558	552	555
Standard Oil of N. Y.	230	232	230	232
Standard Oil of Ohio	555	565	555	565
Swan & Finch	130	140	130	140
Union Tank	87	89	87	89
Vacuum Oil	234	237	234	237
Washington Oil	50	55	50	55

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	108	113	108	113
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	350	400	350	400
Johnson Tin F. & M.	150	175	150	175
J. S. Young	153	170	155	170
J. S. Young pf.	105	109	105	109
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	200	210	200	210
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	485	495	480	500
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	118	121	118	121

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.10	Jacket Con.	.14
Andes	.07	Julia	.01
Best & Belcher	.04	Mexican	.24
Caledonia	.40	Occidental Con.	.75
Challenge Con.	.02	Ophir	.22
Confidence	.24	Overman	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.18	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.40
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.55	Comb. Fraction	.07
Jim Butler	1.00	D'field B. E.	.04
McNamara	.03	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.15	Florence	.45
Mizpah Exten.	.22	G'field Consol.	1.05
Montana	.30	G'field Kewanas	.19
North Star	.14	G'field Merger	.16
Rescue Eula	.08	Jumbo Exten.	1.22½
Tonopah Exten.	3.00	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Nevada	.6.75	Silver Pick	.03
West End	.75	Spearhead	.11
		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.15
Atlanta	.21	Nevada Packard	.45
Booth	.37	Rochester Mines	.03
C. O. D.	.03	Round Mountain	.39

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	9¾	10	Findlay	3¾	4
Elkton	30⅞	30⅞	Jackpot	6¾	8
El Paso	70	80	McKinney	42	47
Golden C.	196	197	Portland	176	180
Gold Dol.	3	4	Vindicator	198	199
Isabella	19	19½	Rav. B. H.	2¼	3¾
Gold Soy.	5½	6¼			

HIGHER RATES IN THE WEST.

Commerce Commission Allows Further Freight Increases to Roads.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Further increases in freight rates were granted today by the Interstate Commerce Commission to railroads operating between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and the Rocky Mountains. The new tariffs will affect shipments of agricultural implements, canned goods, and boots and shoes.

No estimate of the additional revenues the roads will derive from the advances is contained in the Commission's report on the case, but it will mount into the hundreds of thousands annually, despite the fact that numerous increases sought were denied.

Although there still is pending before the Commission proposed increases on a few other commodities, the general campaign of the Western roads to obtain higher rates on the more important commodities virtually is at an end. Both the case decided today and the one still pending are related to the so-called Western advance rate case. The first and most important part of this case was decided weeks ago, some increases being allowed and others refused, and a petition for its reopening recently was denied.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	6	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	4	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days 2@2¼
Ninety days 2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	2	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days 2¼@2¾ | 5 months 2¾@3
90 days 2¼@2¾ | 6 months 2¾@3
4 months 2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months 2¾@3 | 6 months 3 @3¼
60 to 90 days 2¾@3

Other Names.

4 months 3 @3½ | 6 months 3 @3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.72⅞	$4.72⅛	$4.72⅛	—.00⅛
Cables	4.73¾	4.73¼	4.73⅛	—.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close. Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.72⅛	4.73⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.855	5.845
95.28	Berlin	76.5625	76.625
20.29	Austria	13.35	13.30
19.20	Greece	19.05	19.10
26.79	Scandinavia	27.75	27.85
19.29	Spain	18.80	18.85
5.1826	Switzerland	5.265	5.253
40.19	Holland	43.25	43.3125
5.1826	Italy	6.57⅜	6.57
	China—		
	Hongkong	45.45	45.60
	Shanghai	61.00	61.125
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	..
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	..
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.75	41.875
32.44	Rio	23.50	23.625
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.62½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.69	$4.67	$4.67⅜	$4.65⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $370,840,636; balance, $33,636,736; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,234,263.

The local banks have gained $2,163,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 15⅝c premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 25 13-16d, off ⅛d; New York, 54c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 41¾c.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of December show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Twenty-seven roads	$12,539,092	+$3,522,470
One road	646,702	— 11,779
Total (28 roads)	13,185,794	+ 3,510,691

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Mileage	10,940	10,550	390
Freight rev.	$8,932,232	$6,575,481	$2,356,751
Passenger rev.	3,683,134	2,691,572	991,562
Tot. op. rev.	13,752,948	10,246,764	3,506,184
Maint. of way	1,629,952	1,175,068	454,884
Maint. of equip	1,857,269	1,444,225	413,044
Transp. exp.	4,063,385	3,577,020	486,315
Tot. op. exp.	8,348,099	6,899,282	1,448,727
Taxes	626,050	553,810	72,240
Op. income	4,777,993	2,791,646	1,986,347

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CENTRAL STATES ELECTRIC CORPORATION for November. (Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.)—

Gross	392,188	377,524	14,665
Net after tax.	199,843	195,986	3,857
Sur. aft. chgs., pref. divs., amort. and depre'tion	123,189	124,132	*943
11 mos. gross	3,941,765	3,848,827	92,938
Net after tax	2,021,894	1,857,313	164,581
Sur. aft. chgs., pref. divs., amort. and depre'tion	1,194,969	1,041,919	153,050
12 mos. gross	4,348,881	4,249,870	99,012
Net after tax	2,111,085	2,008,440	102,624
Sur. aft. chgs., pref. divs., amort. and depre'tion	1,686,102	1,583,955	102,147
Bal. aft. dep.	1,245,212	1,158,969	86,243

GREAT WESTERN POWER SYSTEM for November—

Gross	302,160	228,701	73,459
Net after tax.	197,864	167,989	29,874
Total income	214,556	181,803	32,751
Sur. aft. chgs.	98 572	78,380	20,192
12 mos. gross	2,972,153	2,680,448	291,704
Net after tax.	2,055,781	1,791,824	263,956
Total income	2,258,881	1,010,370	248,510
Sur. aft. chgs.	973,613	808,785	164,828
Bal. after divs. on Cal. Elec. Generating	823,613	658,785	164,828

PHILADELPHIA CO. for November—

Gross	2,215,357	1,987,907	227,360
Net	1,004,212	748,722	255,490
8 mos. gross	16,208,354	15,632,345	556,000
Net	6,855,147	5,416,447	1,438,700

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.20
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.35	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.55	4.40
Car., Cl. & Ohio	1916-'24	5	4.85	4.65
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.55	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Chi., Ind. & L.	1916-'23	4½	4.70	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

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Aeolian Weber P. & P.
American Chicle
Amer. Gas & Electric
Bucyrus Co.
Continental Insurance
Childs Restaurant
Du Pont Powder
E. W. Bliss Co.
Empire Steel & Iron
Fidelity Phenix Insurance
Great Northern Paper
Gray Nat'l Telautograph
German-American Insurance
Germania Fire Insurance
Hercules Powder
Interborough Rapid Transit
Ingersoll Rand
New York Shipbuilding
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Phelps Dodge & Co.
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Atlantic & Danville 1st 4s, 1948
Philadelphia Co. 5s, 1922
Rogers Brown Iron 1st 5s, 1918
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Wide Price Changes in a Few of the Curb Stocks—Bonds Active and Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 859,055 shares of stock and $684,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 78,790; oils, 13,875, and mining, 266,890. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	A. R., Inc., w.i.	60½	60¾	60½	60¾
165	Am. I. Co., w. i., 10% pd....	15	16	15	16
200	A. G. & W. I. S. S.	31	31	30¾	30¾
535	‡Can. C. & F..	91	91	87	87
750	†C. C. & F. pf.	106	106	104	104
2,500	C. N. G. C....	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
2	Carbon Steel...	65	65	65	65
500	‡Car. L. & P..	6½	6½	6¼	6¾
2,500	†C. M. C. Co...	135	135	127	130
2,000	Corp. of R. & H.	5¾	5½	*5	5¾
265	Driggs-Seabury	142½	142½	141	141
1,100	Driggs-S., rts..	27	29	26	29
725	Emerson Phon.	14¼	14¾	14¼	14⅝
200	F.D.& C., w. i.	46	46¼	46	46¼
1,100	Hartman Corp.	76½	77½	76¾	77½
2,980	H. & B. C. Co.	56	59½	56	58
10	‡Hendee Mfg..	29½	29¼	29¼	29½
170	‡H. & A. A..	56	58	56	57
10	Int. A. & F....	28½	28½	28½	28½
9,000	‡Inter. M. Ma..	18	18¾	18	18¾
500	‡Int. M. M. pf.	73¾	73¾	73	73¼
800	‡Int. N., new..	49½	49¾	49¾	49¾
9,200	Inter. Rubber..	14	15¼	14	15¼
220	J. T. pf., w. i..	90¼	90¼	90¼	*90¼
5,000	Kath. B. pf....	21	*21½	19½	20
460	‡Key. Ordnance	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
1,750	Lee Tire.....	46	49½	46	48½
600	Manhat. Transit	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾
200	Marconi of Am.	3½	3½	3¼	3½
1,000	‡Maxim Mun..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
12,800	‡Midvale Steel.	73½	74¾	73½	74¾
2,800	‡Nevins Elec..	½	¾	½	¾
1,000	Peerless T. & M.	*37	*37	35	35½
1,855	‡Poole E. & M.	118	*126	117	125
225	Reo Motor	35	*35	33	35
800	‡St. Jo. Lead.	13¾	13¾	13½	13½
1,400	‡S. S. Kresge, w. i.	17	17	16½	16¾
2,700	Submar. Boat, v. t. ctfs....	45	45½	44½	44½
100	Steel Radiatn..	68	68	68	68
200	Tobacco Prod..	32	32½	32	32¼
500	Triangle Film, v. t. ctfs....	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
1,300	‡U. Fruit rts..	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
2,000	U. Prof. Shar..	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¼
1,150	‡U.S. Lt. & H..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	‡U.S.L.& H.pf.	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4¾
4,000	WhiteMot., w.i.	53¼	53½	52¾	53
1,438	World Film...	3⅝	3⅝	3	3½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
107	Natl. Transit..	33½	33	33½	— ½
140	Ohio Oil 187	186	187	..	..
220	Penn. Mex. Oil	71	70	70	— ½
5	Prairie O. & G.	438	438	438	— 1
65	Prairie Pipe L.	234	233	233	— 3
115	S. O. of Cal...	384	380	380	— 6
72	S. O. of N. J.	558	554	555	+ 1
1	S. O. of N. Y.	232	232	232	+ 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

100	Chalmers Oil..	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
1,500	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.) ..	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
1,000	‡Houston Oil..	23½	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
3,700	Mex. Petroleum	23	21⅝	22½	+ ⅝
50	‡Midwest Ref.	59	59	59	..
4,100	Supul. O. & R.	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
900	Sup. O. & F. pf	8¼	7⅞	8	— ¼
200	‡Vent. Con. Oil	11	11	11	..
1,100	‡Victoria Oil..	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	††Alta-Con. M.	15	15	15	15
1,200	††Amer. Com..	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
2,500	††Atlanta	21½	21½	21½	21½
400	Big L. Devel...	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	††Booth	39	39	39	39
13,800	Braden Cop....	16½	16¾	16½	16¾
1,400	Butte Cop. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¼
100	Butte & N. Y.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
150	‡Calav. Cop...	3	3	3	3
4,200	†Caledonia	83	88	83	88
1,800	‡Canada Cop...	2	2¼	2	2¼
5,000	†Cashboy	6	6	6	6
710	Cer. de P. Cop.	38	38	37½	37½
4,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1,300	‡Con. Cop. M..	2	2¼	2	2
700	Cons. Nev.-U..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	††Emma Cop..	18	18	18	18
7,200	††Fed. Res. M.	18	20	18	19
24,700	First Nat. Cop.	6¾	7¾	6¾	7¼
1,000	Goldfield Cons.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,500	††G'field Mer..	16	16½	15½	16
415	‡Hecla Mining	3⅜	*3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
14,600	Howe Sound...	5	5¾	5	5¼
200	††Inter. Mines.	22	22	22	22
500	††Iron Blossom	1	1	1	1
650	††Jim Butler...	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
6,500	Jumbo Exten...	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50,000	Kerr Lake Cop.	5¼	5½	5¼	5¾
200	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
200	††Kewanas	20	21	20	21
200	La Rose	¾	¾	¾	¾
500	Magma Copper	15¼	15½	15¼	15½
2,100	Mason Valley..	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
800	‡Majestic Min..	1½	1½	1½	1½
1,200	†McKin.-Dar'h.	52	52	50	50
2,200	Mines of Am..	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	††Mont. Consol.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
6,500	††Mother Lode.	28	28	26	27
600	††Nat. Z. & L'd	2¼	2⅜	2	2¼
3,625	New Utah Ring	*5¼	4¾	4¾	5¼
1,800	Niplas'g Mines	7⅞	8	7¾	7¾
3,000	‡Oro	5	5	5	5
12,900	Peterson Lake.	35½	37	35½	36
800	‡Ray Herc. M..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2,100	‡Rex Cons. M..	35	35	35	35
3,000	‡Roches. Mines	71	72	71	72
16,000	‡San Toy	19	19½	19	19
2,100	††Sand. Kend..	8	8	7	7
4,800	‡Santa Fe Min.	3¼	3⅞	3¼	3¾
9,000	Sev. Tr. Co'ln.	46	46	46	46
1,000	††Silver Pick..	7	7	7	7
3,000	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	Stewart	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
7,800	††Success M..	61	61	59	60
3,400	†Super. Min...	33	33	32	33
210	‡Ton. Belmont.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
440	‡Ton. Exten...	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
450	Ton. Mining...	6¾	7	6¾	7
1,000	Ton. Jim. But.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,300	†Yankee G. M.	15	16	15	16
6,000	††U. S. Cont. M.	15	16	15	16
1,000	††W. E. Con..	78	80	78	80
2,500	††W. E. Exten.	2	3	2	3
850	‡Wh. K. C. pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2

BONDS.

$644,000	‡Balt. & Ohio new 5s.....	100⅝	100¼	100⅜	100¼
50,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	214	219	214	219

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. ‡Ex dividend.

Note—Wednesday low sale in S. S. Kresge was 16¼.

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INDUSTRIALS.

	Dec. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Dec. 22. Bid.	Asked.
A.G. & W.I. S. S. pf. 46	46½	46	46½	
Bankers Disab. Corp.	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾
Br.-Am. Tob. Co., or.	14½	15¼	14¾	15½
B.-A. Tb. Co., or. br.	15	16	15	16
Carbon Steel	68	75	68	75
Lima Loco.	23	25	23	25
Mutual Pr. Sharing..	9	9½	9	9½
Cactus C. M. Co., (a prospect)		1¼	..	1¼
Tri-Bullion	⅝	¾	⅝	¾

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s 275	325	275	325	
Howe Sound 6s.....	85	95	85	95
M. Rumely 6s.....	88	91	88	91

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives.....100	110	107	115	
Aetna Explos. pf....	84	88	89½	92
Atlas Powder.....260	270	265	275	
Atlas Powder pf.....	97	100	97	100
Babcock & Wilcox....125	135	125	135	
†Bliss, (E. W.) 375	395	385	405	
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	73	83	73	83
Can. Fdries & Forg..200	225	218	230	
Canadian Explos'ves..380	415	380	415	
Can. Explosives pf...100	110	100	110	
Colt's Arms.....870	890	875	900	
Du Pont Powder, new.880	890	880	890	
Du Pont Powder pf.. 99	103	99	103	
Hercules Powder 375	390	375	390	
Hercules Powder pf..110	120	112	116	
Marlin Arms Co..... 36	40	36	40	
Marlin Arms Co. pf.. 84	88	84	88	
Niles-Bement-Pond ..190	195	185	195	
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.100	104	100	104	
Savage Arms 485	495	485	495	
Scovill Mfg. Co.....480	500	480	500	
Winch. Rptg. Arms.2,675	2,750	2,575	2,750	

*Ex 12½ per cent.

WANTED
$100,000 *(or any part)*
Kas. & Colo. Pac.
6s of 1938
Regular Bonds or Franklin Trust Co. certificates.
Offerings wanted
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

FOR SALE
Chatta'ga Ry. & Lt. 5s, 1956
Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Rector 9981.
Private Phones to Philadelphia and Boston.

ANGLO-FRENCH LOAN CALL.

National City Bank Establishes Two New High Records.

The Anglo-French Loan Commission has issued a call for 15 per cent. on the depository banks, payable at the National City Bank on Jan. 4. This makes a total of 75 per cent. of the $500,000,000 loan proceeds which the banks have so far been called upon to pay over to the commission.

The National City Bank established two new high records yesterday. Its debit balance at the Clearing House was $37,916,000. The previous high record was that of the National Bank of Commerce, which had a debit balance of $37,661,000 on Oct. 3, 1905. The National City's balance was said to be due to an unusual shifting of accounts in connection with various international transactions.

The other record made by the National City was in its net deposits, which reached a new high figure yesterday at $491,000,000.

REBUYING BONDS IN FRANCE.

Southern Pacific Takes Up $48,262,548 Central Pacific 4s.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announced yesterday that they had completed negotiations in Paris, for the account of the Southern Pacific Company, for the acquisition of bonds of the Central Pacific Railway Company 4 per cent. European loan of 1911, guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Company. There are outstanding 250,000,000 francs of this issue.

This issue is callable in 1921 or after. If most of the bonds outstanding are turned in under the offer, the Southern Pacific Company will make a new issue of American bonds to provide funds for retiring the French issue. In dollars, the bonds sold in France are equivalent to $48,262,548. This is the fourth case of a repurchase of American railroad bonds placed abroad owing to the war.

Drug Merger Meeting Goes Over.

The special meeting of stockholders of the Riker & Hegeman Company, to consider a merger with the United Drug Company, was postponed yesterday until Jan. 24, the second postponement. "The adjournment for another month," said Isaac H. Levy, of counsel for the company, "is to perfect certain preliminary steps. There have also been delays in the transfer of licenses, leases, &c. Enough stock has been deposited to insure the combination."

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	38.00	....	38.50	....
Lead	5.40	....	5.40*	....
Spelter	17.02½	....	17.55	....
Antimony	38.50	39.50	38.00	39.00
Quicksilver $130.00		....	$130.00	....
Aluminium	*53.00	56.00	*53.00	56.00
Iron No. 2 X fdy.	19.00	19.50	19.00	19.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 21@21¼c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Wed'day. £.	s.	d.	Tuesday. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	84	2	6	82	15	0
Copper, futures	84	5	0	82	15	0
Tin, spot	166	0	0	166	0	0
Tin, futures	167	0	0	167	0	0
Spelter	29	0	0	30	0	0
Lead	29	0	0	29	0	0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Shipbldg.	35⅝	35¾	35¾	35¾
200	Chi. Pn. Tool.	78¼	78¼	78	78½
45	Chi. Rys. S. 2.	19	19	19	19
10	Com. Edison..	143¼	143¼	143¼	143¾
70	Mont. Wd. pf.	112	112	112	112
10	Pac. Gas	57	57	57	57
195	People's Gas..	110	110½	110	110½
20	Quaker Oats .	309	309	309	309
25	Quaker O. pf..	108	108	108	108
911	Sears, Roeb..	184	185	183¾	184
20	Sears, Roe. pf.	126	126	126	126
3,855	St. Warner ...	85⅝	89¼	85¾	89¼
48	Swift & Co....	126	126	125½	126
1,060	Union Carbide.	172	180	172	178

BONDS.

$1,000	Chi. Gas 5s...	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1,000	City Rys.	99½	99½	99½	99½
5,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97⅝
8,000	Edison 6s	102½	102½	102⅝	102⅝
3,000	Morris 4½s ...	90	90	90	90

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Ahmeek	97½	98	97½	97½
3,245	Alaska Gold ..	25⅝	26	24⅞	25
1,100	Allouez	60	62	60	61¼
3,145	Am. Zinc	69¼	69⅝	68¼	68¾
332	Anaconda	89⅜	89⅞	89½	89⅝
625	Ariz. Com. ...	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
25	Butte Apex S..	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
120	Butte-Balak ..	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,275	Butte & Sup..	67¼	67¾	66¾	66⅞
1,543	Cal. & Ariz...	70¼	70½	70	70½
91	Cal. & Hecla.	560	565	560	560
180	Centennial	18	18	17½	18
88	Chino	54¼	54⅝	54½	54⅝
100	Cliff	2½	2½	2½	2½
2,501	Copper Range.	59½	61½	59½	61
25	Daly West	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
25	Daly West	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1,695	Shattuck	33	33	34½	35
520	South Lake ..	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
500	South Utah ..	35c	35c	35c	35c
1,476	St. Mary's ...	60	64	60	64
350	Sup. & Bos...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
605	Superior Cop...	27½	27½	27	27¼
827	Tamarack	49½	50	47	50
3,627	Trinity	9⅜	11	9⅜	10⅜
500	Tuolumne	35c	35c	35c	35c
7,492	U. S. Smelting	49¼	50	49	50
280	U. S. Sm. pf..	49¼	50	49¼	50
550	Utah Apex ..	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
330	Utah Cons. ...	13	13¾	13	13¾
450	Utah Copper..	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
85	Victoria	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
230	Wolverine	60	61	60	60¾

RAILROADS.

12	Boston Elev..	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
55	Boston & Me..	33⅝	34	33¾	34
10	Boston & Prov.	228	230	228	230
3	Fitchburg pf..	71½	71½	71½	71½
115	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	73	75¼	75	75¼
12	Old Colony	152	152	152	152
13	W. End St. RR	65	65½	65	65½

MISCELLANEOUS.

14	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	98	98¼	98	98¼
2	Amoskeag pf..	100½	100½	100½	100½
80	Am. Sugar pf..	118	118	118	118
822	Am. T. & T...	128¼	128¾	128¼	128¾
40	A., G. & W. I.	31¾	31¾	31	31
20	A., G. & W. I. pf.	46	46	45½	45½
10	E. Bost. Land	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
12	Edison	245	245	245	245
50	Mass. Gas	85	85	84½	85
15	McElwain pf..	100½	100½	100½	100½
16	Mergenthaler..	170	170	170	170
20	N. E. Teleph..	131	131	131	131
5	Pullman	165¼	165¼	165¼	165¼
20	Reece Button..	16	16	16	16
50	Swift & Co...	126	126	126	126
138	United Fruit..	148½	148½	147½	148
800	Un. Fruit rts.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Un. Shoe M...	51	51¼	50¾	50⅝
10	Un Sh. M. pf.	20	20	20	20
478	U. S. Steel....	86¼	86⅞	86¼	86⅝
50	U. S. Steel pf.	116½	116½	116¼	116½
9,134	Ventura Oil...	11¾	12	10¾	11¾
20	Western Union	87⅝	87¾	87⅝	87⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
2,000	Anglo-Fr. 5s..	94⅝	95	94⅝	94⅝
1,000	A., G. & W.I. 5s	77½	77½	77½	77½
10,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5,000	Cop. Range 5s	88	88	88	88
1,000	K. C. M. & B. inc. 5s	71	71	71	71
1,000	K. C. M., Ry. & B. 5s....	90	90	90	90
2,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	94	94	94	94
7,000	Miss. R. P. 5s	81	81½	81	81
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
5,000	Pond Creek 6s	94	94	94	94
1,000	Swift 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
56	Alabama Co ...	13½	13¾	13½	13¾
10	Ala. Co. 1st pf	50	50	50	50
2	A. C. Line....	118	118	118	118
80	Arundel & Co.	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼
248	Chalmers Oil..	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
300	Con. Power ...	115	115	115	115
64	Con. Power pf.	116	116	116	116
625	Cosden Oil	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¼
33	Davison Ch. pf.	220	220	220	220
500	Houston Oil...	24	24	24	24
418	Houston Oil pf	67½	68	67½	68
20	North. Central	83½	89½	89½	89½
140	Penn. W. & P.	73½	73½	73½	73¾
295	Poole Engin'g.	116¼	124½	116¼	124½
2,875	Sapulpa Oil ..	8¼	8¼	7⅞	7⅞
1,250	Sapul. Oil pf.	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
425	Un. Ry. & El.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
2,000	Wayland Oil..	4⅞	5	4⅞	5

BONDS.

$1,000	Ala. C. & I. 5s	75	75	75	75
10,000	A. C. L. cv. 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
200	City Balt. 4s'26	98	98	98	98
100	City of Balt. 3½s, 1940 ..	86½	86½	86½	86½
100	City of Balt. 3½s, 1930 ..	84	84	84	84
5,000	Con. P'r 4½s..	90½	90½	90¼	90¼
2,000	Davison Ch. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
2,000	Elkh'n Fuel 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
7,000	Elk. C. 6s, w.i.	97½	97½	97⅝	97½
1,000	Ga. S. & F. 5s.	103	103	103	103
9,000	Houston Oil dv ctfs.	82	82¼	82	82¼
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s..	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2,000	United Ry. & Elec. 1st 4s.	82⅜	83	82⅜	83
1,000	United Ry. & Elec. inc. 4s.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
19,000	United Ry. & Elec. fdg. 5s.	85¾	85¾	85	85

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
66	Am. Gas, N. J.	120	120¼	120	120¼
13	Am. Rys. pf...	94¾	94¾	94½	94½
245	Buff. & S. t.c.	42	42½	42	42
317	B. & S. pf., t.c.	58¾	59	58	59
5,395	Cambria Steel.	75¼	75¾	74⅝	74⅝
27	Elec. St. Bat.	64⅝	65	64⅝	65
23	Ins. C. of N.A.	25	25	25	25
2,968	L. Sup. Corp..	9⅜	10⅛	9⅜	9⅝
20	Lehigh Nav....	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
10	Lehigh Valley.	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
500	Leh. V. Tran..	18½	18¾	18½	18¾
292	Leh. V. Tr. pf.	38	38	38	38
872	Penn. R. R....	58⅞	59	58⅝	59
23	Penn. Salt. Mfg.	99	99	99	99
297	Penn. Steel pf.	82½	84	82½	84
135	Phila. Co.	44½	45	44½	44½
410	Phil. Co. cum. pf.	42¾	42¾	42½	42¾
904	Phila. Electric.	28¾	29	28¾	28¾
355	Phila. R. T., t.c.	19¾	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
20	Phila. Trac....	79½	79½	79½	79½
346	Reading	81⅝	82¼	81⅝	82⅛
1	Un. Cos., N. J.	225	225	225	225
99	Un. Gas Imp..	88¾

COTTON SLUGGISH IN NARROW MARKET

Trading Mostly Confined to Evening Up Over the Holiday Season.

SENTIMENT STILL BEARISH

High Cost of Shipments to Liverpool an Important Factor — Christmas Greetings Exchanged.

Cotton closed yesterday unchanged to 2 points lower in a dull and narrow market. About the only feature was liquidation of the January option, with trading largely of an evening up character over the holiday, which starts tomorrow. Liverpool will be closed today and until next Tuesday.

The early trading was characterized by a moderate slump, which sent January to 11.78 and March to 12.07. A recovery in the late trading caused a rise of 7@8 points.

Sentiment throughout the trade, and even in the South, continues very bearish. A telegram on the subject was received from Dallas, Texas, saying: "Freight situation serious and rates advancing. No room left for January and bookings are limited for this position. Very little obtainable for February and March, and this at ship's option. Not enough room to take care of any volume. Stocks at cotton presses show about 35 per cent. of last season. Figuring the crop at 70 per cent. of last season, this would leave 50 per cent. still to come forward."

Undoubtedly the chief bearish feature now is the high cost of landing cotton in Liverpool. Some of the local spot men yesterday figured that it cost 475 points, or $23.75 a bale, to get cotton from Texas to Liverpool. This includes the freight rate of $10 a bale, the loss in exchange, and the high insurance rates. This would mean that England would have to pay about 10 cents for cotton. It is natural that British importers should delay purchases and buy only from hand to mouth. It is assumed that Great Britain will take cotton from this country only when absolutely necessary, and then in small quantities. Letters arriving from Liverpool say cotton in Liverpool is practically cornered. There is a big demand for yarns in Manchester, but spinners are unwilling to pay the present importing prices.

The various holiday greetings have been exchanged among the various markets, with messages sent by the President of the New York Cotton Exchange to both Liverpool and New Orleans.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 7@12 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 5 points decline, 12.05c for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December..	11.85	11.76	11.84@11.85	11.85@11.86	Jan.
Jan.	11.88	11.78	11.85@11.86	11.87@11.88	March
March	12.17	12.07	12.14@12.15	12.16@12.17	May
May	12.40	12.30	12.38@12.40	12.39@12.40	July
July	12.55	12.43	12.54@12.55	12.54@12.55	Oct.
Oct.	12.26	12.18	12.25@12.27	12.25@12.26	

Total port receipts, 28,344 bales; last week, 89,577 bales; last year, 69,052 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	4,405	3,754	19,980
Galveston	10,511	....	19,647
Mobile	717	....	587
Charleston	603	716	4,067
Savannah	2,769	3,288	12,875
Wilmington	864	214	2,243
Norfolk	2,869	3,240	2,959

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	1,418	....	2,953
Memphis	4,216	....	4,075
St. Louis	226	....	3,645
Houston	7,590	10,526	15,219

Exports, 17,174; total thus far this season, 2,198,625; total last season, 2,333,034.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
500	Galveston	325,444	416,867
1,400	New Orleans	405,861	325,247
—	Mobile	29,699	51,488
311	Savannah	226,902	283,628
—	Charleston	102,611	125,920
—	Wilmington	33,930	42,430
837	Norfolk	129,414	72,582
892	Augusta	210,661	163,931
3,100	Memphis	294,734	269,082
—	St. Louis	15,126	33,251
4,563	Houston	233,225	171,641

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged at 7.63d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 6,000 bales. American, 1,000 bales. Market closed quiet and steady.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Exporters were again in the wheat market and it was estimated that sales during the day would probably aggregate about 1,500,000 bushels, including Manitoba, durume, and hard Winter wheat. Early in the day the market was feverish, and at one time showed declines of ¾c to ⅞c from the final of Wednesday, but during the afternoon leading houses were again on the buying side, and new high records for the season were established, and closing quotations were 2¼c to 3c net higher. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.89½, free on board, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.32, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.30¾, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December..	....	....	1.31⅛	1.28¾	1.34½
May	....	....	1.33⅝	1.30¾	1.37⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

December..	1.25	1.20⅜	1.24⅝	1.21⅝	1.28
May	1.26	1.22½	1.25⅝	1.23	1.29
July	1.16½	1.13⅝	1.16⅛	1.13⅝	1.19⅞

CORN.

The corn market was moderately active, and prices were firmer, closing with net gains of ⅜c to ⅞c. In the local market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December ..	71⅝	70	71⅛	70⅜	66¼
May	75⅝	73⅜	75	74⅛	72⅜
July	75¾	74⅛	75⅜	74½	73½

OATS.

The oats market was firmer in sympathy with wheat and corn and on reports that exporters had taken about 1,000,000 bushels late on Wednesday and yesterday. The local cash market was firm. No. 3 white quoted at 47@48c; No. 4 white, 46@47c; fancy clipped white, 50@51c; ordinary clipped white, 47@48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec. ...	42½	42	42½	42½	40¼
May ...	46	45¾	45⅞	45½	53½

PROVISIONS.

There was only a quiet trade in the market for hog products, and price changes were irregular. Pork showed considerable firmness, but lard and ribs were only about steady. Receipts of hogs at interior points were again large, and the hog market was dull and lower. Receipts at Chicago were 51,000 hogs; estimated for Friday, 27,000. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 16,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
January	9.57	9.57	9.57	9.60	10.32
May	9.87	9.85	9.87	9.87	10.55
Ribs—					
January	9.82	9.80	9.80	9.77	10.12
May	10.20	10.12	10.15	10.10	10.47
Pork—					
January	18.37	18.27	18.35	18.17	18.35
May	18.52	18.45	18.50	18.35	18.95

COTTONSEED OIL.

A liquidating movement occurred in the market for cottonseed oil and prices at the close were weak at net declines of 9 to 20 points.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	8.30@	8.41
December	8.39	8.37	8.30@8.35	8.50
January	8.41	8.35	8.31@8.33	8.41
February	....	....	8.30@8.33	8.41
March	8.40	8.30	8.31@8.32	8.40
April	....	....	8.32@8.35	8.44
May	8.49	8.40	8.41@8.42	8.50
June	8.45	8.45	8.43@8.45	8.52
July	8.56	8.50	8.50@8.51	8.59

COFFEE.

The coffee market was quiet, with sales of 13,000 bags, and prices were irregular, the near positions showing declines of 6@10 points, while the late months were unchanged to 4 points lower. Local spot prices were unchanged on the basis of 7¾c for Rio 7s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	6.45	6.45	6.44@6.46	6.54
January	6.54	6.50	6.48@6.50	6.54
February	....	....	6.54@6.56	6.58
March	6.60	6.60	6.60@6.61	6.62
April	....	....	6.62@6.64	6.65
May	6.68	6.67	6.67@6.68	6.68
June	....	....	6.71@6.73	6.72
July	6.78	6.78	6.75@6.77	6.76
August	....	....	6.79@6.81	6.79
September	6.85	6.84	6.83@6.85	6.83
October	....	..	6.87@6.89	6.89
November	....	..	6.92@6.94	6.95

SUGAR.

A pre-holiday spirit prevailed in the market for sugar futures and the volume of business was very light, total sales amounting to only 400 tons. The undertone was easier, however, owing to evidences of increased offerings, especially from Porto Rico, and at the close of the day values were 1 to 8 points net lower.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
December	....	....	3.75@3.90	3.80
January	3.64	3.64	3.62@3.64	3.68
February	....	....	3.34@3.36	3.38
March	3.34	3.33	3.32@3.34	3.36
April	..	..	3.37@3.39	3.39
May	..	..	3.42@3.44	3.43
June	..	..	3.45@3.47	3.47
July	..	..	3.48@3.50	3.51
August	..	..	3.53@3.55	3.55
September	..	..	3.57@3.59	3.59
October	..	..	3.61@3.63	3.62

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,693 packages. Wednesday's decline brought out a little more trading in the higher grades of fresh creamery and the market for such was steadier, no change in values, however. The secondary grades still quite plentiful and slow. Moderate business in storage creamery and prices a little unsettled. Renovated, ladles, and packing stock without further change. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34½@35c; higher scoring, 35½@36c; firsts, 28½@33½c; seconds, 26½@28c; thirds, 24½@25½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 29¼@30½c; higher scoring, 31@31¼c; firsts, 27@28c; seconds, 25@26½c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 27½@30c; common to fair, 23@27c; renovated, extras, 24½@25¼c; firsts, 23½@24c; lower grades, 21@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20½c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½@21c; current make, fine, 20½c; No. 2, 18½@20c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,722 cases. Fresh gathered eggs continue in large supply than needed and prices continue in buyers' favor. Advices of shipments in transit are irregular; the Central West, Kentucky, and Tennessee reporting rather light shipments, but there is a considerable increase from Southwestern points, and holders who have a surplus on hand are pressing stock for sale. Very little of the stock coming in is exceeding a range of 30@32c, and some very prime goods are obtainable at the latter figure. Storage eggs show an irregular tone; offerings are quite free, and the market barely steady; the quotations given cover the trading generally reported in regular channels, but to force sales some concessions would have to be made. Nearby white eggs are dull for the qualities generally offering and prices show further decline; there is but a light supply of uniformly large new-laid hennery stock, and occasional cases of such making at a slight premium, but the great bulk of the business is done from 43c to 46c downward. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 35@36c; extra firsts, 33@34c; firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 29@30c; thirds and poorer, 26@28c; checks, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20c; culls and inferior, 18@19c; Fall held, 23@30c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25@25½c; firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds or poorer, 17½@22c; dirties, 17@21c. State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 45@48c; ordinary to good, 35@44c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35@46; small whites, 36@40c; Western, gathered whites, 35@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 37@40c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 32@36c; nearby, refrigerator whites, 25@28c.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

45 Wall Street, December 21, 1915.

AN ELECTION for Trustees to supply the places of those whose terms of office expire, and for Inspectors of the next election ensuing thereafter, will be held at the office of the Company on the fourth day of January next, (the first Tuesday,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 9th, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York for the election of Directors will be held at its banking house, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M. FARIS R. RUSSELL, Cashier

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

New York, December 11th, 1915.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, Nassau and Pine Streets, Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 22, 1915.

A semi-annual dividend of 2% has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this bank, payable on and after Monday, January 3, 1916. Transfer books will remain closed from December 23, 1915, to January 3, 1916, both inclusive.

GEORGE E. HOYER, Cashier.

CITY OF ARECIBO, PORTO RICO.

Coupon No. 28, due January 1st, 1916, of the outstanding 6% Bonds of 1902, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Muller, Schall & Co., No. 45 William Street, New York City.

ENRIQUE LANDRON, Mayor of Arecibo, P. R.

FINANCIAL.

GULF AND SHIP ISLAND R. R. CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE REFUNDING AND TERMINAL FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

As provided in Section Seven of Article Two of the Mortgage securing the issue of bonds above described, the undersigned, the Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on January 7, 1916, for the sale to it of such bonds now held in the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 110 per cent. and accrued interest, to the amount of $89,-144.67, conditioned upon the payment to the undersigned of that amount on or before January 31, 1916, as provided in the said Mortgage.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, formerly New York Security and Trust Company, Trustee,

By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

December 6th, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Banking House, No. 192 Broadway, New York, on January 11th, 1916. Polls open from 12 Noon to 1 P. M.

B. L. HASKINS, Vice Pres. & Cashier

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 8TH, 1915.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ontario, Carbondale and Scranton Railway Company, for the election of President and Directors and Judges or Inspectors of the next ensuing election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, Peoples National Bank Building, in the City of Scranton, Pa., on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, 1916, at two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

Scranton, Pa., December 10th, 1915.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CHILDS CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Childs Company will be held at the office of the Company, 200 Fifth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next Annual Meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The polls will remain open for one hour.

CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Dated, New York City, December 18th, 1915.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 7, 1915.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held in the banking rooms, No. 233 Broadway, Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, the polls to be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon January 8th, 1916, until 10 o'clock A. M., January 12, 1916.

J. F. BOUKER, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Public Bank of New York City for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at its Banking House, 89 Delancey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 P. M.

New York, December 15th, 1915.

C. H. BALDWIN, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 4th, 1915.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York, will be held at its banking house, No. 42 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1916, from 12 noon to 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 837 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Smith vs Taller.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar.
Hurley vs Tug Ashbourne.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, second floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Fitzpatrick vs N Y, N H & H R RR
D'Alfonso vs same.
Hinaman vs same.
Berwin & White vs Eastern SS Co.
Fridley Voshardt vs Reliance.
Re Cornell Steamboat.
Nat'l Elec Sig Co vs Telefunken.
Johnson vs Warsaw.
Donohue & D, L & W Nat'l St Nav Co vs Intl Paper Co.
Dobois vs Bugbee & Niles.
Champion vs Mosler.
Am Seating Co vs Hammerstein.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building.—Bankruptcy calendar.
Discharges:
Frank Richards,
Joseph Medal,
Harry Fein,
William J. A. Lee,
Joseph Schweiger.
Adj'd discharges:
John J. Kupshe,
Arthur L. Fuller.
Motions:
Harry Aronson,
John R. S. White,
Kcbre & Ginsberg,
Henry G. Blaesser.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Building.—Admiralty calendar.
Doad vs Steam yacht Kajeruna.
A. D. Matthews Sons, Inc.,
Joseph Meyer,
Fred Lundy,
Wm. F. Sessitter,
G. Franklin Stringer,
Roch-Line, Inc.,
H. Batterman Co.,
Bedford Co.,
Nathan Potter,
A. D. Matthews Sons, Inc.,
Harry Rubenstein.
Stenger vs British Ribston, Clear.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Di Martina vs Carrula.
Buckman vs I R T.
Weeks vs same.
Doelger vs Murtha.
Gillies vs Giuliani.
Alfonia Rity Const Co vs Wheelock.
Faden vs Faden.
Re Dutscher (Reiter.)
McWalters vs Nat Exhibition Co.
Garard vs Daily.
Maiden Lane Sav Bk vs Schmier.
Egan vs Castleberg (2.)
Hilder vs Hilder.
Ringulescu vs Linch.
People, &c vs Guarano.
Egan vs Castleberg.
Re Rosenbaum Couch.
Carollo vs Meade Transfer Co.
Hauschild vs Reisman.
East River Sav Inst vs Simon.
Clar vs Guthrie.
Hancy vs Palmer.
Dymow vs T (2.)
Isolomow vs Kaplan.
Sirguitz vs Sirguitz (2.)
Opera House Garage vs Woods.
McGourty vs Noon.
Geibstein vs Waring.
Barrett vs Roos (2.)
Hill vs Rogers.
Mancani vs Mancani.
Hand vs Claussen.
Howard vs Lennon.
Coman vs Courtenay.
McCormack vs CNY.
Babcock vs Brown.
Hicks vs Hicks.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions:
Schenker vs Doscher (2.)
Re Unionport Road.
Johnston Heating Co vs Lowey.
Klemmler vs CNY.
Zimmerman vs Zimmerman.
Demurrer:
Thomson vs Rothschild.
Preferred causes:
Altschul vs Friedman.
Schlisselberg vs Caesar.
Miltner vs Miltner.
Barrett vs Ross.
Groh vs Gerdts.
Goldberg vs Goldberg.
Undefended divorces:
De Hart,
Gellman,
Golz,
Mersereau,
Hachtmann,
Dobbs,
Leonardo,
Quinn,
Sidelnikin,
Tulshinksy,
Patterson,
Davis,
Holmstein,
Bernhardt,
Coursey,
Parks,
Physioc,
Clarke,
Cronk.
Robert,
Holt-Wheeler,
Migliore,
Cohen,
Atanasio,
Liberman,
Peyser,
Patterson,
Kohn,
Wolf.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—No day calendar.

PART V.—(November term continued)—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M. November term held in Trial Term, Part XIV.—Case on—Vulcan Det. Co. vs Asman et al.

PART VI.—Levy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—No day calendar.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inquest—Osleeb vs Kanzis.
Felting vs Friedland Co.

PART IV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Rowan vs Arnold Constable Co.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Cassel vs CNY.
Adjourned until Dec. 27.

PART VI.—Adjourned for term.

PART VII.—Finoh, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Costello vs Bonwit, Teller & Co.
Berler vs Kaufman.
Canfield vs Rafel.
Palmieri vs B H RR
Kleiman vs Tepfer.
Walsh vs NY, NH & H RR.
Fay vs Star Co.
Hurley vs Muller.
Philip vs Edelstein.
W. Kessler vs N River Realty Co.
M Kessler vs same.
Piselli vs Cons Coal Co.
Elmore vs Edison.
Covell vs Kaye.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Turner vs Crystal Film Co.
No day calendar.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
No day calendar.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Rappaport vs White.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

PART XV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Neiman vs Kelser.
No day calendar.

PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess.

PART XVII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Hayes vs Sheridan.
Case on—Faden vs Siegel.
No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wyoming Lodge No 492, F & A M vs CNY.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Albert W Van Winkle,
Martin Schinkelsen,
Nachman Packer,
Ethel Pachmel,
Harris Gordon,
Emma M Stokes,
Sadie Dooley, inf,
Morris Flaemborn,
Finkelstein, infants,
Constance Coleman,
Anna Murray, inf,
Denis Shea,
David Raphael,
Samuel Cohen,
Magdalena Herrmann, &c,
George F Herrmann,
George Gieln,
Henry Batterman,
Ruth G Dolese,
Max Rechnitzer (2),
Catherine Collins,
Edward Pierce,
Emma Schafer,
Berthan Hamm,
Elizabeth Herrmann,
Mary Tabatsko,
Edna Pullis,
Celia Altman,
Meyer Honason,
Fanny Langsdorf,
Bella Flinchelin,
Noah Horwitz,
Catharine Condon,
Mary C Leary,
Michael V Roca,
Eliza M Marcus,
Marie C Gourlie,
Arthur H Hearn,
Louis Dunn,
Eva M Kidder,
Anna T E Kirtland (2),
Alfred B Church,
Darius O Mills,
Eliza S Kerochan,
Mark H Frank,
Henry Dunn.
Estates of:
Lena Rosenthal,
Louisa Rosenheimer,
Helen M Chase.
Wills for probate:
Amos F Eno,
Terese Strasburger,
Rosalie Cohen,
Abraham Schwenk,
Nicoll Ludlow,
Rachael S Brewster,
Rosa Gibian.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested wills:
Mary F. Place, | Mary Mele.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Fitsch vs Strohmeyer-Arps Co.
Miller vs Halper.
Newman vs S Tannenbaum & Co.
Zenn vs Kohn.
Opeda Studio vs Feldman.
Wolf vs Gruberg.
Schneider vs Rosenthal.
Good vs Dalberg.
Schultz Bread Co vs Levine.
Wilson vs Brand.
Genvert vs Liebman.
Kramer vs Wein.
Harris vs Lawrence.
Stryker vs McClenahan.
Smith & Son vs Wylie.
Tauber vs Kampelmacher.
Braunstein vs Pasinsky.
Fruchtman vs Adams.
Nelson vs Brooks.
Tausend vs Schubert.
McKeesport Tin Plate Co vs Lowy.
Waring vs Ritsch.
Wingood Rty Co vs Steele.
Aasons vs Havez.
Casazza vs Lange Bros.
Muller vs Masonry Const. &c.
Aarons vs Benedek.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Knipe vs Wheelehan.
Henke vs Lowle.
Christie vs Maroney.
Zickerman vs D'Amico.
Snozzi vs Lukathor.
Zarlengo vs Barone.
Nevelson vs Aronstein.
Lefkowitz vs Kashowitz.
Wilson vs NY Rys.
Crimi vs NY Rys.
Di Blasi vs Commi Del Co.
Cohen vs Deffaa.
Di Gaetano vs Penn RR.
Pezzullo vs Innuccelli.
Finkel vs NY Rys.
Ryan vs Rubin (2.)
Da Costa vs Brown.
Wilder vs Atlantic Exp.
Klaimont vs NY Rys.
Tomasino vs Int R T Co.
Vella vs Int R T Co.
Herschman vs Same.
Deutsch vs L I RR.
Cafarelli vs Brenner.
Rosenberg vs Int R T Co
Pennoscllo vs Reliance Paint Co.
Hyman vs Pasinsky.
Nester vs Wendover Van &c, Co.
Levin vs Hesse.
Mishkin vs Safro.
Riley vs Hanlon.
Organ vs Weitzman.
Klein vs Ludwig (2.)
Penn RR vs Fields.
Beller vs Flaum Co.
Snoffin vs Borchardt.
Silverman vs Neuman.
Saratoni vs Schmidt.
Kantor vs Wagner.
Patterson vs Youngs.
McDermott vs Motor Service Corp.
Jordan vs Weiss.
Lehman vs Cores Martinez Co.
Cunningham vs Firth.
Wagner vs Kantor.
Zinken vs Kallman.
Wile vs Liveright.
Moore vs Nat Cas Co.
Hurwitz vs Solomon.
Periman vs Chernibolsky.
Tavella vs Mahoney.
Cohen-Bloch Co vs Dreyfus.
Medvinsky vs Linch.
Levine vs Int R T.
Stevens vs Schweizer.
Rosebault vs Spengler.
Avenett vs Degnon Cont.
Thompson vs Int R T.
Maraglino vs Comas.
Bobrow vs N Y Rys.
Rothschild vs Feibelspeyer Co.
Mitchell vs Rundquist.
Musical Leader Pub Co vs Lagen.
Thompson vs Canton.
Sejpel vs Vogel.
Brant vs St. &c, Ry.
Crapari vs Thomas & Buckley H Co.
Leiblich vs Mintz.
Pfeiffer vs Feinstein.
Tannenhaus vs N Y Rys.
Mustol vs same.
Herrmann vs Powers Co.
Lynch vs N Y Rys.
Glassheim vs same.
Foley vs Mendelson.
Silver Motor Co vs Busted.
Garraway vs N Y Rys.
Leggio vs Lee Bros, &c.
Kaufman vs Kranzbaum.
Jackson vs Seely's Son.
Fiskel vs same.
Rafkin vs same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term. Part II., for trial.
Steinthal vs Ziegler.
Tausend vs Schubert.
Mielbing vs Carthy.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Prog S & M Corp vs Lissberger.
Laco Phillips Co vs Eclipse Light Co.
Stiasney vs Pescia.
Pratz vs Fitzgerald.
Meyer vs Schurff.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Nat Sav Bk vs Banner—Joseph N. Tuttle. Re Zanderer—Arthur N. Giegerich. Re Kaufman Costume Co.—Rich. J. D. Keating. Thayer vs Ferrett—John A. Bolles. Re Cantor—Harvey T. Andrews. Re Merinsky—Edwd. S. Greenbaum.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Weil vs Hamilton—John G. Saxe.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Helena E. Dalton vs Margaret Whitehead—Helen E. Dalton.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Re Standard Drill & Device Co.—Thomas I. Crane.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—American Real Estate Co vs Patton—J. Homer Hildreth. Kugler vs Oshinsky—Charles H. Friederich.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Julia L Baker vs Theresa Tenore—B Walter Barnett. Thomas Jones vs Emma A Mayhew—Dennis O'Riordan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.
Re Public Service Commission.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Motions.
City vs Arlotto.
Boxer vs Dudracoo.
R. Wallach Co vs Wagner.
Re Michael, (Oiches,)
Rawcille vs Hiscox.
Greco vs Becker.
Re Bay 13th St, (Linde.)
Wallach vs Georgia Bldg Co.
NY Mtge & Sec Co vs same.
Mace vs same.
Bklyn Trust Co vs same.
Central Trust Co vs Hager, (2.)
Kuhling vs Armour Pkg.
Hale vs B H RR Co.
Baron vs same.
Powell vs same.
Rittermeyer vs B, Q, C & S RR Co.
Deighan vs N E RR Co.
Lindsey vs NY Cons RR.
Degan vs same.
Valentine vs Queens Land & Title Co.
Edmonds vs Tway-Elsing et al.
Doscher vs Obermeyer.
Snyder vs Lamb.
Town of North Hempstead vs King.
Bachman vs Bruns.
Conway vs Conway.
Sieber vs Alphonsus.

PART II.—Van Siclen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Hylan, J.—Civil calendar called in Part V.
Dowdeswell vs Dorchester Bldg Co.
Turner Cont & Imp Co vs Mass Realty Co.
Halpern and ano vs Long.
Gruno vs Mahnken.
Welsfeld vs Oakcrest Apartment.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
John H. Trenor,
A. J. Redmond.
Transfer tax proceedings:
George C. Appell,
Sarah Day.
Julia M. Meyer,
Executor's acctg:
Emma L. Denisco,
W. Uchtmann,
Emeline Reynolds.
Payment of legacy:
Welcome G. Hitchcock,
Clara F. Hitchcock.
Petition to compel accounting:
Martha Prindle.
Accounting:
John F. Craddock.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Investment Deal on Burling Slip Involving Five Old Lofts—Buys Residence for Daughter—Lower East Side Deal on Grand Street—Big Bronx Trade.

The realty market went far downtown for its leading deal of the day yesterday, furnishing another element of activity in the old Burling Slip section, where several good sales have recently been made. The five old buildings at 32 to 38 Burling Slip, and 86 South Street, each about 21 by 50, were purchased by Joseph F. Cullman from the China and Japan Trading Company. The buildings have been occupied by the sellers for over sixty years. They will be remodeled by the new owner from plans by the architect, James S. Maher.

The property surrounds the small plot at the southwest corner of the two thoroughfares, this being 87 South Street, 21.3 by 50. The deal was closed through the Charles F. Noyes Company. The same brokers recently sold the property at 161 and 163 Front Street, corner of Fletcher Street, to Mr. Cullman, and the latter recently sold eight buildings on

BENNO NEUBERGER ESTATE $1,357,982

Bequests of $80,000 Include Many Jewish Charitable Institutions.

$899,184 TRUST FOR WIDOW

Other Relatives, Friends, and Employes Remembered by the Tobacco Importer.

Benno Neuberger, who was a member of the tobacco importing house of E. Rosenwald & Bro., 145 Water Street, left a net estate of $1,357,982 when he died on July 6, 1914, according to the appraisal of the estate filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Joseph W. Spencer.

Mr. Neuberger left more than $80,000 in bequests to public institutions; $150,000 in cash, all household furnishings, &c., and the income for life from a trust fund of $899,184 to the widow, Mrs. Stella Neuberger; the income for life from a fund of $175,000 to his daughter, Florence, and the income for life from $100,000 to his son, Harry. Lena Offenbacher, a sister, receives $54,075, which is one-sixth of the remainder interest after the life benefit of the fund for the widow. There are minor bequests to other relatives, friends, and a few employes.

The bequests to institutions include $10,000 in cash to the Hebrew Infant Asylum, which also is to receive one-sixth of the remainder interest in the trust for the life benefit of the widow; $1,000 goes to the United Hebrew Charities, and $500 each to the following: The Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Asylum, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Mt. Sinai Hospital, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Montefiore Home, the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, the Hebrew Technical Institute, Lebanon Hospital, Beth Israel Hospital, the Neuberger Stiftung, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society.

The assets as appraised are grouped as realty, $70,800; bank deposits, $9,614; life insurance, $250,759; household and other personal effects, $10,296; stocks and bonds, $334,813, and his interests in the tobacco house, $787,370.

Under the heading of stocks and bonds were listed 1,800 shares of the preferred stock of T. L. Dunn & Co., appraised at $180,000, and 200 of the common and 100 shares of the preferred stock of the Banding Machine Company, which has no valuation. A statement is contained in the report that this concern, which made machines to band cigars, is practically out of business, and that there are only a few patent rights existing. The concern was incorporated in 1909 for $500,000, the preferred stock being issued at $125,000 and the common at $375,000 for payments on the patents. There are 500 shares of United Green Water Copper Company stock, listed as of no value; also three shares of the Automatic Car Fender Company have no valuation.

The personal effects included a Benz automobile, appraised at $2,000; an Aubusson tapestry suite of five pieces, appraised at $950, and Aubusson tapestry fire screen, $100, and an oil painting, "The Masque Ball," by Garrido, appraised at $300. The house at 55 East Seventy-fourth Street is valued at $68,000. The legal cost of taking care of the estate is given at $25,000, approximately.

D. MAYER ESTATE $509,611.

Brewer Left More Than $20,000 to Public Institutions.

David Mayer, the brewer, left a net estate of $509,611 when he died on Oct. 22, 1914, according to the appraisal of his estate filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Compton. In his will he bequeathed more than $20,000 to public institutions, $5,000 to Ludwig Kienstler, "a stranger"; $85,239 each to three daughters, Frederica Adler, Lena Klingenstein, and Jennie Breitenbach; 410 shares of the David Mayer Brewing Company stock, in equal proportions, to his sons, Oscar I. and Harry, and an equity in Brooklyn realty to the son, David. There were also bequests to servants, friends, and other relatives.

The bequests to institutions included $3,000 to Temple Beth-El Congregation; $2,500 each to Mt. Sinai Hospital, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Montefiore Home, the United Hebrew Charities, and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society; $1,000 each to Lebanon Hospital, the German Hospital, the Hebrew Technical Institute, the Jewish Working Girls' Vacation Society, and Beth-El Sisterhood; $500 to the Crippled Children's East Side School and $250 to the Turn Verein at Bodenheim, Germany.

The assets included stocks and bonds aggregating $298,082, of which the 410 shares of the brewery stock were appraised at $186,205. Twenty-three bonds of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company were appraised at $22,942. The realty included 1,043 Fifth Avenue, appraised at $120,000, property at Third and Fulton Avenues, Brooklyn, appraised at $145,000, but mortgaged for $65,740. A leasehold on property at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Seventy-second Street, leased to Mayer by John D. Crimmins in 1883, was not appraised.

It was recited in the report that the rental for twenty-one years was $1,500, the rents now being nominally about $4,000, but that improvements on the place by the decedent would absorb all the income and make the leasehold of no value for the purposes of a transfer tax.

Among the personal claims, not appraised, was one for 4,000 marks against Solomon Marks of Berlin, Germany, who, the report stated, was very old, and without an estate.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission has approved of the request of the Board of Water Supply for certain promotion examinations.

The Health Commission has been informed that in accordance with the report made by Assistant Chief Examiner Fuld, after conference with Secretary Scheffer of the Health Department, the position of disinfector does not appear to be of lower but corresponding character to that of sanitary inspector, and, therefore, a promotion examination is not authorized under the rules.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 19, at the New York Custom House, an examination for fish pathologist, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $2,500 per annum in the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce. The duties are primarily to investigate the causes, the nature, and the effects of diseases of fish or shellfish, physiological or environmental conditions associated with the development of the diseased phenomena, and means of prevention or cure. The investigation of stream pollution is involved, as well as the study of the physical, chemical, and biological conditions that may be salutary or deleterious to fish. Competitors will be examined in general biology, physiologic chemistry, parasitology, with particular reference to aquatic animals, thesis, manuscript or published reports, laboratory and field experience. Graduation with a bachelor's degree from a course in a college or university of recognized standing and, in addition, at least two years of postgraduate work, or the equivalent, in chemistry or biology are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fourth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN'S CREDIT TAILORS.—Suits, overcoats, etc.; $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway, (enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The northern storm area has moved east over the Great Lakes, and Thursday night its centre was over Lake Huron, whence it will move east. This storm has caused rains and snows in the lake region and scattered rains in the Ohio Valley and the North Atlantic States.

Another storm is forming over the Southwest, but thus far it has caused little precipitation, except in the North Rocky Mountain region, where there were snows.

Temperature has risen throughout the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and it has fallen decidedly over the Plains States and the north Rocky Mountain region, although readings continue above the normal in practically all parts of the country.

The storm that is now over the lakes will cause local snows in that region, Northern New York, and Northern New England on Friday.

It is also probable that the influence of this storm will be felt in the Middle and South Atlantic States and the Upper Ohio Valley on Saturday, when the weather will become unsettled, with rains in these regions.

In New England the weather on Saturday will be overcast, while in the lake region there will be local snows.

Moderate temperatures will continue east of the Mississippi River during the next forty-eight hours. Colder weather will overspread the Southwest Friday and Saturday.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh southwest and west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair south, rain or snow north, Friday. Saturday, cloudy; probably rain or snow by night.

Southern New England—Fair and colder Friday. Saturday, increasing cloudiness, probably becoming unsettled.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday. Saturday, probably rain.

Western New York—Local snows Friday and probably Saturday.

Northern New England—Cloudy Friday, probably followed by rain. Saturday, fair and colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	38	45	4 P. M.	29	46
6 A. M.	19	40	6 P. M.	27	43
9 A. M.	21	42	9 P. M.	23	43
12 M.	26	48	11 P. M.	23	41

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 24; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 33.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 40; at 8 P. M. it was 44. Maximum temperature, 48 degrees at 12 noon; minimum, 37 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 77 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 46 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.15 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:26—241 Monroe St.; Samuel Knops		Slight
2:20—Alexander Av. & 132 St., (freight car); N. H. & H. R. R.		$500
3:15—Eastern B'vard, west side Pelham Bay, (auto.); James Cuscreawe		Slight
6:15—611 to 1301 St. John Southnes		Slight
7:20—1,578 Bathgate Av.; Morris Berkowitz		Slight
8:20—102 John St.; Morgan Mfg. Chemists		Slight
9:45—227 W. 121 St.		Not given
9:50—255 E. 77 St.; Alexander Clotter		$100
P. M.		
1:30—224 W. 19 St.; Helen Fitzgerald		Slight
2:50—954 E. 173 St.; Frank Knoll		Slight
3:05—305 E. 79 St.; Charles Isaacs		Slight
4:25—91 Fulton St.; McKesson & Robbins		Slight
4:45—151 to 54 St.; Isaac Selemon		Slight
4:50—120 Sheriff St.; Rose McGarneff		Slight
5:15—84 Ridge St.; Lena Silberman		Slight
5:20—404 E. 51 St.; Emma Rattner		$100
5:45—314 Mott St.; not given		Slight
6:10—327 Madison Av.; Charles & Co.		Slight
6:50—73 E. 119 St.; Julius Schwartz		Slight
7:10—148 W. 67 St.; Mary Blaes		Slight
8:26—1,526 St. Lawrence Av.; Joseph Grossman		$1,500

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Capt. F. B. Hennessy, 3d F. A., to Ft. Sill, Okla., School of Fire for Field Artillery, to take course until May 15, then to San Francisco about June 1, and sail from that port about June 15 for 2d F. A. Orders of Nov. 26 relating to Capt. Hennessy amended accordingly.

Orders of Dec. 17 amended to read as follows: Capt. A. H. Perkins, C. A. C., is transferred from 165th to 164th Co., April 20. He will proceed from San Francisco about May 5 for Honolulu to join company to which transferred.

Capt. J. D. Watson, C. A. C., to detached, Feb. 20, and name of Capt. R. W. Collins, C. A. C., removed, Feb. 19. Capt. Collins is relieved from duty as Insp.-Instr. of the Coast Artillery Militia of Oregon, Feb. 20.

1st Lt. W. Shippam, C. A. C., from assignment to 126th Co. to unassigned, and is detailed Insp.-Instructor of the Coast Artillery Militia of Oregon. He will proceed about Feb. 1 to Eugene, Ore., for station.

A board of officers of the M. C., to consist of Lt. Col. H. D. Snyder, Maj. D. F. Duval, and 1st Lt. G. D. Ltil appointed to meet on Jan. 10 at Ancon, Canal Zone, to conduct preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the army.

Maj. H. L. Kinnison, Q. M. C., will proceed on or before expiration of leave granted today to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty as Quartermaster, and by letter to Commanding General, Western Department, relieving Capt. G. F. Connelly, Q. M. C., relieved.

1st Lt. C. B. Hodges, 4th Inf., to Crowley and Alexandria, La., and make special inspections of new companies of infantry of the Louisiana National Guard on Dec. 29 and 30, then to his station.

Capt. J. D. Taylor, 7th Inf., from duty at Army Service Schools, to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to Ft. Bayard, (N. M.) Hospital; sick.

1st Lt. H. L. Walthall, 11th Inf., now at Letterman Hospital, will return to his proper station.

Capt. H. B. Hetrick, Corps of Engineers, from station at Lock 43, Ohio River, Ky., to Louisville, Ky., for duty.

Resignation of 1st Lt. G. R. Pisek, M. R. C., accepted.

Leaves: Maj. H. L. Kinnison, Q. M. C., fifteen days; Capt. F. W. Griffin, 6th F. A., two months; Capt. W. M. Craigie, 13th Cav., ten days' extension; 1st Lt. J. C. Pegram, 6th Cav., two months; 1st Lt. B. L. Burch, 14th Cav., one month and ten days; Capt. J. Hanson, Q. M. C., two months; Capt. M. C. Kerth, Inf., one month; 1st Lt. J. H. Hester, Inf., two months; 1st Lt. C. L. Eastman, Signal Corps, two months; 1st Lt. A. R. Chaffee, Jr., 9th Cav.; Col. G. K. McGunnegle, M. R. C., ten days' extension; Capt. G. V. Fuchs, 1st Inf., three months, and Capt. F. Q. C. Gardner, C. A. C., fourteen days.

Navy.

Lt. D. I. Selfredge, Naval Magazine, Ft. Mifflin, Penn., to Asiatic Sta. via. January transport.

Jr. Grade Lt. N. B. Chase, the Georgia, to the North Carolina.

Ensigns T. H. Winters, the Tallahassee, to wait orders at Washington, D. C.; J. A. Lee, the New Hampshire, to join Georgia, and H. Eldredge, the Minnesota, to the Georgia.

P. A. Surgeons E. W. Brown, the Raleigh, to the Bushnell, and I. W. Robbins, the Bushnell, to the Raleigh.

Acting Asst. Dent. Surgeons T. J. Daly, appointed from Dec. 10, to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington, and T. L. Sampsell, appointed from Dec. 10, to duty Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard.

Asst. P. M. D. M. Heath, the Eagle, home, wait orders.

Boatswain S. L. Shade, the St. Louis, to the West Virginia.

Marine Corps.

Capts. J. M. Halladay, Central Recruiting Div., Chicago, to Philadelphia Barracks, and W. G. Fay, 1st Brigade, Haiti, to resume duties Guantanamo Barracks.

1st Lt. H. S. Green to New York Barracks.

2d Lts. G. W. Martin, 1st Brigade, Haiti, resume duties Guantanamo Barracks; E. H. Morse, 1st Brigade, Haiti, resume duties Portsmouth Naval Prison; A. C. Dearing, Marine Officers' School, Norfolk, to 10th Co., Philadelphia Barracks; F. J. Mitchell, Marine Officers' School, to Guam Barracks; J. A. Minnis, Marine Officers' School, to 20th Co., San Diego Barracks; A. F. Howard, Marine Officers' School, to Mare Island recruit depot, and L. R. de Roode, Marine Officers' School, to Port Royal, (S. C.) recruit depot.

1st Lt. A. C. McRobbins, from recruiting duty, Salt Lake City, to Las Animas (Col.) Naval Hospital.

Capt. F. F. Robards, M. C., died at Port au Prince, Haiti, Dec. 16.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Annapolis, Glacier, and Nanshan, at Guaymas; Baltimore, at Charleston; Brooklyn at Manila; Jupiter, at Guantanamo; Nero, at San Francisco; New Orleans, at Topolobampo; Sacramento, at Norfolk Yard; Sylph, at Washington, and Uncas, at Key West.

Sailed—Proteus, Honolulu for San Francisco.

The flag of the Commander in Chief, Asiatic Fleet, has been transferred from the Saratoga to the Brooklyn.

The Prairie, now at Philadelphia, will not return to Haitian waters before Jan. 3 at least.

The fuel ship Proteus, now en route from Honolulu to San Francisco, will load a cargo at the latter place and proceed to Olongapo, P. I.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Dec. 24: Patrol. J. Rudden, 25, Bellevue Hospital, excused from reserve duty; H. G. Ford, 37, to 40, motor cycle duty; J. Isaacs, 38, to 40, motor cycle duty; C. W. Miers, 146, to 166. From precincts indicated to 25, assigned at Bellevue Hospital, excused from reserve duty: P. F. Mahoney, 5; J. J. Sullivan, 36; J. Burke, 149; E. F. Smith, 81; C. D. Sands, 36.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. J. P. Loonam, 43, to C. O. Squad, duty in Bu. of Stat., 30 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 25. Act. Det. Serg., 2d G.: J. J. Schnell, D. B., to C. O. Squad, duty in Bu. of Stat., 30 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 25.

Leaves of Absence without pay: Sergts. J. King, 15, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 28; A. Rossner, 32, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 26; Patrol. T. J. Fitzpatrick, 2, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 27; A. D. Hall, 16, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 24; F. E. Beston, 21, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 2; W. J. Falvey, 25, P. S. Reynolds, 32, E. H. Blohm, 85, and M. J. Dowd, 161, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 1; E. Krohn, 26, J. W. Monahan, 149, and C. Siedenburg, 161, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 25; C. F. Struning, 28, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 1; N. J. Majeski and W. P. Mitchell, 28, and W. Carroll, 39, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Dec. 25; J. B. McCauley, 35, A. J. Mayer, Jr., 154, and C. W. Nash, 167, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 25; T. J. Horgan, 39, and J. C. T. Miles, 42, day, 4 P. M., Jan. 1; C. Winter, 39, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 1; J. Gibbons, 66, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 31; W. Thompson, 146, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 26; H. Carney, 152, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 26; F. A. Katt, 153, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 24; M. J. Seery, 154, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 20; J. F. Farrell, 158, 1 day, noon, Dec. 29; W. J. Mills, 164, 1 day, P. M., Dec. 25; T. F. Catterson, 165, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 22; J. A. Cogan, 165, 1 day, 6 P. M., Dec. 25; J. A. O'Keefe, 167, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 23; J. Frazer, 167, 1 day, noon, Dec. 25; H. A. Harrison, 283, 1 day, 4 P. M., Dec. 21; J. Hennessy, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, 1 day, 8:30 A. M., Dec. 24; P. Haughy, Traffic Div., Subdiv. B, 1 day, 8 A. M., Dec. 24.

Sick leave granted: Patrol. W. Acheson, 16, 60 days, 8 A. M., Dec. 22.

Full pay while on six report approved: Patrol. T. F. Coffey, 42, 11:25 A. M., Dec. 10, during disability; J. J. McCauley, 79, 6:05 P. M., Dec. 9, during disability.

Restored to duty: Act. Det. Sergt. 2d Gr. O. F. Mottola, D. B., 3:45 P. M., Dec. 21.

Suspended, without pay: Act Det. Sergt. 2d Gr. O. F Mottola, D B., 3:50 P. M., Dec. 21.

Fire Department.

Advancements in grade, to take effect at 8 A. M. on the dates specified:

Second to First Grade, Jan. 1: C. M. Marclay, Eng. 17; H. A. Rice, Eng. 80.

Fourth to Third Grade, Jan. 1: H. F. Massam, Eng. 11; J. H. Shirmer, Eng. 15; E. A. Kawski, Eng. 17; C. C. Anthony, Eng. 153; C. J. Curd, Eng. 200; J. Hennessy, Eng. 205; J. G. Hutzelman, Eng. 213; J. E. Miller, H. & L. 9; W. J. Reddy, H. & L. 21; G. H. Nixon, H. & L. 101; E. F. Alwell, H. & L. 110.

Third to Second Grade, Jan. 3: J. P. O'Reilly, Eng. 1; B. F. Levey, Eng. 29; J. F. Flynn, Eng. 31; J. R. O'Keefe, Eng. 33; J. E. Sullivan, Eng. 67; B. J. Barling, Eng. 213; C. L. Scheurenbrand, Eng. 215; J. A. Cronin, H. & L. 25; J. C. Meyer, H. & L. 104; G. E. Davison, H. & L. 105.

Fourth to Third Grade, Jan. 5: H. J. Huttenlocher, Eng. 204.

Third to Second Grade, Jan. 7: A. Rosenberg, Eng. 15; P. E. McNally, Eng. 210.

Fourth to third grade, Jan. 7: A. J. McCoy, Eng. 22; E. Bradley, Eng. 23; L. F. De Mars, Eng. 210.

Second to first grade, Jan. 9: J. J. Lewis, Eng. 3; S. P. McGuigan, Eng. 18; C. C. Hansen, Eng. 45; W. R. Allen, Eng. 89. J. P. Lyons, Eng. 202; W. P. Schulz, Eng. 211; B. J. Lynch, 239; F. M. Fallon, 290; J. E. McCann, H. & L. 3; J. A. Johnson, No. 2, H. & L. 7; E. Christman, H. & L. 14; J. J. Martin, H. & L. 16; W. Echtermeyer, H. & L. 25; H. H. Kolbenheyer, H. & L. 29; H. B. Levy, H. & L. 42; C. C. Roggenkamp H. & L. 101; H. J. Mullen, H. & L. 103.

Second to first grade, Jan. 12: E. Cramer, Eng. 290.

Third to second grade, Jan. 12: J. A. O'Brien, Eng. 211.

Second to first grade, Jan. 21: V. J. Davis, Eng. 30; P. J. O'Brien, Eng. 31; C. A. Cramb, Eng. 46; S. E. Mendelson, Eng. Eng. 95; A. Dwyer, Eng. 218; A. Goldsmith, Eng. Eng. 226; J. T. Tenety, H. & L. 1; J. Du Bois, H. & L. 1; A. Dunn, H. & L. 42; J. J. Dornseif, H. & L. 105.

Third to Second Grade, Jan. 27: P. J. Fleming, Eng. 50; H. Ziegenhorn, Eng. 60; G. J. Blummert, Eng. 92; F. C. Baker, Jr., Eng. 205; H. T. McCormack, Eng. 207; V. A. Mollica, Eng. 220; G. J. Scudder, Eng. 222; H. E. Sloan, Eng. 227; J. J. Conway, Eng. 230; J. H. Price, Eng. 240; T. Ward, No. 2, Eng. 256; J. A. Dionian, Eng. 271; F. Schmidt, Eng. 290; W. P. Hogan, H. & L. 5; W. C. Golden, H. & L. 7; S. W. Cieslewski, H. & L. 22; W. J. Bailey, H. & L. 32; C. H. Kelley, H. & L. 109; J. B. Ryan, H. & L. 122.

Fourth to Third Grade, Jan. 27: B. H. Fay, H. & L. 102.

Third to Second Grade, Jan. 31: A. C. Frouboes, Eng. 1; T. T. McKee, Eng. 8; C. Sahina, Eng. 11; J. Traut, Eng. 18; D. Walsh, Eng. 24; F. J. Gorman, Eng. 28

'DREAM BOY' A MYTH, MRS. SHEFFIELD SAYS

Authoress, in Divorce Action, Denies She Referred to Lloyd Osbourne in Her Book.

WROTE TWO DECALOGUES

In Set Dedicated to Married Women She Advised "Thou Shalt Not Bore Thy Husband."

Mrs. Irene Sheffield, whose husband, Justus, is suing her for divorce on the grounds of desertion, while she, charging cruelty, has entered a countersuit, recited to Vice Chancellor Lewis in Jersey City yesterday another chapter of her life story, which, she said, had been "like a story book," and added, dramatically, while she gazed at her husband:

"But the finis has not been written."

Mr. Sheffield shuddered. Already he has had to suppress a book by his wife, "The Golden Hollow," because he thought the principal character libeled him, and yesterday Mrs. Sheffield told of another piece from her pen, the "Ten Commandments for Married Men," and declared, as she pointed at her husband:

"He has transgressed about all of them except the first."

Here are Mrs. Sheffield's commandments for men:

A Decalogue for Husbands.

1. Thou shalt keep thy past unto thyself.
2. Thou shalt not scoff.
4. Thou shalt be a careful kisser.
4. Remember to keep holy thy marriage vow. Six days shalt thou vainly dream of might-have-beens, but on the seventh—wake! Remember the wife to sing her praises. Give her freely of thy time and wit, for a dull husband is a discouragement unto the gods, and a clever one—almost human.
5. Honor thy wife and all her bills, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.
6. Remember thy mother-in-law to keep her guessing, for a wise mother-in-law loveth a cheerful liar and a good excuse is better than none.
7. Thou shalt not steal a march unto thy club.
8. Thou shalt not toy with danger, though, verily, a live impulse has low domestic voltage boredom beaten to a frazzle.
9. Thou shalt choose thy brand of tobacco, likewise thy experience, according to thine income.
10. Thou shalt be a man, dependable as thy best investment, thoroughbred as a racer, mellow as old wine, constant as thy club dues; then, of a surety, will favor cling to thee as lichen to an old oak.

The Law For Wives.

In her commandments for married women Mrs. Sheffield said:

1. Thou shalt not nag.
2. Thou shalt keep thy temper to thyself.
3. Thou shalt not bore thy husband.
4. Remember that thou keep un-holey his many socks. Six days shalt thou frivol and do all the things that thou lovest to do, but on the seventh, think! Remember his linen to see that it is spotless. Provide thou the extra stud for the emergency that will come, and watch lest the suit that hath been pressed is not returned to its accustomed nail, as it will be the one he asketh for.
5. Honor thy husband and let him do exactly as he please, that the praise may be in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.
6. Thou shalt not ask him any questions, neither in the morning, nor at the noonday hour, nor at night; for whatsoever a man wanteth thee to know that will he tell thee unsolicited, and a question mark is a hook that catcheth who knows what.
7. Thou shalt not complain; verily, a complaining woman is worse than a shoe that pincheth.
8. Thou shalt not steel thy heart against his hobbies.
9. Thou shalt obey him—sometimes—uncertainty hath charms when minds are masculine.
10. Thou shalt be fresh and sweet and dainty as a shower bouquet, for lingerie is more to be desired than rubies and a good cook above Government bonds.

Mrs. Sheffield said she didn't subscribe to all these sentiments now and had published them only because she needed the money. Mrs. Sheffield didn't have a single good word for her husband. Said she:

"My husband is a tyrant, a thief, a cheat, a liar, and the meanest man that ever walked God's earth. He is worse than a bully. The old Roman terror men were not a patch to him."

Her Soul Seared.

She wouldn't even admit that outside of this he was all right, and declared:

"The incidents that led to our separation are branded and seared on my soul in letters of flame and Sheffield will carry the scar across his heart of what he has done to me."

Her husband tried to take from her her sets of Dickens and Stevenson, she said, adding bitterly:

"He tried to extract everything from me but my teeth."

Mrs. Sheffield characterized the year 1900 as "the most frightful year of my life." She said her husband owed $976 for rent, $402 to the grocer, $107 to the butcher, and owed the servants' wages even. All the time, she said, he was "living like a lord, and running up bills at the Waldorf."

Merritt Lane, counsel for Mr. Sheffield, questioned Mrs. Sheffield again about her book and, referring to her "dream boy," the one through whose long black hair she had said she would like to run her fingers, asked:

"Was Lloyd Osbourne your dream boy?"

"No, he was not," declared Mrs. Sheffield, and finally she said the character was wholly imaginative, for if there had been any "dream boy" he would "have come to my assistance when he saw the trouble I was in."

References to money in the book, Mrs. Sheffield explained, were written when her allowance hadn't reached her, and when she was actually hungry, and not because she set a high value on money.

The trial will be continued on Monday.

WOMAN DIES IN FIRE.

Charred Body Found After Vain Attempts at Rescue.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., Dec. 23.—Arthur Callen, the 10-year-old son of John F. Callen, was awakened at 3 o'clock this morning by smoke which poured into his room in the Callen home at 680 Belgrove Drive. His cries aroused his parents, his brothers, John, 12 years old, and Harold, 15, and Mrs. Mary Callen, his grandmother, 79 years old.

Fire seemed to have spread all through the house when the family jumped from their beds, and they fled down the stairs in their nightclothes. On the street Mr. Callen saw that his mother was not with them and returned into the house. Neighors rushed in also, seeking the woman, but none could remain more than an instant, and they did not find her until the fire had been put out. Then her body was found at the top of the rear stairs. She had been suffocated.

Leslie Conrad was struck on the head by falling plaster while he hunted for Mrs. Callen, and he was taken to Memorial Hospital, but his condition is not serious.

Fire Chief Charles W. Greenfield said it had been suggested that burglars had started the fire, but he believes it was caused by escaping gas. He said he thought some one had accidentally opened a cock in a gas stove and the gas had filled the house before it was exploded at the kitchen coal range. He said this would account for the fact that the fire would seem to die out in one part of the house only to spring up with vigor in some room far away.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Tues. & Wed. 2:15. Extra Matinee Tuesday, Dec. 28. MAUDE ADAMS, "PETER PAN" Jan. 11, "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM 42nd ST. West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Holiday Mat. Tomorrow 2:15. TO-NIGHT—around the map—SANTA CLAUS will make his gracious distribution of gifts—TO-NIGHT at AROUND THE MAP the Kindly Saint will dispense his best gifts—happiness, good cheer and the joyous spirit of Christmastide. Heaped to overflowing with all that makes this festive season brightest will be the stockings of all who witness KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION AROUND THE MAP. BOOK BY C. M. S. McLELLAN. MUSIC BY HERMAN FINK. Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

After the Play Visit Atop New Amsterdam Thea. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic farce, SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE HAMBEAU

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, Broadway, 43d St. Next MON. NIGHT SEATS NOW. OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones' comedy "COCK O' THE WALK"

HUDSON West 44th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. Under Fire. SPECIAL MATS. DEC. 27-28-30-31. RUTH ST. DENIS

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. FAIR and WARMER

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. 3rd MONTH THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN THE WORLD. Abe and Mawruss. A CONTINUATION OF THE STORY OF "POTASH AND PERLMUTTER."

HARRIS West 42d St. Eves. 8:15. Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:15. LAST 2 NIGHTS ROLLING STONES

HARRIS THEATRE, BEGINNING Tuesday, Dec. 28 At 8:20. SEATS NOW ON SALE. ARTHUR HOPKINS presents THE DEVIL'S GARDEN

FULTON Thea., 46 St., W. of B'way, Beg'g Tonight At 8:15. Ralph Herz in Ruggles of Red Gap

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE Liberty W. 42d St. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sun. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats. 25-50-$1. LAST 2 WEEKS D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE Symphony Orchestra of 40.

FIGHTING FOR FRANCE Geo. M. Cohan's Theatre, B'way&43 St. Last 3 Days. CONTINUOUS 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Seats 25c & 50c. OFFICIAL PICTURES

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:20. Bryant 897. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Dec. 30 at 2:20. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with FRED NIBLO as "BILLY HOLLIDAY."

CANDLER West 42d Street. Bryant 6844. Mats. Tom'w, Wed. & Dec. 31. THE HOUSE OF GLASS. Mary Ryan & the Great All Amer'n Cast.

Sun. Eve. ONLY, at 8:30 BURTON HOLMES PANAMA PACIFIC EXPOSITION

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Tues. at 2:20. The Boomerang

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evgs., 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20. Common Clay

GLOBE B'way, 46 St. First Night Tomorrow At 8:15 Seats Now. GABY DESLYS in "STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25 to $1. NAZIMOVA, ADELAIDE & HUGHES, PRINCESS JUE QUON TAI, WINSOR McCAY, WILLARD SIMMS & CO., KRAMER & MORTON.

COLONIAL B'way & 62 St. MAT. DAILY. George MacFarlane, Emma Carus, Cristeta Goni, Geo. Howell & Co., others, and German War Pictures.

ALHAMBRA 7th Av., 126th MAT. DAILY. MRS. Cooper, "Married Ladies' Club," LANGTRY, Harry Mullen & Coogan, German War Pictures.

Bandbox, 57 & 3d Av. Plaza 812. Evs. 8:45. Mat. Sat. WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS $1-50c. ALL COMEDY BILL EVERY NIGHT.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE Closed Tonight. Sat. 2:30, Xmas Mat., "Haensel und Gretel." Sat. Eve. 8:15, "DIE KAETSELHAFTE FRAU."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Today Mat. at 2:30, (Prices 50c to $2.50), Haensel u. Gretel. Mason, Mattfeld; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hageman; foll'd by Ballet. Gaill, Bonfiglio and Corps de Ballet. Cond., Scurl. Tonight 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Weil, Bloch. Cond., Bodanzky. Sat. Mat. at 2, Aida. Destinn, Matsenauer; Martinelli, Scotti, Scott. Cond., Polacco. Next Mon. at 8, Marta. Hempel, Ober; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli. Wed. at 7:45, Walkure. Matsenauer, Kurt, Ober; Urlus, Braun, Scott. Cond., Bodanzky. Thurs. at 8 (1st time), Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco. Fri. Mat. at 1, Parsifal. Matsenauer; Sembach, Whitehill, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Bodansky. Fri. at 8:15, Butterfly. Destinn, Perini; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco. THIS SUN. EVE. at 8:30 (50c to $1.50) ORCHESTRA CONCERT. Cond., Hageman. Kreisler The Great Austrian Violinist. MABEL GARRISON HENRI SCOTT. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Sat., Dec. 25, at 8, Barber of Seville. Hempel; De Luca, Damaco, Didur, Malatesta. Cond., Bavagnoli. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre 39th St., nr. Broadway. Success Extraordinaire. Yvette GUILBERT. SECOND SERIES. Next Sunday Evg., Dec. 26, at 8:30. FOLLOWING DATES. Tues. Afts., Dec. 28, Jan. 4, at 3. Friday Afts., Dec. 31, Jan. 7, at 3. Sunday Evgs., Jan. 2, Jan. 9, at 8:30. Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano. Direction Catherine A. Bamman.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues., Dec. 28, 2:15. Thurs., Dec. 30, 8:15. THE MESSIAH ORATORIO Society of N.Y. Louis Koemmenich, Cond., 237th Public Concert by this Society. N. Y. Symphony Orchestra. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Henriette Wakefield, Lambert Murphy, Vivian Gosnell. Seats Now at Box Office, 75c to $2.00.

LYCEUM THEATRE, West 45th Street. ANNUAL HOLIDAY RECITALS—KITTY Cheatham. Mon. Afts. at 3 Dec. 27 & Jan. 3. Seats on Sale.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Dec. 28, at 3. CHOPIN RECITAL by OSSIP Gabrilowitsch. Mgt. Loudon Charlton, Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 26, at 3. PIANO RECITAL by HAROLD BAUER. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

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W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Cort The Princess Pat. BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT. With ELEANOR PAINTER

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PARK 59th St. and Col. Circle. Continuous 1:15 to 11 P. M. 15 to 50c. Germany ON THE Firing Line. German Staff Motion Pictures. Ausp. N. Y. Globe.

Punch & Judy Theatre, 49th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. TREASURE ISLAND. Telephone, 1366 Circle.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Ave. Phone 906 Greeley. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15, SEASON'S SUCCESS "THE WEAVERS," with EMANUEL REICHER. "The Weavers" is a gripping play."—Press.

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THEATRE FRANCAIS 19 W. 44th St. Phone 9059 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30. Matinee Today at 2:15. "THE GENDRE OF M. PORIER." Tonight, "Le Voyage de Mr. Perrichon." Sat. Mat. and Eve., "L'Abbe Constantin." OPERA TICKETS 8890 Bryant. Choice Seats for All Operas. Kaiserhof Opera Ticket Office, 133 W. 40th St., n'r B'way.

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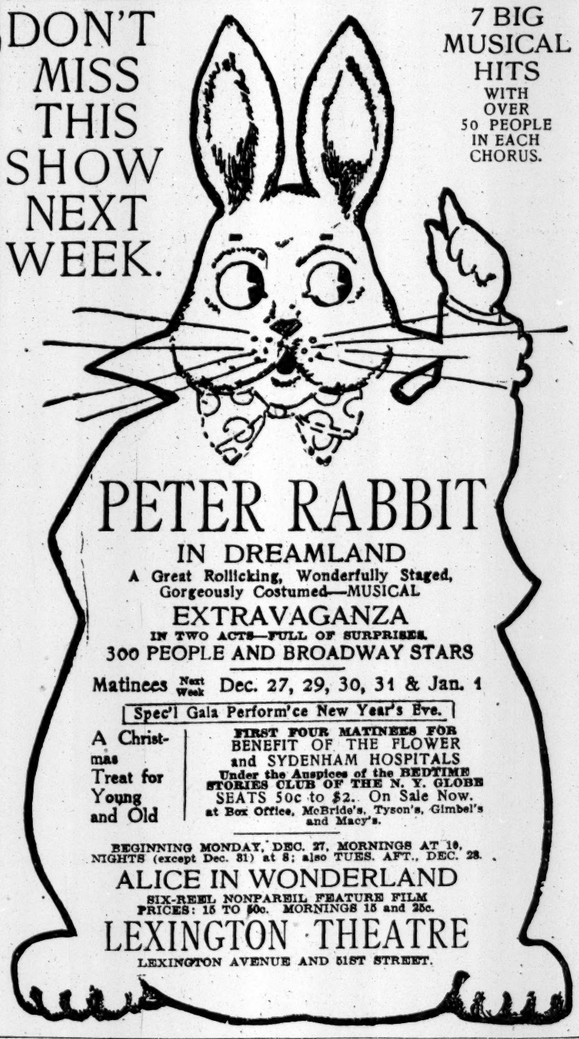

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SPECIAL CHRISTMAS DINNER $1.00. Served Sat., Dec. 25, and Sunday, Dec. 26, FROM NOON TO TEN P. M.

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